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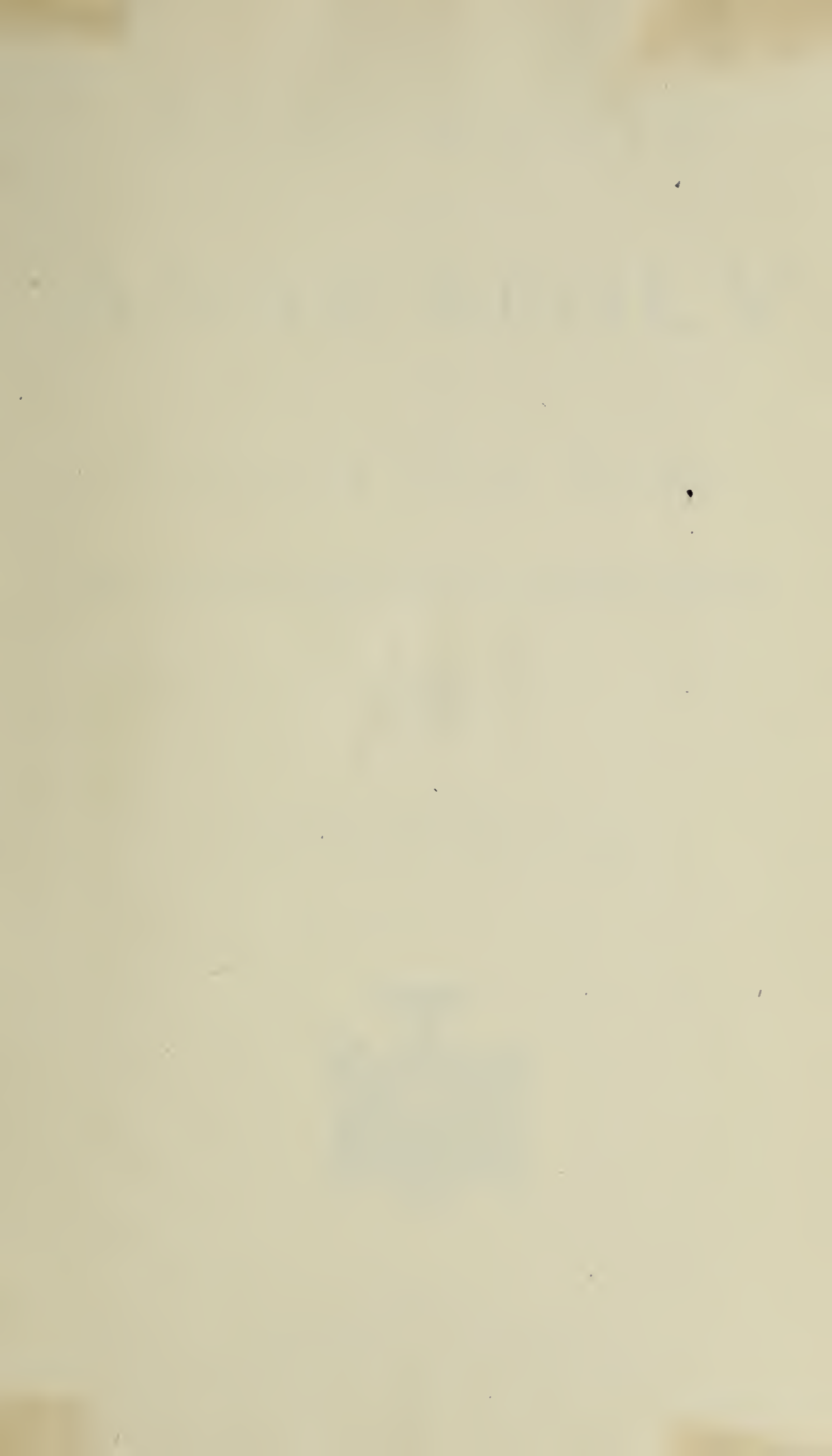
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DOCUMENTS
OF THE
ASSEMBLY

OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION.

1904.

VOL. XV.—Nos. 35 TO 42, INCLUSIVE.



ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1904

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

U.S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps

FOR THE

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK

For the Year 1903.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 8, 1904.

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
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STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 35.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 8, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps for the
Department of New York

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

STATE OF NEW YORK—EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, *February 8, 1904.*

To the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps of the State of New York, the same being for the year 1903.

B. B. ODELL, JR.



Officers of the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps, Buffalo Division.

REPORT

OFFICE OF THE U. S. VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVING CORPS,
STATE OF NEW YORK,

63-65 PARK ROW, N. Y. CITY, *January 1, 1904.*

To His Excellency BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR., *Governor of New York:*

Dear Sir—The officers and directors of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps for the State and Department of New York beg leave to report as follows :

It Has Maintained All Its Old Stations

and has established many new ones in the State of New York and has kept them supplied with life-preservers of the newest and most approved patterns with sufficient lifelines, in some cases with ordinary lifeboats and dories, and in extremely dangerous places with our extraordinary air-chambered, unsinkable lifeboats, which were the most wonderful attractions at Buffalo and the lakes during the Pan-American Exhibition.

These Unsinkable Lifeboats

are very expensive, but very durable and entirely safe in any waters. We need them at many dangerous points on our lake fronts and the coast watering places where so many thousands of our people from every part of the State congregate every summer.

But we can not hope to obtain means enough by subscriptions from our humane friends to carry on our ever increasing work and furnish all places needed with these perfect life-saving boats. Here most surely we ought to have State aid.

It has furnished a large number of heavy wooden balls for carrying lifelines over broken skating and ice-cutting fields. These save very many lives every winter. It is preparing to send out a considerable number of them this present winter wherever demanded by our life-saving crews upon sounds and the rivers and lakes of the State.

Its Celebrated Medicine Chests

are in greater demand than our means enable us to supply them. We have placed this year a large number of them at most important points on the waters of this State.

These chests contain blankets, towels, splints for broken limbs and fingers and a full supply of all the Red Cross remedies for the resuscitation of the apparently drowned that a layman could be trusted to use.

It also contains our Red Cross book of instruction, "First Aid to the Injured," and our everywhere recognized perfectly illustrated Chart of Rescue and Resuscitation, of which we distribute thousands every year, many being called for every year from foreign countries.

It Has Sent Drilling Instructors

in the art of swimming and practical resuscitation to its most important stations, and our life-savers are teaching persons of all ages and both sexes freely how to swim and very many have thereby become experts in the water.



Resuscitation at Luna Park, C. I., by Members of U. S. Vol. Life Saving Corps,
Coney Island Division.

Endurance swims are encouraged among life-savers to develop strength and skill in the water and ability to sustain themselves and a drowning person a long time in the water until they reach the shore or are reached by a rescuing boat.

Prizes Are Given

to inspire emulation and education for these endurance tests.

Resuscitation Drills

are given to perfect the members in the art of bringing back to life the drowning, and also to instruct the thousands who are gathered to witness these exhilarating and instructive exercises.

Thousands are left to die on the shore every year after having been taken from the water for want of this resuscitating knowledge.

The Great Yacht Clubs, and the Boat, and Canoe Clubs

are rapidly becoming actively enrolled in the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps and are carrying our life-saving buoys and are flying our flags and pennants.

This year they have saved many lives from capsizes in the numerous squally storms which have characterized the season. On one Sunday in June of this year twenty-four lives were saved from capsized boats by the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps members on the East river, Long Island Sound to White-stone and on the Long Island shore to Sayville.

A Flying Squadron of Sailing Yachts

and power launches are now being formed to be supplied with our United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps life-saving appliances so that in all their sailings on the Hudson river, on the Long

Island Sound or in the harbor of New York city and on the shores of Long Island and New Jersey they will be ever ready to save lives, often many miles from shore or life-saving stations. Applications to join this squadron should be made early in the coming spring.

Respectable Bathhouses

now find it demanded by their patrons that they form volunteer life-saving crews and have our Volunteer Life-Saving Corps life-saving appliances in addition to their paid life-guards.

The Volunteer Life-Savers Are Gentlemen,

some of them having independent business of their own giving them abundant time. Some are working about the waters, some are oystermen or fishermen, or young business men, clerks, students or mechanics spending their evenings and Saturdays, Sundays and vacations bathing, swimming or yachting at the water resorts, or on our rivers and lakes.

They Work For the Honor Of It,

and they take pride in their membership in the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, which is fast becoming a national guild of honor. Recognized already the world over, our Rescue Honor Medal for heroic work is prized as a passport of honor in any country. They give a watchful service which money could not buy.

These Volunteers Are in the Summer Time Ubiquitous.

From New York city and Brooklyn they gather around the harbor of New York, the North river, the East river, the Harlem river and the Long Island sound, and they are to be found on all



U. S. Life Saving Corps, Spy Point, Arlington.

the shores of Long Island and along the Jersey shores; upon the central lakes and rivers of the State; and on its canals and the shores of Lake Erie and Ontario you will find our noble volunteer life-savers, with our life-saving appliances.

From all the central portions of the State the people crowd in upon their lakes, rivers and watering places, and our volunteer life-savers with them and of them. Eight thousand of them are already enrolled.

All They Ask is Life Saving Supplies at These Stations Ready For Their Use, and the Serious Question is, Shall They Have Them?

They are willing to qualify themselves for life-saving duties, and to risk their lives to save others in the rescue. Shall they be furnished with life-saving buoys, medicine chests and everything possible to help them save lives?

It is up to the humane people of the State or to the Legislature to say yes, or no, to these appeals from eight hundred life-saving crews of over eight thousand members.

If the lives of your husbands, wives and children and those of your neighbors are of no value to you, you will of course withhold your support. Otherwise, as you value the life of one of your own household, you will donate something to this humane institution, which is teaching life-saving and forming all life-savers into a State and national guild or order, which shall inspire a love for their fellow-man, ready ever to die for his rescue from death if need be.

“Am I My Brother’s Keeper?” is the First Expression

of human selfishness in the earliest annals of the race. Christian civilization is answering this question affirmatively every succeed-

ing generation with growing emphasis in its grander public institutions, builded and sustained everywhere for the help and uplifting of the race. Among these noble inspirations of the time is the teaching and organizing of bands of volunteer life-savers to guard our families when visiting the watersides.

It Should Be Strengthened and Extended and Sustained

until every land has its volunteer life-savers organized, educated to be an omnipresent bodyguard, whose well-schooled members shall be ever ready, on land or on seas, on the wrecked boat or on the burning building, or who may fall into danger anywhere needing help. Good Samaritans, are these; far above creeds and dogmas, which are but the stocks and leaves of religious growth, these noble deeds are the fruition, the Christian flowering of the ages—the Golden Rule applied.

Shall These Noble Aspirations Go On

until our children shall be taught to feel that they have an interest in the life of every other child, its happiness, its welfare, and be ever ready to do and dare at the risk of life to save it in distress and despair?

An Honor Medal Fund is Needed.

Bequests are solicited to establish an honor medal fund, so that beyond any contingency whenever any medal is earned for a heroic rescue the presentation shall be made as promptly as possible, while the people are around who witnessed the heroic act. The bequests may be made to the president and directors of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, and will be held in trust sacredly as an honor medal fund to be used for no other purpose.

Shall It Be a State Work

supported by the people of the State as of great benefit to the people of all the State—a mere pittance out of the general fund of the State—and its work extended to every needed point in the State, or shall it be curtailed, confined in its usefulness, because of want of means, and its officers (who are working without salary) be compelled, not only to direct and keep up the organization, but also to beg the means to find life-saving appliances to save the lives of the people of the State in all her waters?

Swimming Taught in the Public Schools.

We must again and again urge upon our people the necessity of the education of the children to swim as part of the public education. As a result of our annual appeal upon the subject, New York city has begun this noble work by appointing male and female swimming teachers to a number of the city's public baths, and about 10,000 children are annually getting an excellent hygienic exercise and a life-saving education as a protection for themselves through life, and enabling them sometime to become saving angels to others who may be in danger of death in the waters.

Our Thanks to Our Volunteer Life-Savers,

officers and men, are due. Noble duty for another year has been performed, many persons have been instructed in the art of saving life and several hundred lives have been saved by your manly personal efforts, and very many homes have been made happy by the restoration of loved ones who, but for your heroism and skill, would have been wretched and forlorn. The public of your neighborhoods must honor you; we are happy to be the humble means of honoring your work by our honor medals and recording your noble deeds on the State Scroll of Fame.

A Remarkable Fact.

Not a life of a man, woman or child has been lost or drowned on the front of any of our eight hundred life-saving stations in the year of 1903, while very many have been rescued from drowning, not only in the vicinity of our stations but on the several bays and lakes and rivers and on the ocean coast by our members while sailing in their yachts, of which there are two thousand of every variety, owned and sailed by the members of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

Our Volunteer Live-Saving Corps Accounts

of every receipt and every expenditure are carefully made up on the State Comptroller's forms and are examined by a distinguished State accountant every year, ready for presentation to the Governor, Comptroller and Legislature of the State, and they are open to the inspection of any and all of our subscribers.

We only refuse *our list of the names of our subscribers* (which are confidential) to scheming and blackmailing frauds who seek to impose upon our friends their dishonest and blackmailing schemes of pretended protection from frauds, while they are aiding their old "pals" in the "grafting" business.

Certificate of the Board of Directors of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State of New York for the Year 1903.

This is to certify that the regular annual meeting of the board was held in the offices of the association on the 12th day of November, 1903, due notice having been given, and the following directors, officers and executive board were duly elected for the year 1903-1904:

Commander of Naval Reserve of New York, M. F. Tobin for five years; W. P. Jackson for five years.

The terms of the board now stand as follows: M. F. Tobin for five years; Wm. P. Jackson for five years; Hon. Carll S. Burr, Jr., of Suffolk county, for four years; Ernest H. Luebbers, Jr., of New York city, four years; Hon. Henry E. Abell, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, three years; Hon. James R. Howe, of Kings county, two years; J. Wesley Jones, of Brooklyn, one year.

The following officers were elected for the year 1904: J. Wesley Jones, president and general superintendent; Ernest H. Luebbers, Jr., secretary; William P. Jackson, treasurer; with full power to conduct the work of the association for the year 1904. Miss Anna S. Reimer was appointed assistant secretary and treasury.

The legal year extends from October 1, 1903, to October 1, 1904.

Cash Expenditures for the Year October 1, 1902, to 1903.

Rent of offices.....	\$380 04
Life-saving appliances distributed.....	1,691 80
Postage on letters, flags, etc.....	242 32
Salaries, organizing and instructing.....	1,479 95
Stationery and membership buttons.....	88 75
Honor medals and badges.....	392 16
Administration, officers' and traveling expenses.....	617 81
<hr/>	
Total expenditures.....	\$4,892 83
Cash receipts, contributions.....	4,037 50
<hr/>	
Excess of expenditures (assumed by directors) .	\$855 33
<hr/>	

Volunteer services of officers (business men), given gratuitously for year 1903 by the president, directors and Commodores Theodore Krombach, of Brooklyn; Ernest H. Leubbers, Jr., and Ralph T. Rossi, of Manhattan; Robert E. Magner, of Buffalo; Allan P. Lype, of Oneida; Dr. C. B. Herrick, of Troy; J. M. Finch, of Astoria, and Captains and Inspectors Hugh F. Doherty, of Bath Beach, and Charles L. Huson, of Fort Hamilton, 550 days, at a low estimate..... \$2,750 00

Making the whole cost of the service for the year 1903.. \$7,642 83

The Property of the Association.

Our effects furnished to our officers and men in active service consists of lifeboats, metallic and cork and rubber life-preservers, wooden balls for carrying lifelines to parties broken through the ice, silver and bronze badges of office, buttons for privates of life-saving crews, flags and signs for stations and boats, subject to our recall, and therefore as reported in previous certificates, are at cost price..... \$15,709 88

Distributed in 1903..... 1,691 80

Total to October 1, 1903..... \$17,401 68

Honor medals awarded to rescuing heroes from drowning, as in previous reports, including 1902..... 1,072

Awarded in 1903..... 78

Total awards..... 1,150

Whole number of lives saved by members of the corps	
as per previous certificates.....	4,123
Lives saved by members in 1903.....	606
	<hr/>
	4,729
	<hr/> <hr/>

This association has not been engaged in any other business than that which is set forth in the original certificate of incorporation.

J. WESLEY JONES,

President of the U. S. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

A. S. RIEMER,

Assistant Secretary of U. S. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

NEW YORK, *December, 1903.*

On the date foregoing, before me, a notary public of the city and county of New York, came J. Wesley Jones, president of the U. S. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, and A. S. Riemer, assistant secretary thereof, who are personally known to me and who signed the foregoing certificate, and on oath declared the same to be true.

[SEAL]

MARCUS LANDAU,

Notary Public, New York County.

Certificate of Public Accountant.

WM. L. HARTUNG,

ESTABLISHED, 1882.

PUBLIC EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

TELEPHONE 4147 JOHN.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY BUILDING,

150 NASSAU STREET,

ROOM 829.

November 12, 1903.

This is to certify that I have examined the books of account and vouchers of the United States Life-Saving Corps of the State of

New York, at its offices in New York city, N. Y., as to receipts and disbursements and find—

For the quarter beginning October 1, 1902, and ending

December 31, 1902, the disbursements amount to.... \$1,224 81

For the quarter beginning January 1, 1903, and ending

March 31, 1903..... 910 91

For the quarter beginning April 1, 1903, and ending

June 30, 1903..... 1,393 32

For the quarter beginning July 1, 1903, and ending

September 30, 1903..... 1,363 79

Total from October 1, 1902, to September 30,
1903, of disbursements..... \$4,892 83

I also find that the receipts of moneys received from donations (the only source of income) were—

For the quarter beginning October 1, 1902,

and ending December 31, 1902..... \$881 00

Quarter beginning January 1, 1903, and

ending March 31, 1903..... 666 50

Quarter beginning April 1, 1903, and end-

ing June 30, 1903..... 294 00

Quarter beginning July 1, 1903, and ending

September 30, 1903..... 840 00

Total receipts in New York, October

1, 1902, to September 30, 1903..... \$2,681 50

Total receipts in Massachusetts, Oc-

tober 1, 1902, to September 30,
1903 856 00

Total receipts in New England, Octo-

ber 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903. 500 00

Total receipts from all sources, October 1, 1902,
to September 30, 1903..... \$4,037 50

Showing that the receipts of moneys received from do-
nations fell short of the disbursements in the sum of. \$855 33

and that the above deficiency has been advanced by the directors.

I also find that the officers and directors of the United States Life-Saving Corps of the State of New York have rendered their services entirely without compensation.

WM. L. HARTUNG.

State Board of Honorary Members.

Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-lieutenant-governor of New York.

Hon. James A. Roberts, ex-comptroller, State of New York.

Ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

Hon. John Palmer, ex-secretary of State of New York.

Hon. F. W. Wurster, ex-mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. George E. Warner, mayor of Rochester.

Hon. Charles T. Saxton, ex-lieutenant-governor, Clyde, N. Y.

Hon. Charles G. Wilson, ex-president of health board of New York city.

Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, president of Hamilton Trust Company.

Hon. Henry R. Heath, vice-president of Angler's Association, St. Lawrence river.

Hon. J. Ryder Cary, Hudson, N. Y.

Hon. H. W. Alden, city judge, Hudson, N. Y.

Gen. J. V. Meserold, president of Williamsburg Savings Bank.

Gen. James McLeer, commanding Third Brigade, National Guard.

Gen. W. S. C. Wiley, ex-quartermaster-general, New York.

Hon. R. P. Grant, banker, Clayton, N. Y.

Hon. George E. Waldo, commissioner of records, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. Francis E. Clark, ex-assemblyman of New York.

Hon. Joseph Aspinwall, county judge, of Kings.

Hon. J. A. Hennessy, ex-assemblyman of New York.

Hon. Carl S. Burr, Jr., ex-assemblyman of New York, Commack, L. I.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop Diocese of New York.

Hon. A. W. Kennedy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. Edward F. Fallows, assemblyman of New York.

Hon. James R. Howe, ex-member of Congress, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henry T. Mason, county judge, Troy, N. Y.

Samuel T. Betts, president Central New York Horticultural Society, Syracuse, N. Y.

Rt. Rev. A. L. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop Central Diocese of New York.

Rt. Rev. William C. Doane, S. T. D., Bishop Diocese of Albany, N. Y.

Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of Christian Advocate, New York.

Rev. Thomas O. Conant, D. D., editor of Examiner, New York.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. D. H. Greer, D. D., St. Bartholomew's, Madison avenue, New York city.

Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., president Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D., Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., St. James Church, Madison avenue, New York.

Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., Pilgrim Church, New York.

Rev. S. T. Willis, D. D., Second Church Disciples of Christ, New York.

Rev. B. Drachman, D. D., Zichron Ephraim, New York city.

Rev. S. Wiese, D. D., B'nai Jeshurum, Madison avenue, New York city.

Rev. R. J. Downey, D. D., St. John's M. E. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. George B. Swain, Trenton, N. J.

Hon. H. C. Loudenslager, member of Congress, Woodbury, N. J.

Hon. S. A. Gray, Camden, N. J.

Hon. William A. M. Mack, mayor of Elizabeth, N. J.

Hon. R. Wayne Parker, member of Congress, Newark, N. J.

Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, ex-governor of New Jersey.

Hon. Frank L. Ten Broeck, mayor of Asbury Park, N. J.

Hon. James Smith, Jr., United States Senator, Newark, N. J.

Hon. William D. Daly, Hoboken, N. J.

Hon. David O. Watkins, Woodbury, N. J.

Hon. James L. Bates, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Boston, Mass.

Hon. Elmer H. Capen, president of Tufts College.

Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., South Congregational Church, Boston, Mass.

Hon. Charles A. R. Dimon, mayor of Lowell, Mass.

Hon. George P. McLean, governor of Connecticut.

Hon. Charles G. R. Vinal, secretary of state of Connecticut.

Hon. Lyman Root, lieutenant-commander Second Division Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, Hartford, Conn.

Hon. Louis Middlebrook, commander Naval Reserves, Hartford, Conn.

Hon. H. L. Maercklein, secretary Hartford Yacht Club.

Hon. Hugh Sterling, mayor of Bridgeport, Conn.

Hon. William H. Gregory, governor of Rhode Island.

Hon. Charles Dean Kimball, lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island.

Hon. Charles P. Bennett, secretary of state, Rhode Island.

Hon. Walter A. Bead, state treasurer of Rhode Island.

Hon. Charles C. Gray, state auditor of Rhode Island.

Hon. William B. Tanner, attorney-general of Rhode Island.

Hon. Frank E. Holden, speaker of House, Woonsocket, R. I.

Hon. William C. Baker, mayor of Providence, R. I.

Hon. Reuben Baker, chief of police, Providence, R. I.

Hon. Charles V. Chapin, M. D., city register, Providence, R. I.

Capt. Daniel Baker, port warden, Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.

Capt. W. Wallace Frost, port warden, 715 Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Lorenzo R. Baker, South Dennis, Mass.

Wilder D. Quint, managing editor Boston Traveler.

Charles S. Francis, publisher Troy Times, Troy, N. Y.

Roster of Commodores in the V. L. S. C. Service, State of New York.

- Commodore Charles W. Disbrow, New York Harbor Division.
Commodore Theodore Krombach, Brooklyn Division.
Commodore Thomas Smith, Jamaica Bay Division.
Commodore J. C. Bishop, Great South Bay Division.
Commodore U. B. Howell, Greater Peconic Bay Division.
Commodore A. H. Jones, Shelter Island Division.
Commodore A. Sterling Wallace, Sag Harbor Division.
Commodore W. H. Blakemore, Yonkers Division.
Commodore John M. Terwilliger, Sing Sing Division.
Commodore George W. Briggs, Peekskill Division.
Commodore R. B. Hoos, Schodack Landing Division.
Commodore C. B. Herrick, Upper Hudson Division.
Commodore R. J. Brown, East Adirondack Division.
Commodore W. F. Tippits, Lake George Division.
Commodore William H. Forkey, Lake Champlain Division.
Commodore John Harding, Saranac Lake Division.
Commodore J. C. Thompson, Blue Mountain Lake Division.
Commodore Linson De F. Jennings, Chautauqua Lake Division.
Commodore C. H. Bennitt, Raquette Lake Division.
Commodore Joseph H. Soper, Fulton Chain Lakes Division.
Commodore C. F. Happ, Thousand Island, First Division.
Commodore Charles Duclon, Thousand Island, Second Division.
Commodore Allan P. Lype, Oneida Lake Division.
Commodore Charles Demong, Onondaga Lake Division.
Commodore Fred R. Krebs, Skaneateles Lake Division.
Commodore Thomas E. Davis, Owasco Lake Division.

Commodore Romeyn R. Candee, Cayuga Lake, North Division.

Commodore H. Bergholtz, Cayuga Lake, South Division.

Commodore Frank M. Andrews, Rochester Division.

Commodore C. S. Coddington, Seneca Lake Division.

Commodore W. H. Whitfield, Keuka Lake Division.

Commodore George G. Smith, Canandaigua Lake Division.

Commodore Fred. P. Brummagin, Conesus Lake Division.

Commodore Robert E. Magner, Buffalo Division.

Commodore George Barclay Powell, Oswego Division.

Commodore Ralph T. Rossi, Eighty-sixth Street Division.

Commodore Ernest H. Leubbers, Jr., General Inspector.

These commands range from eight to forty-three stations each.

Roster of Vice-Commodores.

Vice-Commodore Frank Koch, Audubon Division.

Vice-Commodore W. W. Wilson, Coney Island and Jamaica Bay.

Vice-Commodore Fred C. Williams, Glenwood, Yonkers.

Vice-Commodore Charles T. Burhans, Lake George Division.

Vice-Commodore Lee Richmond, Rochester Division.

Vice-Commodore C. M. Crippens, Chautauqua Lake Division.

Vice-Commodore B. M. Arbuckle, Jamestown Division.

Vice-Commodore J. M. Finch, Long Island Division.

Scroll of Honor for New York for 1902.

1. JOSEPH T. TINNELLY, 39 Schuyler street, Albany, N. Y., October 2, 1901.—Rescued Samuel J. Tustin, of Albany, N. Y., at the foot of Hamilton street, who was intoxicated and fell off the dock.

2. WILLIAM McFEELEY, 51 Raymond street, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 4, 1901.—Rescued R. Sobel, 260 Thatford avenue, Brook-

lyn, N. Y., who lost his balance and fell overboard while fishing off the pier at Jamaica Bay.

3. WILLIAM THOMPSON, 288 Warren street, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 10, 1901.—Rescued John Higgins, of St. John's place and Albany avenue, at the foot of Warren street, who lost his balance while trying to get on the dock and fell overboard.

4. MICHAEL F. O'NEIL, Steamboat Squad, November 30, 1901.—Rescued Frank Dougherty, of Third avenue, N. Y. city, at pier 34, East river.

5. CAPT. JAMES COSTELLE, 166 Fiftieth street, New York city.—Rescued Charles F. Wenching, 64 McDougall street, at subway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

6. WILLIAM G. WILSON, Ninety-seventh street and Fort Hamilton avenue, New York, September 4, 1901.—Rescued Edward Neahr, who had fallen overboard at Ninety-ninth street and Fort Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

7. HENRY J. OEHR, 254 Hudson avenue, Albany, N. Y., October 24, 1901.—Rescued Arthur Johnson at foot of Trotter's alley, Hudson river, Albany, N. Y.

8. ARTHUR H. PIERSON, 101 McDonough street, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1901.—Rescued Plivi Remington, 34 Spruce street, Newark, N. J., at Belgrade lake, Maine.

9. PATRICK FEDRO, 69 Floyd street, New York, December 30, 1901.—Rescued Albert Lemke, at foot of Congress street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

10. CHRIS. J. DONNELLY, 98 Adams street, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 13, 1902.—Rescued Edward Barrie, of 185 Park row, New York city, at foot of Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

11. SAMUEL H. BERG, 53 Stanton street, New York city, July 17, 1901.—Rescued J. Rosenstein, at Boynton Beach, N. J.

12. CHARLES G. LUTZ, 1940 Benson avenue, January 27, 1902.—Rescued Susan Hynes, Shore road, near Voorhees avenue, at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

13. JAMES SHAY, New York, January 30, 1902.—Rescued Janet C. Gaunt, of Wappinger Falls, N. Y., at Wappinger Falls, N. Y.

14. FREDERICK J. SOLOMON, Schodack Landing, N. Y. January 25, 1902.—Rescued A. Canderpool, New Baltimore, N. Y., at Schodack Landing, N. Y.

15. JOHN H. KAISER, Old Mill, January 28, 1902.—Rescued Frank O'Neil, 78 Barclay street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at Gauffell Bar, Jamaica bay.

16. M. J. STARK, 757 Prospect avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., January 5, 1902.—Rescued Robert E. Magner, Buffalo, N. Y., at foot of Porter street, Buffalo, N. Y.

17. THOMAS H. CULLEN, 256 President street, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 15, 1901.—Rescued Miss O'Connell, at Centre Moriches Beach, L. I.

18. JOHN BISHOP, Fire Boat Seth Low, foot of Main street Brooklyn, N. Y., November 16, 1901.—Rescued Joseph Harkins, 79 Sands street, at foot of Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

19. ROBERT R. McFARLAND, 407 Fourth avenue, New York city, February 23, 1902.—Rescued John Holland, 12 McKenny street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at Pier 9, Brooklyn, N. Y.

20. JAMES H. McAULEY, Fire Boat Seth Low, November 16, 1901.—Rescued Joseph Harkins, 79 Sands street, at foot of Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

21. DAVID BROWN, 16 Conover street, New York, March 30, 1902.—Rescued Jacob Farley, barge Nelly Bly, New York Central Railroad, at Atlantic docks.

22. DANIEL J. HICKEY, 10 Myrtle avenue, Albany, N. Y., July 24, 1901.—Rescued John J. Kelly, 143 First street, at Thompsons Lake, Albany county, N. Y.

23. GEORGE N. McDERMOTT, 48 King street, New York, August 21, 1901.—Rescued five persons from drowning at Rockaway Beach, L. I. Pleasure yacht overturned.

24. FRED ZAUNER, 111 First avenue, New York city, August 25, 1901.—Rescued Ethel Mohr, of West Brighton, at South Beach, Staten Island.

25. PATRICK KELLY, pier 25, North river, February 2, 1902.—Rescued Bridget Farrell, of 481 Greenwich street, New York city, at pier 35, North river, who attempted suicide.

26. VOLNEY CRONK, Astoria, L. I., April 27, 1902.—Rescued Otto and Charles Merkel and George Noppinger at Halletts Point, Hellgate, Astoria, L. I.

27. AUGUST WASSMAN, Astoria, L. I., April 27, 1902.—Rescued Otto and Charles Merkel and George Noppinger, of Astoria, L. I., at Halletts Point, Astoria, L. I.

28. JAMES S. BALAN, Fourteenth Street Police Station, May 18, 1901.—Rescued Joseph Donahue, of 262 West Houston street, New York, and John Monahan, of 468 Broome street, New York, at the foot of Ninety-second street, East river.

29. ANTHONY FUNK, 60 East One Hundred and Thirty-second street, New York, April 22, 1902.—Rescued John Roberts, 146 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, New York, at One Hundred and Thirty-first street, Harlem river.

30. PATRICK MONAHAN, 230 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, New York, April 14, 1902.—Rescued William Dillard, 235 West Sixty-second street, New York, at Clinton street, East river.

31. PATRICK DOHERTY, 49 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24, 1902.—Rescued Christian Muntz, of towboat Carter, at pier 1, foot of Main street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

32. CHARLES H. WILSON, 94 Ten Eycke street, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 6, 1902.—Rescued Susan Bauman, 94 Ten Eycke street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at Coney Island creek.

33. JOSEPH P. DALTON, New York city, April 22, 1902.—Rescued Rose Osborn, 135 West Sixteenth street, New York city, at mid stream, off Seventy-first street, East river.

34. WILLIAM SIGHERHEALT, foot of Hubbard street, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 30, 1902.—Rescued Thomas Grames, Nassau street and Graham avenue, Brooklyn, at Wallabout Timlier Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

35. JOHN SCHULTZ, 1330 Amsterdam avenue, N. Y., November 9, 1901.—Rescued George Willing, 153 West Sixteenth street, New York, at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, Harlem river.

36. ERNEST I. HULTGREN, 363 East Seventieth street, New York, June 10, 1902.—Rescued Hugo Hachanson and John Cody, 564 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, New York city, at Third avenue bridge, Harlem river.

37. GEORGE LAMBERT, New York, May 16, 1902.—Rescued an unknown man at Fort Erie, Ontario.

38. JOHN E. GLENNON, foot of Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., November 11, 1901.—Rescued Arthur Carr, steamboat Rochester.

39. EDWARD COVERT, Buffalo, N. Y.—Rescued James McGinnis, 112 Main street, at harbor, foot of Main street.

40. FRANCIS LUZAN, Niagara Falls, May 21, 1902.—Rescued Martin Zahner and Cornelius Mahoney of Niagara Falls, at Niagara Falls.

41. GEORGE M. STRONG, June 13, 1902.—Rescued Joseph McWilliams, at pier 28, East river.

42. GENNARO BAGELLO, 17 President street, South Brooklyn, July 2, 1902.—Rescued Harry Berman, 131 Columbia street, at foot of Degraw street.

43. THOMAS LAUGHEY, Fourth avenue and One hundredth street, Brooklyn, June 3, 1902.—Rescued John Bohlman, of 336 Stockton street, Brooklyn, at foot of Ninety-seventh street, Brooklyn.

44. CAPT. JACOB JULIAN, 93 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8, 1902.—Rescued seven unknown persons off Coney Island, from capsized boat.

45. THOMAS McQUADE and JAMES KEILT, 351 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, July 4, 1902.—Rescued Daniel Graham, First avenue, between Twenty-second avenue and College Point, Harlem river.

46. CORNELIUS LEARY, 879 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, New York city, July 6, 1902.—Rescued John Boyland, 867 One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, at Bronx kills.

47. CORNELIUS KNAPP, 3 Lloyd street, Flatbush, June 17, 1902.—Rescued Charles E. Bennett, 772 Flatbush avenue, at Flatlands bay.

48. ARTHUR G. TERRY, May 30, 1902.—Rescued Leonard Still on Patchogue lake, Patchogue, L. I.

50. GEORGE H. HOLDER, 329 East Fifty-second street, New York city, July 23, 1902.—Rescued Rose Spitzfaden and Peter Spitzfaden, 347 East Fifty-first street, New York city, at foot of Fifty-first street and Fifty-second street, New York city.

51. EMIL N. JOHNSON, July 8, 1902.—Rescued Miss K. R. Fisher, 155 Remsen street, Brooklyn, at foot of Twelfth street, East river.

52. SAMUEL H. BERG, 151 Allen street, July 30, 1902.—Rescued William Meyers at foot of West Twenty-fifth street, North river.

53. WILLIAM A. GRAY, 56 West Ninety-eighth street, New York city, August 1, 1902.—Rescued Jacob Hinckel, 316 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, New York city, who fell overboard while attempting to step from the guard rail of the boat to the dock.

54. MARTIN T. KINDAL, Tarrytown, N. Y., June 4, 1902.—Rescued Walter McChole and Crawford Warburton from capsized boat west of ferry slip at Tarrytown on the Hudson river.

55. JOSEPH A. KANE, 1101 Halsey street, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1902.—Rescued Jeannette Atkinson, West Second street and West avenue, at Coney Island creek.

56. MICHAEL F. O'NEIL, 235 Front street, New York city, August 2, 1902.—Rescued John Walters, of Stubbs Hotel, who fell overboard while intoxicated at Pier A, North river.

57. CORNELIUS O'LEARY, Dalyran place, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 3, 1902.—Rescued Jeannette Atkinson, at Coney Island creek.

58. VIC POWERS and TONY LEWIS, of the Ben MaChree Boat Club, Bath Beach, L. I.—Rescued P. Irwins, 66 Smith street, and Frank McKnight, at Hilton Station, N. J.

59. JOHN PORTER WESTON, Rochester, N. Y., June 30, 1901.—Rescued Miss Clara Budlong, Scottsville, N. Y., at Guilford Bluff, who was bathing and lost control of herself.

60. WILLIAM G. WILSON, Ninety-seventh street and Fort Hamilton avenue, August 13, 1902.—Rescued Maggie Kennedy, Fifth avenue and Ninety-first street, at foot of Fourth avenue.

61. JACOB HOFFMAN, 506 East Fifty-fifth street, New York city, August 8, 1902.—Rescued Joseph Ketting, 999 First avenue, who was bathing and was carried away by the tide, at Fifty-fifth street, East river.

62. JOSEPH YENZER, Ninety-second street and Denton avenue, Canarsie, July 5, 1902.—Rescued T. J. Karrigon, 1499 Bergen street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at Beach canal, Rockaway Beach, Jamaica bay.

63. STEVEN B. WALLACE, 206 Wilson street, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 4, 1902.—Rescued John Leckie, 370 South Third street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who was seized with cramps while bathing at College Point.

64. WILLIAM T. FINNIRI, Port Richmond, S. I., July 5, 1902.—Rescued John Cunningham, who fell overboard while working on tugboat Titan at Starin Ship Yard.

65. JOHN HEEB, JR., Morris Yacht Club, 624 St. Ann's avenue, August 11, 1902.—Rescued an unknown man and Andrew M. Church. The unknown man had fallen overboard and Andrew M. Church was trying to rescue him, but the tide carried them both out and John Heeb rescued them.

66. JAMES CLAIR, 580 Jackson avenue, August 20, 1902.—Rescued Mary Schwab, 530 East Eighty-fifth street, New York city, at Silver Spring Bathing Pavilion. The young lady was going down for the last time when rescued.

67. ARTHUR KRAKEHL, New York city, August 4, 1902.—Rescued Walter Stevens, Clifton, S. I., who was bathing at South Beach, S. I., and was carried out by the tide.

68. CHARLES DOUGLAS BUSH, August 6, 1902.—Rescued Florence Johnson, at Bergen Beach, L. I.

69. WILLIAM E. OAKLEY, August 23, 1902.—Rescued George Holtje, of 1768 Amsterdam avenue, New York city, who had slipped from a float while fishing and had gone down for the third time when rescued.

70. BERNARD SHEA, 7 East Forty-second street, New York city, August 15, 1902.—Rescued Gladys Arnold, Avon Beach Cottages, Bath Beach, who became exhausted while swimming.

71. GEORGE F. SCHRIMER, West Brighton, S. I., August 25, 1902.—Rescued Ginlio De Desaris, 189 High street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who was carried beyond his depth by an undertow.

72. FRANK FOLSOM, Ninety-second street, New York city, August 26, 1902.—Rescued Mamie M. Cronin, Fifth avenue and Ninety-fifth street, New York city, at the foot of Fourth avenue and Shore road.

73. ALONZO VERITZAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 26, 1902.—Rescued James Herlock, 143 Eagle street, Greenpoint, N. Y., on Java street dock, Newtown creek, Brooklyn, N. Y.

74. DANIEL HICKEY, 173 Gold street, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 29, 1902.—Rescued Harry Horowitz, 354 Cherry street, New York city, at pier 34, East River, foot of Rutgers street, New York city.

75. GEORGE DARBY, 423 West Forty-ninth street, New York city, August 28, 1902.—Rescued James Clarke, 407 West Fifty-third street, New York city, at the foot of West Forty-fifth street pier, North river.

76. ARCHIBALD FULTON, JR., New York city, August 15, 1902.—Rescued John Doody, Winan street, Fort Richmond, N. Y., at Elm Park dock, Kill von Kull.

77. WILLIAM LIEBERMAN, New York city, September 8, 1902.—Rescued Joseph Pekowitch, Jr., 668 Tenth avenue, New York city, at Fifty-second street and North river.

78. CHARLES WARD, Fort Erie, Buffalo, N. Y., September 1, 1902.—Rescued Charles Fortier, Fort Erie, Buffalo, N. Y., at Niagara river.

79. RUDOLPH MULLER, 258 Steinway avenue, Long Island City, August 25, 1902.—Rescued Albert Goler, 58 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at Mill creek, North Beach, L. I.

80. CAPT. HENRY GREENSTEIN, 384 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 10, 1902.—Rescued Julius Becker, of 180 Jefferson street, Hoboken, N. J., at Max Zeden's Hotel, College Point, L. I.

81. STEPHEN J. MURRAY, 647 East Sixteenth street, September 15, 1902.—Rescued William Lee, North Howe street, at Twenty-third street, East river.

82. JAMES H. BRIDGES, 283 Front street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on September 7, 1902.—Rescued Patrick Dehen, 45 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at foot of Main street.

83. JAMES ELLSON, 11 Troutman street, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 7, 1902.—Rescued John Maeder, Wyckoff avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., at Raritan Beach, N. J.

84. JOHN DUGAN, 424 Third avenue, New York city, September 1, 1902.—Rescued William Behrman, 340 East Twenty-fifth street, New York city, at foot of Twenty-second street, East river.

85. REGINALD KORTRIGHT, 174 William avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 24, 1902.—Rescued John Reilly, Hoboken, N. J., at College Point, L. I.

86. HERBERT B. MURPHY, 466 McDonough street, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 24, 1902.—Rescued John Reilly, Hoboken, N. J., at College Point, L. I.

87. PETER MORAN, 417 Pleasant avenue, New York, July 25, 1902.—Rescued Harry B. Cordes, 409 Pleasant avenue, at foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second street and Harlem river.

88. MARTIN T. SPELLMAN, 150 West Tenth street, New York, August 28, 1902.—Rescued Irving Murray, 1976 Lexington avenue, at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth street, Harlem river.

89. F. WILLIAM KAUFER, 156 West Ninety-eighth street, August 1, 1902.—Rescued Edward Anderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at Eighty-sixth street, North river.

90. ALBERT S. A. JOHNSON, 953 Columbus avenue, New York city, July 18, 1902.—Rescued J. M. Kenna, Ninetieth street and Columbus avenue, at Eighty-sixth street, North river.

91. ALBERT S. A. JOHNSON, 953 Columbus avenue, July 15, 1902.—Rescued William Dunn, 72 West Ninety-fifth street, at Eighty-sixth street, North river.

92. HERBERT J. DUETZ, New York city, July 17, 1898.—Rescued Joe Meyer and Arthur Meyer, New York city, at Fifty-fifth street, East river.

93. CHARLES W. MEHRER, Twenty-fourth Precinct, New York city, August 12, 1902.—Rescued Charles De Leonardo, 991 Second avenue, at foot of Fifty-second street, East river.

94. JOSEPH O. HERRON, New York city, August 19, 1902.—Rescued Katharine McDonalde, Catherine street, Utica, N. Y., in the Erie canal, between First and John streets, Utica, N. Y.

95. CAPTAIN ARTHUR KRAKEHL, 436 East Ninth street, July 4, 1902.—Rescued Peter Damarti, 224 Elizabeth street, New York, at South Beach, S. I.

96. FREDERICK BYRON, 500 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, New York city, October 9, 1902.—Rescued Arthur Kindt, 2350 First avenue, at Harlem river, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

97. EARL GULICK, 134 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 22, 1902.—Rescued James Lawless, Freeport, L. I., at Freeport. Presented with our gold medal by Andrew Carnegie.

98. GEORGE W. STRONG, 175 Roosevelt street, New York city, September 9, 1902.—Rescued Capt. Joseph McWilliams, at Pier 28, East river.

99. C. T. ROSSI, JR., 6 West Ninety-ninth street, New York city, September 11, 1902.—Rescued Norman White, Babylon, L. I., at Great South Bay, near Fire Island, Babylon.

100. ALBERT S. A. JOHNSON, 963 Columbus avenue, New York city, September 2, 1902.—Rescued Silvin Strauss, at Eighty-sixth street, North river.

101. NEIL SULLIVAN, 73 Woodhull street, New York city, July 27, 1903.—Rescued an unknown man at West Twenty-fifth street, New York city.

102. ERNEST H. LEUBBERS, JR., 255 West Ninety-second street, New York city, October 10, 1901.—Rescued two men at Atlantic City, N. J.

Scroll of Honor for New York for 1903.

1. JAMES E. FLINT, 274 West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, New York city, September 2, 1902.—Rescued M. F. Galli-

gan, 106 West One Hundred and Ninth street, New York city, at One Hundred and Sixteenth street, Hudson river.

2. OFFICER CHARLES J. SHERIDAN, 834 Greenwich street, New York city, October 4, 1902.—Rescued Henry Lucas, 68 Eighth avenue, New York city, at foot of Bloomfield street, North river.

3. ALBERT F. MASON, 103 West One Hundred and Third street, New York city, August 6, 1902.—Rescued Eugene Geary, 105 West Ninety-eight street, at foot of West Ninety-sixth street, North river.

4. MICHAEL McMAHON, 10 Washington street, New York city, October 31, 1902.—Rescued Jos. Gangeni, 45 Madison street, New York city, at Pier A, North river.

5. ARTHUR ROUSHE, 1717 North Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y., May 17, 1902.—Rescued Forest Price, 1805 North Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y., in the Oswego canal.

6. SAMUEL A. MARTIN, 849 Columbus avenue, New York city, July 19, 1902.—Rescued an unknown man at Eighty-sixth street and North river.

7. JOHN SMITS, 125 Eleventh street, Long Island City, November 4, 1902.—Rescued George Kellon, 331 Vernon avenue, Long Island City, at foot of Fourteenth street, Ravenswood, Long Island City.

8. TONY DEMEL, 315 West Sixty-seventh street, New York city, July 30, 1900.—Rescued Mrs. Minnie Gideon, 89 Pitt street, New York city, at the East River Bridge, Manhattan.

9. JAMES A. HARKINS, 235 Van Brunt street, Erie Basin, New York city, November 9, 1902.—Rescued Feigio Victory, 15 Alaid avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., at Denenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y.

10. OFFICER THOMAS J. GLEASON, 348 East Twentieth street, New York city, on November 22, 1902.—Rescued Patrick Driscoll, foot Sixty-second street and East river, New York city.

11. MICHAEL CONNORS, 32 Garden street, Yonkers, N. Y., January 4, 1903.—Rescued Katie Meehan and Annie Shymansky, Yonkers, N. Y., at Nepperhan creek, Yonkers, N. Y.

12. WILLIAM N. MORRELL, 7 Sutton place, Manhattan, January 2, 1903.—Rescued Roberth Hall, 32 Sutton place Manhattan at the foot of Fifty-eighth street, East river.

13. EDWARD FORD, 3 Lafayette avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., November 15, 1902.—Rescued John Ford, of the same address, at his father's shore house as he was going down for the last time.

14. JAMES GLOVER WATSON, 24 Grant street, Buffalo, N. Y., August 16, 1902.—Rescued Nelson E. Dell, 15 Gelston street, Buffalo, N. Y., at the foot of Ferry street, Niagara river, Buffalo, N. Y.

15. R. W. ARNOLD, Wayville, Saratoga county, N. Y., February 14, 1903.—Rescued David Palmerton, Ballston Spa, N. Y., at Saratoga lake, N. Y.

16. CAPT. WILLIAM J. DICKETT, Watervliet, N. Y., April —, 1902.—Rescued William Loveland, Albany, N. Y.

17. JOHN K. WILLIAMS, Williard, N. Y., March 13th, 1903.—Rescued Marian Probasco, Willard State Hospital, Willard, N. Y., in Seneca lake, near Willard Hospital.

18. RICHARD L. PAINE, Surf avenue, Coney Island, July 3, 1902.—Rescued W. H. Pringle, Rochester, N. Y., on Genesee river, harbor of Charlotte, N. Y.

19. NATHAN C. BELL, New York, March 26, 1903.—Rescued Mr. and Mrs. Franz Mangolt, 400 East Fifty-fifth street, New York city, in East Chester bay, New York.

20. PATRICK MCGREEVY, 313 Sixty-first street, Brooklyn, N. Y., March —, 1903.—Rescued Herman Ballan, Brooklyn, at Forty-sixth street and Second avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

21. JACOB H. JULIAN, 89 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 4, 1901.—Rescued Thomas Oliver, 31 St. Mark's place, Brooklyn, N. Y., at College Point.

22. CHARLES SCISM, 1 Broadway, New York city, April 9, 1903.—Rescued Samuel Lyons, 33 South Pine avenue, Albany, N. Y., at Albany, N. Y.

23. THOMAS A. MEAD, 430 West Twenty-seventh street, New York city, May 10, 1903.—Rescued Adele Corner, 128 Greenwich street, New York city, at Pier A, North river.

24. THOMAS HARTIN, 336 West Forty-ninth street, New York city, May 8, 1903.—Rescued John Montgomery, 342 East Twenty-third street, New York city, at foot of East Twenty-first street, East River.

25. WILLIAM F. HERBERT, Watervliet, N. Y., March 26, 1903.—Rescued William Byron, Watervliet, N. Y., at Branch Erie canal, Dunlap slip, Watervliet, N. Y.

26. JOHN C. WEST, 430 Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 16, 1902, and February 16, 1903.—Rescued John Brooks and Joseph Rose, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at Twenty-fifth street, Brooklyn, and East river, New York.

27. EARL DE FREEST, Troy, N. Y., February 25, 1903.—Rescued Eddie Dillon and Willie Semth, Burden's pond.

28. JOHN I. SWEENY, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's island, April 19, 1902.—Rescued Thomas Quinn, 200 East Sixty-fifth street, New York city, at Metropolitan hospital, Blackwell's island.

29. F. SHERRER, LIEUTENANT EMIL GENHEIMER and VICE COMMODORE WILLIAM NEWBECK, May 21, 1903.—Rescued Furst and Storstz at Morris Yacht Club.

30. ANTHONY HOVORKA, 1444 Avenue A, New York city, April 3, 1903.—Rescued Mary Frances at the foot of East Seventy-sixth street, New York city. Medal presented by Street Cleaning Commissioner J. McGraw Woodbury.

31. JOHN NIXON, 78 Market street, New York city, May 31, 1903.—Rescued Victor Amadie, 146 Cherry street, New York city, at Pier 30, East river.

32. WILLIAM COGSWELL, 144 Broome street, Jersey City, N. J., May 18, 1903.—Rescued Stephen Leveoui, 22 James street, New York city, at Old Pier 16, North river, New York.

33. JOE KEMBLE, Twelfth avenue and Ninetieth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8, 1903.—Rescued Harold Grant at Ninety-ninth street Station, Fort Hamilton.

34. CHARLES BENNETT, 165 Tenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 9, 1903.—Rescued Robert Dillon, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the foot of Harrison street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

35. THOMAS F. CONWAY, 350 West Forty-seventh street, New York city, June 11, 1903.—Rescued John Gerst and Ida Evans, 540 West Forty-fifth street, New York city, at Fiftieth street, North River Recreation Pier.

36. EDWARD MOSES, 428 Water street, New York city, on June 21, 1903.—Rescued John Armstrong, 338 Cherry street, New York city, at Pier 32, foot of Market street, New York city.

37. C. NAYLOR, 273 Grant street, Buffalo, N. Y., May 30, 1903.—Rescued Carl Youngman, 421 Genesee street, Buffalo, N. Y., at Beaver creek.

38. THOMAS DUGAN, 411 East Thirty-second street, New York city, June 13, 1903.—Rescued Louis Tafflo, 351 East Thirty-second street, New York city, at foot of East Thirty-second street, New York city.

39. CONRAD WEISS, 441 East Fifty-second street, New York city, June 22, 1903.—Rescued Gerald Heirth, 344 East Fifty-fifth street, New York city, at Fifty-first street, East river.

41. JOHN A KERSHAW, 452 East Fifty-eighth street, New York city, on June 25, 1903.—Rescued George Robinson, 339 East Ninety-eighth street, and on June 27, 1903, rescued Bernard Schaeffer, 1497 Avenue A, New York city, at Ninety-first street, East river.

42. JOSEPH M. McNIERNEY, New York city, May 22, 1903.—Rescued Max Alberts, 420 East Eleventh street, New York city, at the foot of Sixty-fifth street, East river.

42. HENRY EAGLE, Sea Gate, L. I., June 26, 1903.—Rescued William D. Martin, jr., at Sea Gate, L. I. A brave rescue for a lad of thirteen years of age.

43. THOMAS DUGAN, 411 East Thirty-second street, New York city, July 9, 1903.—Rescued Lizzie Fogeaschy, 245 East Twentieth street, New York city, at Thirty-second street, East river.

44. JOSEPH LUDLOW, 347 East Thirty-second street, New York city, July 3, 1903.—Rescued Frank Taylor, 318 East Thirtieth street, New York city, at Twentieth street, East river.

45. R. J. GEARY, Dailey Towing Line, Hudson river, July 4, 1903.—Rescued Peter Gillen, at the foot of Lincoln avenue, Harlem river, New York.

46. CHARLES REDFERN, City Island, N. Y., June 28, 1903.—Rescued a man eastward of Stepping Stone Light House, Belden Point, City Island, N. Y.

47. CAPTAIN AUGUST WASSMAN, City Island, N. Y., July 4, 1903.—Rescued John Hetherington, 87 Woolsey street, Long Island City, at Hallets Point.

48. WILLIAM J. DANIELS, 413 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, New York city, July 13, 1903.—Rescued Edward Baker, 2365 Second avenue, New York city., at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem river.

49. ADELINE TRAPP, 143 Havemeyer street, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, 1903.—Rescued Emma Milkun, South Second street, at Old Mill.

50. OFFICER EDWARD J. O'ROURKE, Sixty-ninth Police Station, Coney Island, June 27, 1903.—Rescued F. H. Cole, 17 East Twelfth street, Manhattan; F. Lockmoiz, 123 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn; Grace Goodrich, Peabody, Mass.; Mrs. J. J. Herdman, 88 Rugby Road, Brooklyn; William Dillman, Sixty-eighth street and Twentieth avenue, Brooklyn, at Coney Island creek, Coney Island, Brooklyn, New York.

51. CAPT. JOHN FINNERTY, 50 Navy street, Brooklyn, July 19, 1903.—Rescued George Gibbons, Norwalk, Conn.; Miss Smith, 336 North Sixth street, Brooklyn, and an unknown man, at Sanford Point, North Beach, L. I.

52. JAMES T. SHEENAN, 355 Eighteenth street, Brooklyn, July 19, 1903.—Rescued William Sheenan, at Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

53. PATRICK KELLY, 130 Eighteenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1903.—Rescued Frederick Attelwood, boat Blackman, at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

54. WILLIAM J. CORNELL, 71 Front avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., August 12, 1903.—Rescued Mrs. Anna Schills, 88 Lenox avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., at the foot of Jersey street, Buffalo, N. Y.

55. JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Newport, R. I., June 24, 1903.—Rescued Miss Marion Kelly, of Newport, R. I., at Ann street pier, Newport, R. I.

56. SAMUEL DUNN, Ninety-first street and East river, June 8, 1903.—Rescued Lawrence Muslin, of 312 East Ninety-fourth street, New York city, at Ninety-first street, East river.

57. CAPT. ARTHUR KRAKEHL, Miller's Hotel, South Beach, S. I., July 12, 1903.—Rescued Mrs. Schlesener, of Fort Wadsworth, S. I., at South Beach, S. I.

58. JOHN J. COAKLEY, 368 Front street, New York city, July 25, 1903.—Rescued William Zeller, of 26 Jackson street, New York city, at the foot of Corlears Hook Park, New York city.

59. JAMES E. CLARE, 580 Jackson avenue, Long Island City.—Rescued Stephen Peina, of 344 West Ninety-ninth street, New York city, at North Beach, L. I.

60. DAVID KANE, 108 East Eighty-fourth street, New York city, August 7, 1903.—Rescued Christopher Jackson, of 142 Conover street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the foot of Conover street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

61. JOHN A. KENT, 70 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on August 22, 1903.—Rescued Joseph Doherty, of 1385 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the Old Slip pier, Brooklyn, N. Y.

62. TIMOTHY McAULIFFE, 164 Cedar place, Brooklyn, N. Y., motorman, July 28, 1903.—Jumped off his car to rescue John Quigley of the Brighton Beach race track at Coney Island creek, Coney Island, L. I.

63. DANIEL F. SULLIVAN, Portsmouth, N. H., August 3, 1903.—Rescued Mary Burns, of 90 Market street, Portsmouth, N. H., at Portsmouth, N. H.

64. PATRICK SHEA, 107 East Eighty-eighth street, August 12, 1903.—Rescued Frank Downed, 83 King street, from drowning, at the White Star, foot of Bank street.

65. THOMAS DUGAN, September 1, 1903.—Rescued John Pickert, 563 First avenue, at the Thirty-second street pier, East river.

66. PHILIP E. BOYLE, 233 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 2, 1903.—Rescued James Frazzee, 331 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

67. WILLIAM ROSS BIRDSLEY, 204 St. Nicholas avenue, and HARRY IRVING ATRANDHAGEN, 278 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, September 6, 1903.—Rescued Alexander Mitchell and George Woods, of Newark, N. J., on Hudson river, opposite Spuyten Duyvil.

68. H. C. FALCONER, Forty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 17, 1903.—Rescued A. W. Harris, Ninety-second street and Fort Hamilton avenue, at Fort Hamilton, in the Narrows.

69. EDWARD F. VAN NOSTRAND, Oyster Bay, L. I., August 7, 1903.—Rescued Rhoda Baker, of Oyster Bay, L. I., in Oyster Bay harbor.

70. JOHN J. CURRY, Gleason's Hotel, Twenty-fourth street, Coney Island, N. Y., August 28, 1903.—Rescued Arthur O'Leary at Coney Island, off Twenty-fourth street,

71. EDWARD J. CONNELLY, 114 North Eighth street, Brooklyn, August 11, 1903.—Rescued Walter Bennett, at Pier 3, Wallabout basin.

72. AMOS BRACEY, South West Harbor, Me., July 25, 1903.—Rescued Arthur Young, Edward Black and Merton Pierce, of Sutton's Island, Me., at South West Harbor, Me.

73. THOMAS FEIGHERY, 58 Perry street, September 20, 1903.—Rescued Laura Hering, at Sea Gate, Coney Island.

74. JAMES T. HAGEN, 6 Pleasant avenue, Hoboken, N. J., September 27, 1903.—Rescued Nick Nayir and Herman Osmer, at dock of Savannah Steamship Company.

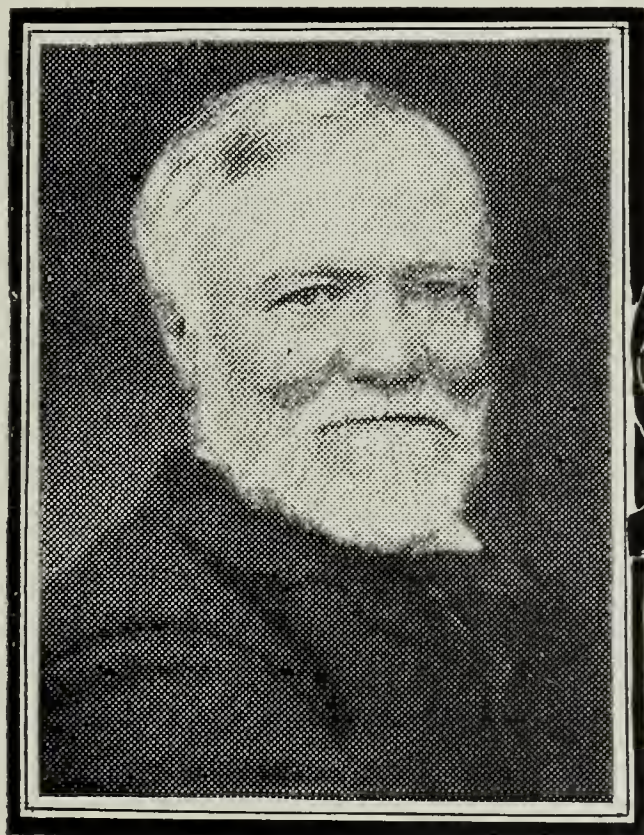
75. MISS JOSEPHINE KAULLBACK, Menotomy Shote, Arlington, Mass., October 6, 1903.—Rescued Fred L. Whittle, at Spy Pond, Mass.

76. JAMES F. CONNORS, 141 West Ninety-fifth street, New York city, September 23, 1903.—Rescued Charles Mittlekauf, 931 Columbus avenue, at the foot of West Ninety-ninth street, North river.

77. HERMAN G. ROTTACH, 335 East Fifty-eighth street, September 26, 1903.—Rescued two unknown boys at Central Park lake.

78. LOUIS ERIKSEN, 84 Third place, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 23, 1903.—Rescued Thomas O'Connor, 77 Fulton street, at foot of Main street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

APPENDIX



Andrew Carnegie
PHOTO COPYRIGHTED 1902 BY ROCKWOOD

**MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE PRESENTS TO EARL GULICK A GOLD
MEDAL OF U. S. VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVING CORPS, AT
CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK CITY.**

**Fourteen-Year-Old Hero Eulogized by Mr. Carnegie for Bravery
in Saving James Lawless, 30 Years of Age, from Death by
Drowning last August.**

“Ladies and Gentlemen.—Permit me to introduce to you a hero of the higher civilization of to-day. A strange kind of hero, indeed, would he be to our ancestors, for he has never killed anybody. He has only, at fourteen years of age, saved a man of thirty from drowning. That’s all. ‘What’s he compared to the slayer of thousands?’ inquires the barbaric past, which hailed not the man who had served or saved his fellows as a hero. The civilized future is to hail none other. So moves the world to higher ideals. I present to you the young civilized modern Christian hero, Earl Gulick.”

The above were the words uttered by Andrew Carnegie, the philanthropist, at Carnegie Hall last Tuesday evening as he handed Earl Gulick, fourteen years of age and a noted soprano of this city, the gold medal of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps for bravery in rescuing from death by drowning last August in Rutledge Channel, Freeport, L. I., James Lawless, a man thirty years of age.

The presentation took place at the sixth anniversary of the West Side Branch of the Young Men’s Christian Association. Carnegie Hall was packed, and though an excellent programme had been arranged for the entertainment of the guests, the great event of the evening was the speech of Mr. Carnegie, who spoke in

the happiest vein. The vast auditorium was filled early and holders of seats who came late experienced the utmost difficulty in pushing through the immense crowd who thronged the street seeking admission.

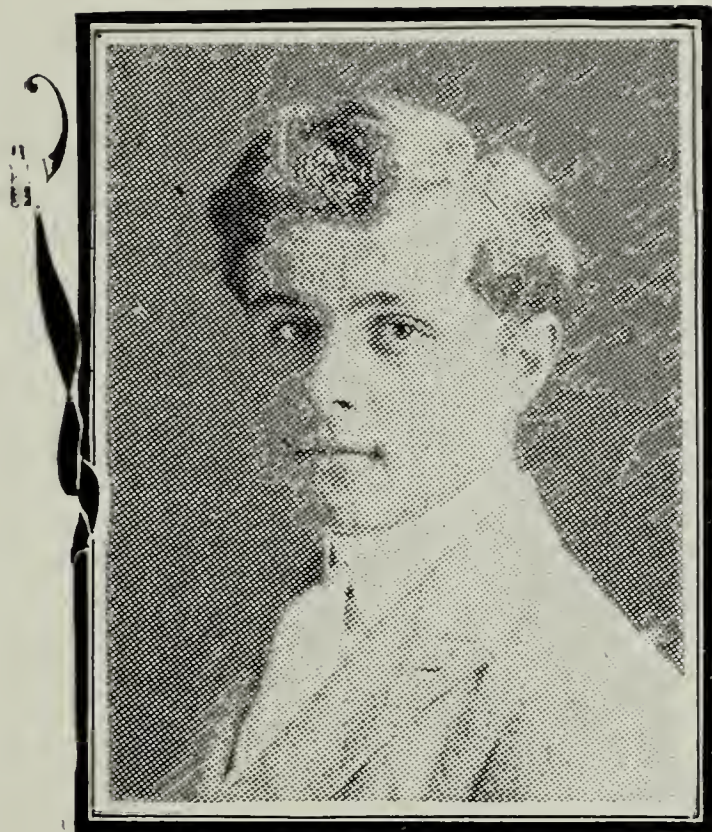
Seated on the platform with Mr. Kingsley, chairman of the West Side branch, were Mr. Carnegie, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Col. J. Wesley Jones, president of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, W. S. Hawk and Earl Gulick, the young hero. Immediately behind was the New York Festival Chorus of 400 voices, who received great applause by their rendering of several selections.

After the applause which followed the introduction of Mr. Carnegie had subsided the philanthropist said in part:

“Perhaps there is no better test of the stage of civilization reached by a people than by noting the service rendered by those who receive popular recognition as heroes. A nation is known by the heroes it makes. The distinguishing feature of the hero of former days was that he had either killed or wounded other men, or had vanquished them in some physical contest.

“The family of no hero who loses his life while trying to rescue a fellow man should ever suffer want, nor should the hero himself if injured. He deserves a pension with the thanks of the community, as well as a gold medal to be worn and afterward handed down to his family as a badge of true nobility.

“We are here to-night to give to a young man the symbol of heroism, the gold medal of the society, for saving human life, because he has acted upon that truth. This young hero of civilization, differing from the hero of barbarism, has maimed no man; has killed no fellow being. This medal is given to him for the highest service to man. We know that ‘Greater love hath no man than this, that he should lay down his life for his friend.’



Earl Gulick
PHOTO. COPYRIGHTED 1902 BY ROCKWOOD

“ I present this medal of pure gold, awarded to you, Mr. Gulick, by the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, congratulating you with all my heart that you have had the opportunity and the heroism to embrace it to rescue from death one of your fellow men. Monarchs decorate those who have served them, but no one ever performed a higher service than you at fourteen. This large audience and all who have heard of your brave act wish that you may be successful in life and ever remain on the high pinnacle where you now have been placed by the brave act which gives you a place among the heroes of the world.”

As the blushing boy took the medal from Mr. Carnegie the audience enthusiastically cheered and applauded, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and clapping their hands with as much vim as the sterner sex. It took some time for the outburst to spend itself, and until the close Mr. Carnegie and Master Gulick bowed their acknowledgments.

A delegation of the Life-Saving Corps was present in full uniform and added greatly to the effect of the occasion. Among them were: Col. J. Wesley Jones, father of the movement and president of the organization; Commodore and Director Theodore Krombach, Commodore Ralph T. Rossi, Captain Rudolph Confield; Captain C. L. Huson, of the Fort Hamilton Station, one of the most important in New York waters; Captain William C. Jones, inspector of life-saving stations; Lieutenant D. L. Nelke, general inspector; Hugh F. Doherty, all of whom have distinguished themselves by meritorious acts, and Congressman James R. Howe, one of the most enthusiastic governors of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

EDUCATION ENDURANCE SWIM TO PRODUCE EXPERT SWIMMERS.

Deatly's Long Swim from Battery to Coney Island—Fighting Off Fatigue and Hampered by Strong Tide, Commodore Deatly, of New York Life-Saving Corps, Covers Distance of Sixteen Miles in Six Hours and Twenty-four Minutes.

Seven members of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps started to swim from the Battery to Coney Island yesterday afternoon. The only man to accomplish the difficult feat was Arthur Deatly, a commodore of the New York Corps. He went the distance, about sixteen miles, in six hours twenty-four minutes.

The other six starters were George A. Thorman, Ralph Doerflinger and Joseph Ferguson, of the Bay Ridge Corps, and Arthur Bennett and George Rivers, of the New York Corps. All of these men had given up the task before Fort Hamilton was reached. Ferguson was the last of the six to give up.

The start was made from a granite jetty in front of the Department of Docks' pier at the Battery at 12.48 p. m. Colonel J. Wesley Jones, the president of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, and E. H. Luebbers, Jr., an inspector commodore of the corps, officiated at the start, the latter sending the boys away.

SWIMMERS CHEERED.

Fully five thousand people witnessed the start and they sent up a loud cheer as the seven athletes plunged into the river. Five rowboats accompanied the swimmers.

The swim was supposed to be an endurance test and not a race. It was understood that the pace was to be governed by the slowest swimmer. Despite this fact, all set out at a gait that no one could maintain for a mile. The result was that some of the men



Endurance Swim from Battery, New York City, to Coney Island, 16½ Miles. Best Swimmer Each of Ten Crews, U. S. Vol. Life Saving Corps, New York Harbor. (Starting.)

soon showed signs of distress. The tide carried them well toward Staten Island, and this fact caused most of the men to feel like quitting.

One by one they became numb with the cold and discouraged, until off Bedloe's Island there were but two left—Deatly and Ferguson. All had started in bathing suits, but the crafty Ferguson had discarded his apparel shortly after the start. The handlers of Deatly discovered this fact near Liberty Island, and Deatly also shed his costume. Deatly was almost half a mile ahead of his rival at this point, and both were being carried rapidly toward Staten Island.

CRAMPS STOP FERGUSON.

Ferguson then headed straight down the stream in order to gain on the leader, but the water was so rough that it completely tired him out. He was then attacked with a severe cramp and reluctantly allowed himself to be pulled into his boat.

The plucky Deatly struggled along hour after hour. He used every kind of stroke in succession in order not to tire one set of muscles. He frequently employed the corkscrew stroke, for which he is famous. In this stroke he rolled sidewise, threw the water first one way and then the other. Occasionally he would be supplied with cold tea from his boat, and this was the only stimulant he was given throughout the journey. He drank the tea from a bottle, and while he was drinking his handlers rubbed him vigorously on the arms with vaseline.

Near Fort Wadsworth he looked pale and tired, and the opinion was expressed that he would never finish. At this point, however, he began to swim stronger than ever and was cheered by the occupants of several small boats. He headed straight for Norton's Point, but the strong tide carried him almost to Hoffman's Island.

ROUGH WATER RETARDS HIM.

The ocean part of the trip after he had rounded the point proved the severest test to his pluck. He kept on doggedly, however, and, foot by foot, ploughed his way through the water. He hardly seemed to move, yet he was going at a good swimming pace. A short distance from the finish he stopped, and his coaches thought he was through. He only wanted to rest a few minutes, however, so that he could finish in good condition. At exactly 7.10 p. m. he rounded the old iron pier at Coney Island, and while the thousands on the two big piers and along the beach cheered him again and again, he went through the water at a racing clip.

A large number of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps, headed by Captain Dunn, greeted him as he emerged from the water and bore him triumphantly away. An old sea captain who witnessed the effort said the men were poorly advised in the matter of the course. He pointed out that if they had gone behind Governor's Island and then hugged the Long Island shore they would have had but thirteen miles to swim and found the tide more in their favor.

They also started an hour too late to get the full benefit of the tide all the way.

MEDAL FOR BRAVE AMBULANCE DRIVER.

Martin Spellman is Honored by the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps for Saving the Life of a Drowning Boy in Harlem.

Martin Spellman, who drives a Bellevue Hospital ambulance, proudly wears a bright new silver medal to-day, the token of his own bravery and to show that one young American owes his life to him.

The medal was presented to Spellman in the presence of his chief, Dr. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, by Col. John Wesley Jones, President of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, at Turn Hall, where the Dolando Club was giving its monthly reception. President John T. Meehan introduced Col. Jones and the hero.

Col. Jones told the story commemorated by the silver medal; how Spellman, then a driver of a Harlem Hospital ambulance, ran from his ambulance, and without stopping to remove his clothing, plunged into East river where eleven-year-old Irving Murray had just disappeared, and rescued the lad from drowning. Then little Murray recited an original poem, "The Hero of Harlem."

The Fort Hamilton Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, with Miss Florence West, One of its Members, Who is a Champion Swimmer.

For the short time it has been in existence the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of Fort Hamilton has had many and interesting experiences. It started a year and a half ago with two members and now numbers over twenty, with one hundred applications for membership yet to be acted upon. This year's Legislature has accredited it with eighteen rescues. In honor of its extraordinary work and growth the members held a reception last night at its quarters at the foot of Fifth avenue, Fort Hamilton, at which to the corps there was presented the quarters it occupies and two handsome lifeboats beside. A jolly time was had.

The Fort Hamilton life savers do not bar from membership in their corps the fair sex, as some other corps do. In fact one of the most efficient members in the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps at

Fort Hamilton is a young woman who is a master at the art of swimming and counts her rescues with the best of the men folks. This is Miss Florence West.

Miss West and her women companions are the life of the corps and do not hesitate, because of their sex, to take any of the chances required by the rules of the corps or the exigencies of a rescue that would be taken by the men. Miss West took to swimming naturally and after but two months' coaching she astonished her friends one day by swimming the Narrows. A few months later she swam five miles, and this year she intends to swim from the Battery to Coney Island Point. And this from a girl who took her first swim on June 25, 1900.

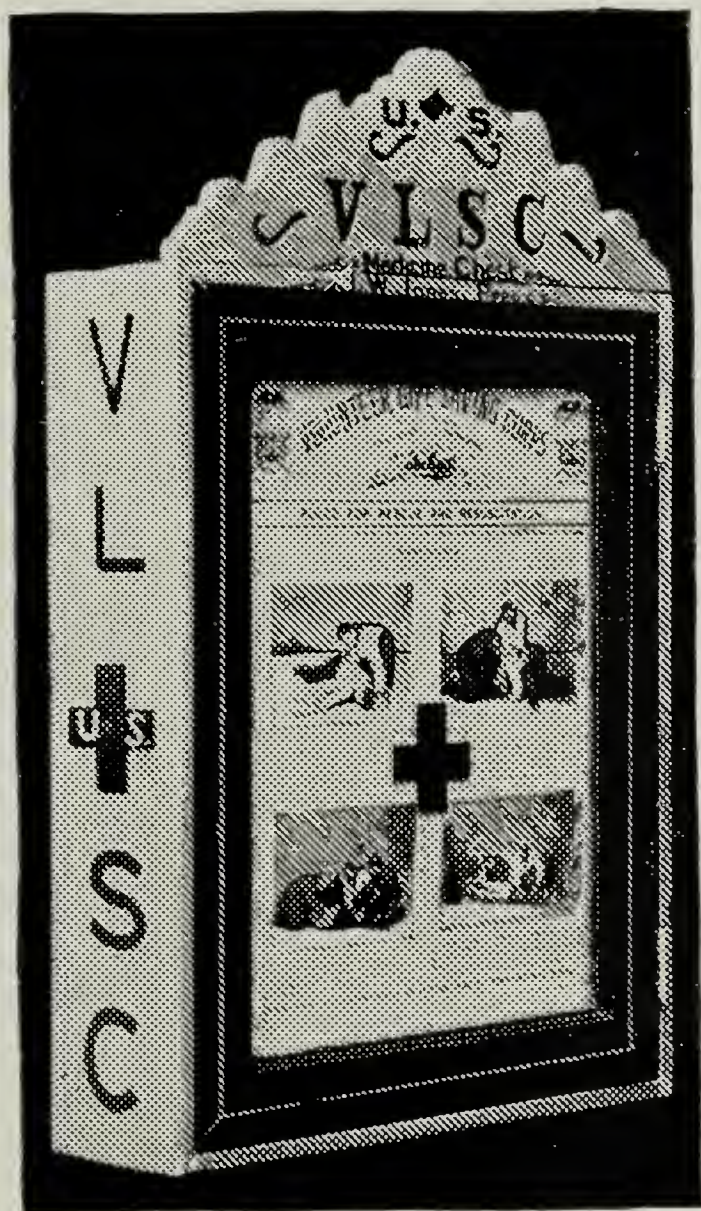
Among the members of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps are: Captain Charles L. Huson, Lieutenant David L. Nelke, Lieutenant Thomas O'Connor, Lieutenant Fred Pruschnow, Lieutenant Fred Hetzel, Instructor William Wilson, Quartermaster James Collins, Aaron Bearman, Edwin Hall, Charles Swenson, F. F. Olsen, Owen W. Clark, A. Stendle, Robert Easson, Bernard Samuels, D. L. Julian, Fred Johnson, Loe W. Headney, J. Costello and Harry Dunn.

VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVERS.

Medicine Chests Placed at Bridges for Use in Aiding Drowning Persons.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

On Wednesday the United Volunteer Life-Saving Corps placed at the Hamilton avenue, Ninth street, Third street, Carroll street, Union street, Harway avenue and Wallabout bridges medicine chests, containing a complete list of restoratives and other needed articles for use in resuscitating drowning people. With each of



Medicine Chest to be Placed at the Various Bridges in this Borough.

the chests is furnished a book of instructions for the use of bridge keepers and others. The chest contains a blanket, towel, splints for broken limbs, a bottle of smelling salts, a bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia, a bottle of chloroform, a bottle of ergot, a roll of bandages, a towel, pair of tweezers, two rubber bands, a roll of cotton, a package of court plaster and two ounces of brandy. This will be under the care of the bridgekeepers and will be ready for immediate use. The permission to place these chests at the bridges was granted by the Commissioners. The officers of the Volunteer Life-Saving Association are Colonel J. Wesley Jones, president; Theodore Krombach, commodore of the Brooklyn division, including Fort Hamilton, Bath Beach and Coney Island; H. F. Doherty, inspector; A. M. Gillen, M. D., surgeon; captains, Costello, Selig, Cunningham, Daniels, Heegstra, Stein, Lawson and Huson.

JUMPS FROM YACHT CLUB DOCK.

Edward Klein of St. Louis, Despondent Through Illness, Attempts to End His Life by Drowning in Buffalo Harbor—Saved by United States Volunteer Life-Savers.

[Buffalo Courier, September 18, 1903.]

Despondent, the result of sickness, Edward Klein, a union pressman from St. Louis, attempted to end his life at 6 o'clock last evening by jumping into the harbor from the Buffalo Yacht Club's dock. He was rescued from the death he sought by two members of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps stationed at the foot of Porter avenue.

Klein came here yesterday and until the time he was arrested for the attempt upon his life, he had selected no place to live. He wandered about the city during the day and towards evening went to the foot of Porter avenue.

Klein was seen to linger about the yacht club dock. There was nothing unusual in that. He acted no different from hundreds of men who have loitered there.

Just a moment or so before six o'clock Klein walked to the end of the pier and, without giving any intimation of what he intended to do, jumped into the water. He made no effort to save himself.

Frank Coyl and Edward Mandus, of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, saw Klein take the plunge. With all speed they ran to the end of the dock and jumped in after Klein. The life savers found it a difficult task to rescue Klein with all his clothing water-soaked. They buoyed him up though and succeeded in towing him to shore. Klein was resuscitated on the dock.

WOMAN JUMPS INTO THE RIVER.

Volunteer Life Savers Man a Boat and Fish Her Out, Unconscious.

[New York Sun, April 12, 1903.]

A woman about forty-five years old, who said she was Sophia Johnson of Toronto, Canada, attempted suicide last night by jumping into the East river from the foot of Corlears street. For ten minutes before she threw herself overboard she paced up and down the dock.

Men who were working on the pier threw her a rope, but she would not take it. Then John Coakley and Robert Moran, Volunteer life savers, put out in a boat. They caught the woman's dress with a boathook and pulled her aboard. She was unconscious, but they resuscitated her, and she was taken to Gouverneur hospital. She refused to say why she tried to kill herself.

CAPTAIN CLARK MAKES RESCUES.

Two Philadelphians Pulled Out Of Surf by Velvet Coat Hero of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

Harry Schultz, of Philadelphia, and George Schurtzenderfer, of Bristol, Pa., were rescued near the Steeplechase pier to-day by Captain Clark, the veteran life saver. The men were almost exhausted when the captain reached them. He had several children in bathing when he heard the cry of the two men for help. He immediately donned a cork jacket and went to their rescue. He towed the men ashore, and they were loud in their praise for his action.

The captain was of great assistance to the life guards yesterday when he assisted in the rescue of four persons. He was on Young's pier and held the four up by means of a life buoy until Guard Parker came with the boat and brought the party ashore.

Captain Clark is a member of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving corps, inland water, and has been instrumental in saving many lives.

Needs of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

[New York World, April 8, 1904.]

The bill introduced by Mr. Leggett in the Assembly and by Mr. Bailey in the Senate authorizing the payment of \$10,000 to the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps is a modest recognition of a valuable institution. In New York alone the corps saves over six hundred lives in a year. Its members are volunteers. No money is needed for boats; but State aid in buying buoys, life-lines and medicine chests, and in printing and circulating rules for the resuscitation of the drowned would be well used.

Three More New Life Savers.

[Jersey City Journal, September 3, 1903.]

The United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps met at the station, Danforth avenue and Newark bay, Saturday night, and initiated three candidates, Thomas Kiely, John Cooper and Joseph Filoramo. The former was nearly drowned when he was put through the "water degree." Following the introduction of new members preliminary arrangements were made for the semi-annual picnic, which will be held at Herig's Newark Bay Shore House.

LIFE-SAVERS DANCE AND MAKE MERRY.

Pleasant Private Dance Held by Members of Local Corps at Reyesen's Hall in Astoria.

[Greater New York Star, April 14, 1903.]

The Long Island Sound Division of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps held a private dance at Reyesen's Hall, Jamaica avenue, Astoria, on Sunday evening.

The affair was a splendid success socially and financially, a neat sum being turned over to Colonel J. Wesley Jones, president of the corps, for the purchase of supplies.

Colonel Jones and Chief Inspector Confield headed the list of officers, and delegations of uniformed officers and men were present from Fort Totten, Willets Point, City Island, the Bronx and Hell Gate.

Two medals for life-saving were awarded, one to Lieutenant Albert Silk, of the Williamsburg Yacht Club crew, and Samuel Johnson, of the Hell Gate Corps. Both men have made previous rescues.

Vice-Commodore William Neubeck, of the City Island Corps, and Captain Charles Montgomery, of the Fort Totten Corps, entertained the guests between dances with songs and comic sketches.

The affair broke up at daylight, everybody having had a good time.

The Long Island Sound Division includes among its members yachtsmen, swimmers, fire boat crews, harbor police, lighthouse-keepers, United States artillerymen, launch owners, etc., most of whom have splendid records for life-saving.

Inspector August Wassmann, of the Hell Gate Corps, has a fine record, he having saved his fifth life on Friday morning last.

The Long Island Sound Division will hold a carnival at City Island on July 4th and crews from Sea Cliff, North River, Fort Hamilton and Hell Gate will contest for prizes.

A LIFE-SAVING EXHIBITION.

United States Volunteer Corps Illustrates Its Work at Coney Island.

[Brooklyn Eagle, August 3, 1903.]

Visitors at the Old Iron Pier yesterday afternoon had the pleasure of witnessing a thrilling spectacle when members of the North Beach Division of the United States Volunteer Life Savings Corps gave an exhibition drill.

Surfman H. Thorer, after swimming about half a mile off shore, suddenly sank from view and was about to go down for the third time when Surfman M. Brown reached him and kept him afloat until the arrival of a lifeboat, which brought him ashore.

Surfman Cowan explained the various apparatus used by the volunteer life-savers in resuscitating an apparently drowned person. The exhibitions are considered a great success, inasmuch as the visitors to Coney Island are taught how to handle a drowning person.

Life-Saving Work of Great Value.

[Troy (N. Y.) Times, March 14, 1903.]

Among the most efficient of the humane agencies of this State is the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps. In 1870 in Brooklyn an effort was made to organize amateur boatmen and others into a society for the rescue of drowning persons. This led to the establishment of the Life-Saving Corps, and the work has extended throughout the State, there being several stations in Troy and vicinity. In 1903 the Corps saved 606 lives, and found itself \$800 in debt. This work is done without any remuneration and purely through a desire to save the lives of the drowning. The people of Troy know how useful and reliable this agency is on the upper Hudson.

A bill has been introduced at Albany authorizing an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the use of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps. The request that the State aid in this work is not extravagant. It could not be expected that men would give their efforts, risk their lives, provide equipments which, because of floods and accidents of various kinds, require frequent renewal and still pay an annual deficit. If this work, which has grown so large as to demand public attention, is to be continued the public must aid in the support, and the State, which helps so many other institutions, may well give a little aid to this.

Not a dollar of the money can be drawn unless a voucher approved by the Comptroller is given. With this money two expert instructors could be employed to visit the stations and to give instructions to the Life-Saving Corps. Setting aside the returns for the immediate work of the Corps in lives saved, the general educational value of the instructions given with regard to the rescue of imperiled persons would be worth all the money ex-

pending. The bill should be passed by the Legislature and become a law. With an appropriation of \$10,000 the Corps could replenish all its stations with much-needed supplies, including medicine chests for resuscitation and lifeboats, could send instructors to all the stations and could so establish the work that future calls for supplies would be lighter and new crews could be placed at points where their services are in demand.

A Good Bill.

[Troy (N. Y.) Press, March 26, 1903.]

Among the raft of bad bills at Albany, there appear to be a few good ones. Included in this list may be enumerated one introduced by Assemblyman Leggett, asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 "for the relief and maintenance of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State of New York." This organization has already proved its potency by saving a number of lives, and it deserves encouragement. The bill seems to be guardedly drawn, so as to prevent any abuse of funds, and designed to promote the security of life.

REPORTS OF DIVISIONS.

ASTORIA AND HELL GATE DIVISION.

Commodore J. M. Finch of Astoria and Vice-Commodore William Neubeck of the Morris Yacht Club, Pelham bay, have very efficiently organized the whole of the East river from Blackwell's Island through Flushing bay to the city line, and both shores of New York city, and Long Island, and fully equipped about twenty stations, and drilled the men to great efficiency and expert swimming and life-saving. Capt. August Wassman's steam launch is at the service of these life-savers and is helping to do very efficient work for that district.

BAY RIDGE, FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND have been very efficiently worked during the past season. The men are rapidly uniforming, and under the direction of Inspector Hugh F. Doherty, Assistant Inspectors Charles I. Huson and W. F. Wallis several exhibitions were given at Coney Island during the season, in which Lieutenant Herman Thorer distinguished himself as an expert swimmer and drowner for the purpose of rescue and resuscitation. These exhibitions instructed many thousands on the great iron pier and at Luna Park how to resuscitate a person brought out of the water apparently dead, and were very highly applauded by the visiting thousands.

YONKERS.

Commodore W. H. Blakemore reports energetic and active work. Mount St .Vincent, Captain Alfred M. Byrnes; Glenwood, Lieutenant George B. Warren, Jr., and Tarrytown, Captain Edward W. Smith, in command.

NYACK.

Captain Henry Samson has a finely supplied headquarters and looks after the west side of the Hudson river from Piedmont to Rockland lake.

OSSINING.

Vice-Commodore James H. Moran, Captain Irving Hoff, George S. Jenkins, maintain the early reputation of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps at this point.

NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.

Captains P. E. Van Inwegan and Arthur G. Acker, Lieutenant Harry Moore, Lieutenant Charles McKay and Lieutenant J. Hamilton Kidd, with an extensive membership, look after this section of the Hudson river on both sides for several miles.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Captain Isaac Wood and Lieutenant Edward A. Wood, with a numerous membership, old and well-known life-savers, have done noble service during the past year.

TROY.

Commodore Herrick, in command of the Upper Hudson River Division from Albany to Glens Falls, including all of its important towns and villages on the rivers and lakes, gives a good account of watchfulness and attention to duty of his numerous stations and crews.

LAKE GEORGE

has thirty-six stations under command of Commodores R. J. Brown, W. H. Tippetts and Charles H. Burhans, and is well supplied with life-saving appliances, and not a life has been lost near any of our stations in the seasons of 1902 and 1903.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Lake Champlain is under command of Commodore W. F. Forky, of Plattsburg, who has had a very successful season at all of his stations, covering Bluff Point, Port Kent, Westport, South Sister Island, Rouses Point and the Hero Islands.

ADIRONDACK LAKES.

The Adirondack lakes, Chazey and Upper Chauteaugay, "Ralphs," Captains W. F. Robinson and Warren J. Hutton; Loon Lake, Captain George Meyers.

RAINBOW LAKE.

Captain Wardell is in command of Rainbow lake. Lake Regis, Captain Paul Smith, Jr.; Lake Placid, Captain George Stevens.

UPPER SARANAC.

Captain Charles H. Wardner is in command of Upper Saranac Lake; Rustic Lodge, Axton, Warbeck's Hotel, Lieutenant William J. Merrit.

LOWER SARANAC.

Commodore John Harding, Algonquin Hotel, Swains Cottage, Rice's Camp, Camp Rondack, Hotel Ampersand, Saranac Lake village, and Saranac Inn.

LONG LAKE.

Robinsons Island, Captain Robinson, foot of lake. Head of Long lake, and Sagamore Landing, and Captain George Helme's Station.



Unsinkable Life Boat of U. S. Vol. Life Saving Corps, Buffalo Harbor, N. Y.

RAQUETTE LAKE.

Captain Bennett and Bert Richards, steamers Killoquish and Incosia.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

Blue Mountain lake, Captain J. G. Thompson and J. G. Hollands.

FULTON CHAIN OF LAKES.

Captain Hess, head of steam navigation, Lake No. 4; Commodore James H. Soper, commanding steam navigation at Old Forge Hotel, and Captains John Sprague, George Sweet, David Sweet, command steamers on the four lakes.

MOHAWK AND CENTRAL LAKES DIVISION,

Utica, N. Y., Captain George A. Ralph, has been kept in fine working order this season.

SYRACUSE.

Captain O'Hara has all the canal bridges on both the Erie and Oswego canals in the city limits in good working order and they are well supplied with our life-saving appliances. The Syracuse Board of Aldermen made the Syracuse Volunteer Life-Saving Corps a small appropriation to help keep that division in order in 1903.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester and Ontario lake front, Charlotte and Iroquois bay, and Manitoba bay and canal bridges, under the direction of Commodore Andrews and Vice-Commodore Lee Richmond, covering also many canal-bridge stations, are in fine working order, but are in great need of life-saving supplies, which we hope to have the money to meet fully the coming season.

BUFFALO.

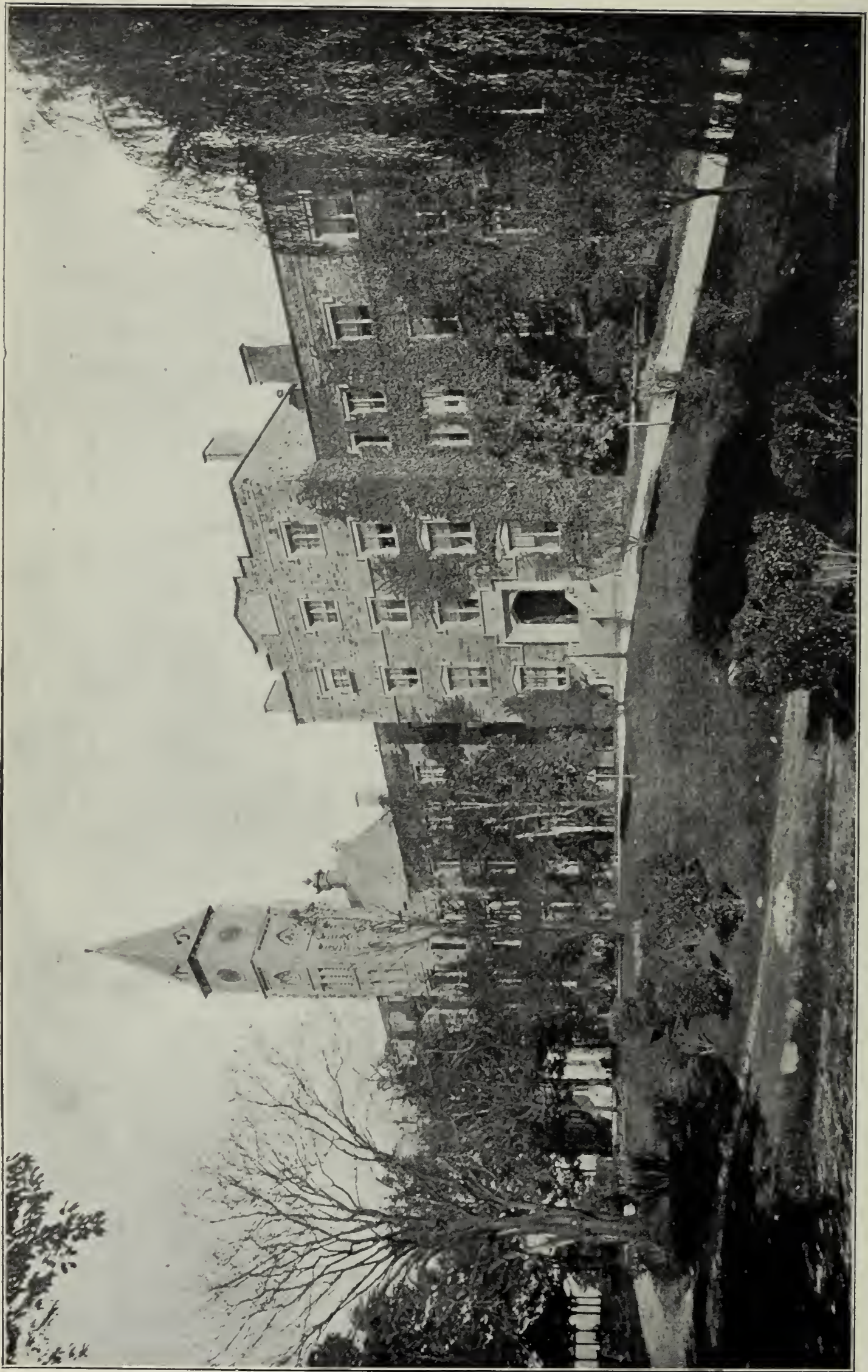
Buffalo, Commodore Robert E. Magner and Captain Chadeayne, has been put in fine working order the past summer. They have been furnished with one of our unsinkable lifeboats, which has done valuable service. Every important point on Lake Erie should have such a lifeboat, and would have if we could raise means enough to do it.

CONESUS LAKE.

Conesus lake, under Commodore Brummagin, with its nine stations, maintains its record for a well-managed division of Volunteer Life-Savers. But it needs new supplies of life buoys and rings for the coming season.

CENTRAL LAKES.

The Central lakes of the State all need new supplies of life-saving buoys. Our means have been so limited that we could not send inspector-instructors to some of them the past season, but we hope to be able to replenish all these lakes in the seasons of 1903 and 1904.



MAIN ASYLUM.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Juvenile Asylum

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE

AND TO THE

Board of Aldermen of the City of New York

For the Year 1903.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 10, 1904.

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
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1904

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR 1904.

PRESIDENT,
MORNAY WILLIAMS.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
HOWARD TOWNSEND.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
ALFRED E. MARLING.

SECRETARY,
HENRY N. TIFFT.

TREASURER,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

DIRECTORS

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE RESPECTIVELY

January, 1905.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,
EDMUND DWIGHT,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL,

WM. E. VERPLANCK,
ALEXANDER M. HADDEN,
ROBERT E. SPEER.

DIRECTORS—Continued.

January, 1906.

HENRY N. TIFFT,	RANDOLPH HURRY,
ALFRED E. MARLING,	HOWARD TOWNSEND,
HENRY E. GREGORY,	FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

January, 1907.

JAMES T. BARROW,	LEONARD E. OPDYCKE,
JOSEPH W. HARTLEY,	J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
HENRY D. CHAPIN, M.D.,	FRANK HARVEY FIELD,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER,	E. R. L. GOULD.

DIRECTORS EX OFFICIO.

HON. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of the City of New York.

HON. JOHN F. AHEARN, President of the Borough of Manhattan.

HON. CHARLES V. FORNES, President of the Board of Aldermen.

HON. JAMES H. TULLY, Commissioner of Public Charities.

HON. FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Commissioner of Correction.

Standing Committees

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Chairman.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

JAMES T. BARROW, Chairman.

EDMUND DWIGHT.

ALFRED E. MARLING.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, Chairman.

HENRY E. GREGORY.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

JOSEPH W. HARTLEY.

COMMITTEE ON VISITING.

EDMUND DWIGHT, Chairman.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

HOWARD TOWNSEND.

ROBERT E. SPEER.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

HENRY E. GREGORY, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

JAMES T. BARROW.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD.

LEONARD E. OPDYCKE.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, ex-officio Chairman.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, of Committee on Finance.

JAMES T. BARROW, of Committee on Buildings and Repairs.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, of Committee on Supplies.

EDMUND DWIGHT, of Committee on Visiting.

HENRY E. GREGORY, of Com. on Admissions, Indentures and Discharges.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

AGNEW, ANDREW G.
BRYAN, JOHN A.
DAVENPORT, JOHN
DENNY, THOMAS
DEVOE, FREDERICK W.
GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.
GARTH, HORACE E.
GEISSENHAINER, F. W., JR.
GOODRICH, SAMUEL G.
HADDEN, ALEXANDER, M. D.
HILLS, HENRY F.
HUMPHREY, HENRY M.
JOHNSON, JOHN E.
KING, WILLIAM V.
KINGSLEY, WILLIAM M.

LAMBERT, WILLIAM
LOVELL, LEANDER N.
MILLER, WALTER T.
MOULTON, FRANKLIN W.
PLUMMER, JOHN F.
ROBB, J. HAMPDEN
SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.
SHERMAN, WILLIAM WATTS
SMITH, ORISON B.
STOKES, ANSON P.
STRONG, THERON G.
TALMADGE, HENRY
WHEELOCK, WILLIAM E.
WILLIAMS, LEIGHTON
WOODHOUSE, LORENZO G.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

MAIN ASYLUM.

SUPERINTENDENT.

CHARLES D. HILLES.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

EDWIN C. BURDICK, First Assistant.

JOHN KLEIN, Second Assistant and Instructor in Telegraphy.

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

Miss MARY F. DOWLING.

VISITOR.

Miss HELEN M. HALL.

CLERK.

Miss DOROTHY PAPENHAUSEN.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Miss NELLIE M. CHASE.

TEACHERS.

Miss MARGARET McINTOSH.

Miss IDA J. KIRLEY.

Miss ALFREDA BIGELOW.

Miss ALICE M. FRANTZ.

Miss JANET D. BURNS.

Miss ALICE M. PADDOCK.

Miss MARY L. GARTLAND.

Miss N. L. MANN.

Miss CORA A. DAMON.

Miss GRACE LINCOLN.

Miss FANNIE M. BATCHELDER.

Miss ALICE J. HOUGH.

Miss BERTIE H. FRANTZ.

KINDERGARTNERS.

Miss MARY W. WALES.

Miss ANNA H. WALES.

Miss ELIZABETH T. COLBURN, Matron Girls' Department.

Miss ADA C. HALSEY, Matron Girls' Sewing Room.

Miss E. DICK, Matron Boys' Mending Room.

Miss EDNA FERDON, Matron Girls' Mending Room.

Miss HARRIET A. STEWART, Assistant Girls' Sewing Room.

Miss LYDIA BROWN, Trained Nurse.

Miss N. LYNCH, Night Nurse.

Miss KATE E. FIRMIN, Matron of Nursery.

Miss SOPHIA SOMERS, Tailor Shop.

Miss A. RASMUSSEN, Night Matron.

SUPERVISORS.

THOMAS H. FITZGERALD, First Division.

ROBERT T. GRIMES, Second Division.

DAVID M. RUSSELL, Juvenile Division.

W. W. GOLDSWORTHY, Shoe Shop.

FRANK S. WHORLOW, Clothing Room.

J. H. CURRY, Drill Squad.

GEORGE W. KERR, Printing Class.

NIGHT SUPERVISORS IN DORMITORIES.

ARTHUR WHORLOW.

C. H. HIRSCHBERG.

GEORGE A. HOEHMANN.

H. E. WISEMAN.

T. F. FOLEY, Painter.

BERT J. MOFFIT, Baker.

MICHAEL DARCY, Gardener.

ANDREW C. JOHNSON, Engineer.

WM. ARBUTHNOT, Carpenter.

F. A. CUSHING, Night Engineer.

B. F. COLLINS, Storekeeper.

ALFRED M. SPALDING, M. D.....Physician.

T. M. WEED, D. D. S.....Dentist.

HOUSE OF RECEPTION.

JOHN W. STEVENS, Clerk.

ROBERT T. WEBBER, Supervisor.

DONALD McLEAN, Teacher.

MICHAEL CONNERS, Assistant.

Miss M. K. FERGUSON, Matron.

FREDERICK W. KORNMAN, Detailed as Police Officer.

WESTERN AGENCY.

Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago.

C. E. GOODWIN, Clerical Work.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 36.

IN ASSEMBLY

February 10, 1904.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York, and
the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York:*

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, pursuant to the act under which they were incorporated in 1851, herewith submit their report for the year 1903, being their fifty-second annual report.

In view of the large number of reports annexed to the Directors' report, and particularly the very full report of the Superintendent, the Directors deem it best to make their own report this year very brief.

The year has been marked by the resignation from the Board of Mr. Frederick W. Devoe, who was elected a member of the

Board in 1889, and was its president from 1895 to 1897, but whose later engagements have compelled him to abstain from active participation in the affairs of the Board. The close of the year was also saddened by the sudden and tragic death of the Hon. Andrew H. Green, who was elected a Director in 1879, and was, at the time of his death, the oldest member of the Board, both in point of years and of service. The minute prepared by Mr. Henry E. Gregory on the death of Mr. Green is hereto appended. A number of changes have also taken place in the staff of the officers at the Asylum, chief of which are the resignation of Mr. Aaron P. Garrabrant, who had honorably discharged the duties of Principal for eighteen years and First Assistant Superintendent for eight years, and the appointment of Mr. Edwin C. Burdick as his successor as Assistant Superintendent, while Miss Mary F. Dowling, for many years Principal of the Girls' School, was made Principal of all the schools.

It was also deemed best for sufficient reasons to close the Western Agency of the institution, and to substitute, as placing-out agency in Illinois and the adjoining States, the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, which was doing a very extensive placing-out work in the State of Illinois, and which both in economy of administration and efficiency of service was able, in the judgment of the Directors, to do better work in finding homes for the wards of the institution. A fuller statement of the matter will be found in the reports of the Superintendent and the Second Assistant Superintendent. In the Superintendent's report also a more complete treatment is given of the progress made in the erection of buildings at the new site.

From the large amount of building operations carried on by the Board, the closing of the Western Agency, and the changes

in the staff, the year has been one of transition, and it is perhaps not surprising that for this reason a larger number of escapes from the Asylum and of minor disturbances should have marked it, but the chief cause for these disturbances is believed by the Directors to be found in the fact that a determined and very effectual effort has been made to enforce the prohibition of all corporal punishment. The wisdom of such an enforcement is not a matter of which the Directors desire to discuss; it is a rule established by the State Board of Charities, and as such the Directors have thought it their duty to insist upon its rigid enforcement. As a consequence some of the older and more hardened boys have felt that they were comparatively free from the danger of receiving any punishment which they would especially dislike, and they have attempted on various occasions to provoke outbreaks against authority. To meet this occasional spirit of lawlessness the Directors and the officers of the institution have endeavored to exercise, as far as possible, only the influence of firm but kind discipline and moral suasion.

In view of these somewhat difficult conditions, it is a matter of very great satisfaction to the Directors to record that not only has the health of the institution been so carefully safeguarded that the phenomenal record of the past has been observed, but that minor maladies have been successfully treated, and some of the most annoying of those which such an institution has to encounter have been almost eradicated.

Substantial progress has also been made in the studies pursued by the children and the work done by them. For the details of this work reference is made to the very full reports appended; and the Directors take this opportunity of expressing

to the various officers and teachers their appreciation of labors so faithfully and efficiently rendered.

In conclusion the Directors deem it meet to express in this public fashion devout thankfulness to Almighty God for the large measure of blessing and prosperity which by His overruling hand has crowned their work.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,

President.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES,

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK,

Committee on Report.

December 31, 1903.



RECEIVED
1880

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

MINUTE ON THE DEATH OF MR. GREEN.

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum deem it appropriate to give expression to their regret and sorrow at the sudden and tragic death of their late associate, Andrew H. Green, and to enter upon their minutes their appreciation of his long and faithful service as a Director of the institution.

Mr. Green became a member of the Board in 1879, and at the time of his death was the oldest, both in years and length of service, of the Directors of the Asylum. While occupying the difficult and responsible office of Comptroller of the city from 1871 to 1876 it had been his duty to transmit to the asylum the funds granted by the city for the care and maintenance of the children, and he thus became acquainted with the work and circumstances of the institution.

He had previously held offices of importance in the municipality, such as member and President of the Board of Education, Commissioner and Comptroller of Central Park, and had distinguished himself by his capability, fidelity and energy in executing the trusts and discharging the duties imposed upon him. To quote the words of another: "An unmarried man, Mr. Green seems to have adopted the children of the city for his own, and in the interest of the comfort and happiness of these little ones, and of the manual classes, he resolutely defended the public parks and breathing places against the encroachments periodically attempted."

With such a practical interest in children, it was surely fitting that he should become a Director of this institution. He had

reached the age of 59 when chosen, and was a citizen of eminence, whose name and character gave assurance of thoroughness, judgment and effectiveness in the performance of his duties. He displayed an exemplary regularity in attending meetings of the Board and of committees, and did not omit to make visits to the Asylum itself with sufficient frequency to acquaint himself with the management of the institution.

To his efforts the Asylum is principally indebted for the substantial structure used as the House of Reception in Twenty-seventh street, though if his advice had been followed a much more suitable and advantageous site would have been selected. To him also is due the erection of the east wing of the Asylum building and the tower over Wetmore Hall.

Clear-headed, prudent and pertinacious, he was one of the most useful members of the Board, and is entitled to the thanks and praise of his associates for what he helped to accomplish for the permanent benefit of the institution.

Mr. Green was descended from one of the oldest of the fine old colonial families of Massachusetts, resident at Malden, Leicester and Worcester. Ancestors of his were prominent in the clerical, legal and medical professions, and in the army, one of his great grandfathers having been General Timothy Ruggles, the stout old loyalist, one of the foremost men of his time.

Life to him was something more than an incessant struggle for wealth and power. He belonged to that small company of superior men, far in advance of their contemporaries, who regard their lives and labors as of little worth unless they contribute somewhat towards the amelioration of existing conditions, uplifting the submerged, instructing the ignorant and assisting the unfortunate.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Receipts.

1903—Current account:

New York City for care, etc.	\$91,975 30	
New York City for education	13,260 00	
New York City for truant boys....	548 49	
Boarders	4,417 29	
Sundry sales, telegraph receipts, etc.	770 91	
Western Agency returns.....	627 00	
Donations	130 00	
		\$111,728 99

Balance, January 1, 1903:

Mechanics' National Bank.....	\$9,100 90	
Petty cash at Asylum.....	373 03	
In Western Agent's hands.....	50 07	
		9,524 00
		\$121,252 99

Capital account:

Bond and mortgage, gross proceeds..	\$100,000 00	
Interest on balances, Central Trust Company	2,069 61	
		\$102,069 61
Balance January 1, 1903:		
Central Trust Company.....		44,906 63
		\$146,976 24

Miscellaneous accounts, trust funds:		
C. Webber, balance January 1, 1903, in Mechanics' National Bank.....	\$25 00	
L. Weingand, balance January 1, 1903, in Mechanics' National Bank.	9 66	
W. Weingand, balance January 1, 1903, in Mechanics' National Bank.	9 66	
J. Zacosby, balance January 1, 1903, Seamen's Savings Bank.....	90 89	
		<u>\$135 21</u>

Disbursements.

1903—Current account:

Main Asylum, House of Reception, General Account and transporta- tion of children to West.....	\$105,727 44	
Western Agency	5,231 53	
		<u>\$110,958 97</u>
Balance December 31, 1903:		
Mechanics' National Bank, Treasurer.	\$8,194 02	
Mechanics' National Bank, Superin- tendent	1,500 00	
Petty cash at Asylum.....	600 00	
		<u>10,294 02</u>
		<u>\$121,252 99</u>

Capital Account:

Purchase of real estate.....	\$500 00	
Searching title re \$100,000 mortgage.	510 00	
Appraising property.....	250 00	
City assessments.....	237 21	
Construction account, Dobbs Ferry.	92,593 96	
		<u>\$94,091 17</u>

Brought forward.....		\$94,091 17
Balance December 31, 1903:		
Central Trust Company.....	\$49,343 24	
Mechanics' National Bank, Treasurer.	3,541 83	
	<hr/>	52,885 07
		<hr/>
		\$146,976 24
		<hr/> <hr/>

Miscellaneous accounts, trust funds:

Balance December 31, 1903:

Mechanics' National Bank, Treasurer.	\$44 32	
Seamen's Savings Bank.....	90 89	
	<hr/>	\$135 21
		<hr/> <hr/>

Graduates' building fund:

Donations during 1903.....	\$48 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Fanshaw fund—Income:

Interest collected in 1903.....	\$49 68
	<hr/> <hr/>

Graduates' building fund:

Balance December 31, 1903, Mechanics National Bank, Treasurer	\$48 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Fanshaw fund—Income:

Balance December 31, 1903, Central Trust Co....	\$49 68
	<hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY.

Balances January 1, 1903:

Central Trust Company.....	\$44,906 63	
Mechanics' National Bank.....	9,145 22	
Petty cash at Asylum.....	373 03	
Seamen's Savings Bank.....	90 89	
In Western Agent's hands.....	50 07	
	<hr/>	\$54,565 84

Brought forward..... \$54,565 84

Receipts, 1903:

Current account	\$111,728 99	
Capital account	102,069 61	
Graduates' building fund.....	48 00	
Fanshaw fund income.....	49 68	
	<hr/>	213,896 28
		<hr/>
		<u>\$268,462 12</u>

Disbursements, 1903:

Current account	\$110,958 97	
Capital account	94,091 17	
	<hr/>	\$205,050 14

Balances December 31, 1903:

Central Trust Company.....	\$49,392 92	
Mechanics' National Bank, Treasurer.	11,828 17	
Mechanics' National Bank, Super- intendent	1,500 00	
Petty cash at Asylum.....	600 00	
Seamen's Savings Bank.....	90 89	
	<hr/>	63,411 98
		<hr/>
		<u>\$268,462 12</u>

N. B. Fanshaw fund of \$11,656.19 on deposit in Central Trust Company.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,

Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's and Superintendent's books, bank books and vouchers of the foregoing account of the New York Juvenile Asylum for the year ending December 31, 1903, and declare the same to be correct in all respects.

TOWNSEND & DIX,

Certified Public Accountants.

NEW YORK, *January 4, 1904.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the President and Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum:

GENTLEMEN.—The report for 1903, herewith respectfully submitted, treats the subject of the Asylum's activities under three subdivisions, viz., the Main Asylum, the Western Agency and the new institution at Dobbs Ferry.

THE MAIN ASYLUM.

A summary of the statistics follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
January 1, 1903, in Asylum	621	164	785
January 1, 1903, in House of Reception.	27	2	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	648	166	814
Received in 1903.....	531	113	644
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1179	279	1458
Discharged in 1903.....	463	107	570
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	716	172	888
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
In Asylum	697	167	864
In House of Reception.....	19	5	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	716	172	888
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(Twelve boys and 2 girls still on the rolls are at this date out without leave.)

Discharged to friends.....	320
Expiration of sentences.....	103

Discharged by Department of Charities.....	38
Transferred to other institutions.....	37
Sent West	27
Discharged by magistrates.....	12
Placed near New York.....	18
Dropped from roll.....	5
Died	1
Discharged by Superintendent of Schools.....	6
Returned to court.....	3

570

Daily average at Asylum	812
Daily average at House of Reception	38

850

Smallest number in the institution at one time.....	812
Total number since the institution opened.....	38,172

The total number of children cared for was a decrease of 283 as compared with the preceding year, and of 490 as compared with two years ago. The fresh stream flowing into the institution was smaller in volume than during any year since 1881, yet the population December 31st was in excess of that at the close of any previous year since 1898. This radical readjustment is clearly attributable to the creation of the Children's Court and the agitation against ridiculously short commitments, for there were fewer surrender cases and the number of dependents varied but slightly from last year, when the Department of Charities supplied twelve per cent. This year the percentage from the Department was eleven, and two years ago it was eight. It is worthy



Spoke George Webb
13-6 Fifth Avenue

BOYS' COTTAGE.

of note, in passing, that destitution almost disappeared as the assigned cause of dependency and was superseded by the charge of "no proper guardianship." It was pointed out in the last report that so-called delinquents were committed in some instances for twenty-four hours and through premeditated delays were not delivered until an hour before the expiration of the sentence. This was done to bluff the boys. There were those who were in and out of the institution four times in one year. A raw recruit soon became a volunteer veteran, and learned to bank on the leniency of the law. The system was thoroughly bad and irrational. It was wrong to visit on a child the stigma that attaches to a court sentence, and to breed in him contempt for the law while withholding the training and teaching and treatment of the institution. Fortunately for society and the street boy, a better day dawned with the juvenile court. Children charged with minor offences and formerly committed for brief fixed terms now profit by the suspended sentences and the counsel of probation officers. Generally speaking, the institution receives only such delinquents as have not appreciated the clemency of the court, and such as are received come upon indeterminate sentences in many more cases than ever before. As the novelty of the court wears off the unfortunate and purely thoughtless receive patient consideration and aid, while the candidates for correction are sent to institutions. The sifting process has been transferred to the court, and the court values a reformatory agency more highly than a merely punitive agency. A reformatory agency can not render the highest service of which it is capable unless it is the judge of the fitness of applicants for discharge. The tests must be applied in school and shop by those daily in touch with the children. No foreign power can determine what

changes have been wrought in children. This is the history of the evolution of the indeterminate sentence, and the attitude of the court toward it was anticipated in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. There is further confirmation of the statement that the Asylum directly felt the effect of the existence of the Children's Court in the fact that the number of recommitments in 1903 was less than half the number in 1902.

Another interesting observation is that there was a gain of eleven per cent in the number of native-born children received as compared with the preceding year, though Miss Hall's report in 394 cases of long-form commitments shows only fifteen per cent of native parentage. Of those children born in foreign lands, Russia contributed fifty-nine per cent, Austria fourteen per cent, and Germany twelve per cent. Russia declined three points in percentage, Germany advanced five points, and Austria advanced six points. Italy's column, which registered 195 children seven years ago, gradually receded until the past year, when it entirely disappeared.

Another fact that attracts attention is that only forty-six children were received in 1903 on surrender. This is the smallest number since 1858. The year 1897 saw the crest of this wave; then the number surrendered was five hundred and sixty.

The remarkably low rate of mortality that has prevailed over the entire course of the institution was maintained last year. Death crossed the threshold but once. From February until June there was a mild epidemic of typhoid fever, and on May 31st, William Schrenkler, one of the victims, died. One death in a year in a community of 1,458 is truly a phenomenal record. The average rate in the Asylum for fifty-two years is less than four in each thousand. The small percentage of children now resident

at the institution suffering with conjunctivitis and trachoma (twenty) is also highly creditable. This is a percentage of less than three, whereas in the city schools the rate is said to be eighteen per cent. About twenty per cent of the children are afflicted with trachoma at the time of arrival. They are isolated and remain in a department recently created for them until discharged by the physician. During the dry months of the summer dust and other foreign substances irritated the eyes and increased the special class to one hundred and fifty. The physician's report shows that a total of two hundred and fifty-eight were under treatment for relief of the eyes.

Mr. A. P. Garrabrant resigned as Assistant Superintendent and Principal early in the year, and was succeeded as assistant by Mr. Edwin C. Burdick on April 1st. The duties of Principal were assigned to Miss Dowling, who has given long years to the instruction of the children, by whom she is warmly loved. A uniform system of copy-books was adopted for the schools and three textbooks on civics were introduced. The children have had much pleasure and profit from the illustrated lectures given each week by direction of the Board of Education. Those who have a keen relish for wholesome books are now being supplied from the city circulating library. Books are issued on demand, almost without limit as to quantity or length of time they may be used.

Religious and moral instruction have been provided, the holidays were all appropriately observed, and on December 13th services were held in Wetmore Hall in memory of Mr. Green.

The total expenditure for care, maintenance, education, the Western Agency and general account was \$110,598.97. The daily average population was 850; the per capita cost was, there-

fore, \$130.54. The average allowance by the city, per child, for education and maintenance, was \$120. It required rigid economy to keep the figures at the low mark reported. A reduction was made in the expense of the Western Agency, a saving was effected in fuel by the installation of boiler attachments, and the payroll of today is lower in total and in its relation to the population than it has been for many years. The average annual expense per child for supervision last year and the preceding year was \$2.30 less than the average for the preceding five years, and this, on a basis of 850 children, results in an average reduction of \$1,955 per annum. But it is not to the credit of New York that so little is expended on each child. During the last fiscal year the average cost per capita in forty kindred institutions north and west of Mason and Dixon's line was \$201.83. Michigan and Indiana alone expended less per child than the Asylum. Nine institutions in Massachusetts show an average of \$223.50. California expended \$328.61. State institutions in New York City are officially criticized for providing insufficient clothing for the children, yet the allowance per child by the State last year was \$77 more than the city's per capita allowance. New York must not expect as full return for \$120 as Nebraska receives for \$293, or Utah for \$285, or Wisconsin for \$294. The United States government's contribution in such cases is \$188.

Thirteen boys and two girls were carried on the rolls at the expiration of the year who were not actually resident. This is the largest number of escapes reported at the close of a year for a long time, although the system of reporting has been somewhat responsible. The attempt to manage the institution without corporal punishment or an effective substitute is one of two prime factors; the other is an almost entire change in the staff; though

this change was brought about in great measure by involuntary retirements, resulting from violations of the rule prohibiting corporal punishment. Severe measures are cordially disliked by those in an institution and are repugnant to those not in an institution, but when children who have defied parents and school principals commit flagrant offences in an institution, become grossly impertinent and are unyielding to the officials, it is a difficult problem to enforce discipline without emergency authority. Possibly there were instances of excessive punishment under the old order of things; if so, the pendulum has swung from one extreme to the other. In the eyes of the law the institution stands *in loco parentis*, but in reality is denied an essential parental prerogative. There are few cases, comparatively, that call for stern measures, but these cases, if neglected, cause disorganization. Moral suasion is admirable for normal children who can be taught that mildness and mercy and patience are not forms of cowardice, but moral suasion toward habitual offenders who are unrelenting is as "pearls before swine." However, the experiment of attempting to secure obedience and instil love of order, without resorting to the rod in any contingency, is being continued, and there is no winking at infractions of the rule adopted by the Board of Directors.

THE PLACING-OUT FEATURE.

For forty-nine years an independent agency has been maintained in the West. The total number of children transported, to this date, is six thousand three hundred and sixty-two. These were placed primarily in Illinois and Iowa, but some subsequently drifted into neighboring States. Latterly Iowa has received almost seventy per cent. Two companies, with a total of twenty-seven children, were sent to Chicago during the year. The

autumn company was not organized because of the change in the method of supervision. Of the large army of young emigrants from the Asylum, less than five hundred remain its wards; some have returned to the East; some have deserted their adopted homes; but the preponderating majority, grown to useful manhood and womanhood, have become absorbed in the body politic of the great Middle States. The importance of maintaining a careful guardianship over the absent ones has not been minimized by the management. In February Mr. Charles Crocker concluded a personal visit to each child on the rolls of the Western Agency, and reported on the condition and surroundings of the children and the character of their foster parents. The reports of this valuable independent inquiry have been bound into a volume. With the retirement of Mr. Shields in September, the Chicago bureau was merged with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, a splendidly-manned home-finding association, organized on an approved basis. The asylum was represented in the formal transfer by Mr. John Klien, who had charge of the emigration work several weeks, acquitting himself in the difficult assignment with credit. The detailed reports show that some children have been intractable or indifferent, and that on the other hand some guardians have been unjust or unreasonable; there have been a few instances of incompatibility, and the misfit relations were dissolved by mutual consent; in all these cases the wards were replaced. As reported to the Board in the spring, after a personal investigation, there are a few disheartening cases that almost take the joy out of the heart of this phase of the work, but the result when the whole field is surveyed—the net result—is, after all, most gratifying. The Illinois Society is now testing applicants for children and making deliberate investigations of proposed

homes. As soon as this preliminary is concluded, a company of volunteers will be sent to the selected family homes. Each child now a ward in the West or that may hereafter become a ward, is to be visited by a representative of the society at least once a year, and supplied from the Asylum with the "Youth's Companion," an annual letter and a copy of the report.

Two paragraphs from my report of September addressed to the A. I. and D. Committee, are herewith repeated:

"The Illinois society has been in existence twenty years. There are forty employees, including ten district superintendents and a field secretary. It maintains four receiving stations, each with a capacity of twenty-four children. It has a progressive Board, composed of men and women prominent in the professional, commercial and philanthropic work of the State."

"Societies of this nature have little equipment that serves as a test of responsibility or efficiency. They must be judged by their methods, the personnel of their staffs and the spirit underlying their work. The quality of the work varies as the men who perform it. The Illinois society is planned on proper lines and the duties demanded of it seem not to be perfunctorily performed. Dr. Hastings H. Hart, the superintendent, is a graduate of Oberlin College, was the author of the Minnesota revised prison laws, and was secretary nine years and president one year of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. His assistants give the impression of possessing capacity and energy."

THE STATUS OF THE NEW INSTITUTION.

Early in January a contract was executed by Charles T. Wills and the Asylum, whereby the former became the latter's agent for a period of five years in assembling men and materials for the building operations at Dobbs Ferry. An agreement was also

made with McCabe & Duffy to carry out all specifications relating to grading, landscape effects, road-making, sewerage and water distribution.

The inauguration of activities was greatly retarded by protracted local labor difficulties. In the meantime, an approximate estimate of the cost of the buildings was obtained, which so far exceeded the limit fixed by the program for the competition that all plans were at once redrawn and specifications rewritten. On August 1st, labor conditions having then become settled, forty-seven invitations were issued to subcontractors, and excavating was energetically begun. The awards were announced in a few days, and the work immediately contemplated, viz., the essential grading and underground service systems, fifteen cottages for boys, one school building, and a building to contain the kitchen, bakery, heating plant, laundry, cold storage, fuel storage and quarters for domestics, was undertaken on the basis of the expenditure of \$550,000. Within a fortnight, about a hundred laborers left their work in order to enforce a demand for the adjustment of alleged payroll inequalities, but soon returned to interfere with those who refused to strike. This interruption was of short duration, owing to slight concessions to the workmen and the intervention of Dobbs Ferry officials.

Satisfactory progress in the work has since been made, despite annoying delays in the delivery of some building materials, and the friction resulting from a determination to check unnecessary expenditure wherever possible. The result of the interference was a just reduction in the fixed charges without loss in the efficiency of the service. Half-tone cuts are presented in the report, showing the condition of some of the buildings at this date.



BOYS' SEPARATE ROOM COTTAGE.

The foundation and the brickwork of the first story of the school building are complete, and the structural iron above these two lines has been put in position. The first cottage north of the school building, of native stone of excellent quality, green with age, has reached the second story floor line, and the foundations of thirteen other cottages are in place. On these foundations the superstructures have been reared to varying heights. Several attractive combinations of stone, brick, cement and wood have been secured. The architectural treatment of the exteriors of the cottages has been varied, the aim being to avoid completely the monotonous appearance of the conventional barracks.

The water system has been completed. Water, supplied by the Consolidated Water Company, is delivered to a valve on the Chauncey line of the property and conveyed by the Asylum mains to an elevated tank (capacity 50,000 gallons) on an eminence marked by the ruins of the Chauncey mansion. From this point it is distributed over the grounds, fire hydrants having been located at convenient intervals. The distance from Round Top to the water company's standpipe is one mile; the standpipe at its present elevation has a flow line of 461 feet, to be immediately increased to 476 feet. The tank was required in order to furnish enough head for fire protection, and a pump will be installed in the central kitchen as an additional precaution against inadequate pressure.

The preliminary work on the grading and roadmaking has been done, except a section of road between the group of buildings and the public thoroughfare, and the surfacing and planting will follow in the spring. Work came to an abrupt stop on the link

of road and the entire line of sewers because of the discovery of opposition, on the part of owners of contiguous estates, to the original plan for drainage and sewage disposal. It was made clear that the conditions underlying the grant of a right of way for a sewer had not been fulfilled, and the grant being revocable, had been revoked. An acute situation resulted. Experts were asked to pass on the feasibility of establishing a new line and to discuss the subject of intermittent filtration, the Waring system and kindred local purification works, but an adjoining property of twelve acres, affording a natural drainage outlet, and making the property more easily accessible from Dobbs Ferry, was offered and accepted, furnishing a timely and happy solution of the difficulty. The first payment of \$500 on account of purchase price appears in the Treasurer's statement. The Asylum was fortunate in acquiring the small tract from the further fact that the contractors unite in pronouncing Chauncey impracticable as a point of approach to the property. This will necessitate almost constant use of the Dobbs Ferry road in the delivery of building and maintenance materials and a uniform grade and shorter haul are therefore important.

It was thought it would be advantageous to construct a freight incline or other mechanical lift from Chauncey to the summit, but the contractors strongly advised the abandonment of the plan on account of the probably prohibitive initial cost and expense of operation.

The engineers also dismissed the suggestion that a primitive and temporary brick-manufacturing plant be established on the proposed athletic field, on which soundings have been made that disclosed brick clay.

Market gardening was introduced on the Dobbs Ferry property during the year, but the results were disappointing. The variety, quality and quantity of garden and farm products were satisfactory, but the experiment was unprofitable and hence premature, because of the expense of day and night watchmen. The Chauncey property was so long untenanted that it became a substitute for a village common. It was a rendezvous for boys and men who indulge in skating, camping, hunting and nutting; was used as the site of the local isolation hospital; and its fruit, stone, sand and trees have been as unblushingly appropriated as if it were "no man's land." Without fences to mark its boundaries and discourage wholesale trespassing and vandalism, it became necessary to guard growing and mature vegetables, a financial burden too great to be sustained by the impoverished land. To relieve some of the traffic between Chauncey and Dobbs Ferry, the asylum contributed one-half the expense of extending an old road from the former place to one of the streets in the latter village.

All of the work now being done at the Dobbs Ferry institution is permanent and part of the completed general design.

While the institution was planned with a view to progressive construction, the nucleus now building will not be as symmetrical as the village will be after Round Top receives attention from the landscape engineer and the athletic field is finished and flanked by buildings. Provision has not been made for this work nor these buildings, except the schoolhouse, but the roads now in course of construction will outline the athletic field. An early appropriation for the industrial building should be obtained if possible in order that the boys may be taught trades by which they may earn their livings.

A most interesting compilation of the year was a full list of donors and donations to the building and maintenance funds of the existing Asylum. The total is six hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars. The list comprises the names of many of the fine old New York families of the last half-century—it is an almost complete roll-call of the volunteer philanthropic army of the City. Chief among the contributors of large amounts were Peter Cooper, Horace Greeley, the Astors, Appolis R. Wetmore, James Lenox, C. V. S. Roosevelt, the Phelps family, Samuel F. B. Morse, Dr. Willard Parker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James Brown, John Rose, John C. Minturn, Morris V. Jesup, A. T. Stewart, William E. Dodge, the Stokes family, Benjamin F. Butler, W. W. DeForest, George Merritt, August Belmont, John B. Scholes, D. Fanshaw, the Stuart family, Mary Burr, Jennie Lind, Harper Bros., J. P. Howard, Samuel Willetts, the Rhinelanders, P. S. Van Rensselaer, Miss Danser, E. S. Jaffray, James Suydam, the Schieffelin family and George Griswald Gray. The survivors and descendants of these distinguished citizens have abundant cause at this time to supplement the benefactions of the period from 1860 to 1890. Assistance from the affluent admirers of the Asylum is imperative, if the institution is to continue as a forceful factor in promoting civic betterment; and this will involve a revival of the faith of the generation that is passing. Men of ready sympathy regard the problem of the right training of foreign-born lads who become street boys of as great importance to the North as the negro problem is to the South, and feel that in saving a boy, whether he was born under alien or native skies, they have contributed greatly to the well-being of the Nation.

“It is impossible to neglect or violate a duty to society without injury to self—so closely interlinked is the whole circle of duties and of interests.”

The blessings of a Divine Providence, whose favor has been manifestly shown to the institution the past year, are gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES D. HILLES,

Superintendent.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1904.*

Abstract of the Tables in the Appendix.

YEAR	Total number commit'd	Number of recom- mitments	Total number disch'rged	Number of escapes	Number of deaths	Total No. during the year	No. at the end of the year
1853	623	8	421	33	1	623	202
1854	1,050	85	954	137	3	1,252	298
1855	727	101	935	72	10	1,025	90
1856	902	114	851	104	5	992	141
1857	741	124	685	128	2	882	197
1858	781	104	727	121	7	978	251
1859	863	136	613	19	6	1,114	501
1860	863	59	816	33	5	1,364	548
1861	800	47	847	15	4	1,348	501
1862	957	109	1,008	5	5	1,458	450
1863	1,160	234	1,105	12	3	1,610	505
1864	888	139	905	11	..	1,398	488
1865	812	98	795	6	..	1,300	505
1866	853	119	847	3	1	1,358	511
1867	922	152	854	5	1	1,433	579
1868	854	136	838	1	4	1,433	595
1869	826	152	866	3	2	1,421	555
1870	714	143	717	6	4	1,269	552
1871	572	112	517	3	3	1,124	607
1872	546	91	536	..	1	1,153	617
1873	581	53	585	1	2	1,198	613
1874	687	93	656	1	2	1,300	644
1875	632	76	648	1	2	1,276	628
1876	802	95	652	3	2	1,430	778
1877	588	59	576	1	2	1,366	790
1878	588	67	596	1	3	1,378	782
1879	499	59	562	...	3	1,340	775
1880	577	72	636	1	3	1,352	716
1881	670	68	503	1	..	1,386	883
1882	672	54	685	4	..	1,555	870
1883	711	57	654	...	4	1,581	923
1884	653	65	703	...	..	1,576	873
1885	640	70	611	2	6	1,513	894
1886	649	78	655	1	3	1,543	888
1887	698	65	598	4	7	1,586	988
1888	687	59	668	1	2	1,675	1,007
1889	638	61	702	1	3	1,645	943

Abstract of the Tables in the Appendix—Continued.

YEAR	Total number commit'd	Number of recom- mitments	Total number disch'r'gd	Number of escapes	Number of deaths	Total No. during the year	No. at the end of the year
1890	614	70	567	2	5	1,568	1,001
1891	646	72	635	1	1	1,589	954
1892	624	71	593	2	3	1,625	1,030
1893	569	58	548	7	1	1,599	1,051
1894	599	56	617	7	4	1,650	1,033
1895	541	47	633	9	6	1,574	941
1896	692	46	680	2	4	1,633	953
1897	916	67	821	1	1	1,869	1,048
1898	983	81	959	3	3	2,031	1,066
1899	905	112	1,096	3	4	1,971	875
1900	1,073	124	1,160	10	3	1,948	788
1901	1,020	167	920	6	2	1,808	880
1902	861	134	927	5	2	1,741	814
1903	644	79	584	14	1	1,458	874

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the President and Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN.—I herewith submit a brief statement of the school work for the past year.

We have proceeded along the same lines as in former years, making no radical changes, but such adjustments as are necessary from time to time in any progressive, well-organized school.

We aim to have our school work conform, as far as possible, to that of the public school. Recently we have been furnished with the New Course of Study and Syllabi by the Board of Education, so that each teacher has a full set. We are greatly pleased with them, and feel that they will aid us very much in arranging our grades, so that there will be a uniform system throughout the school.

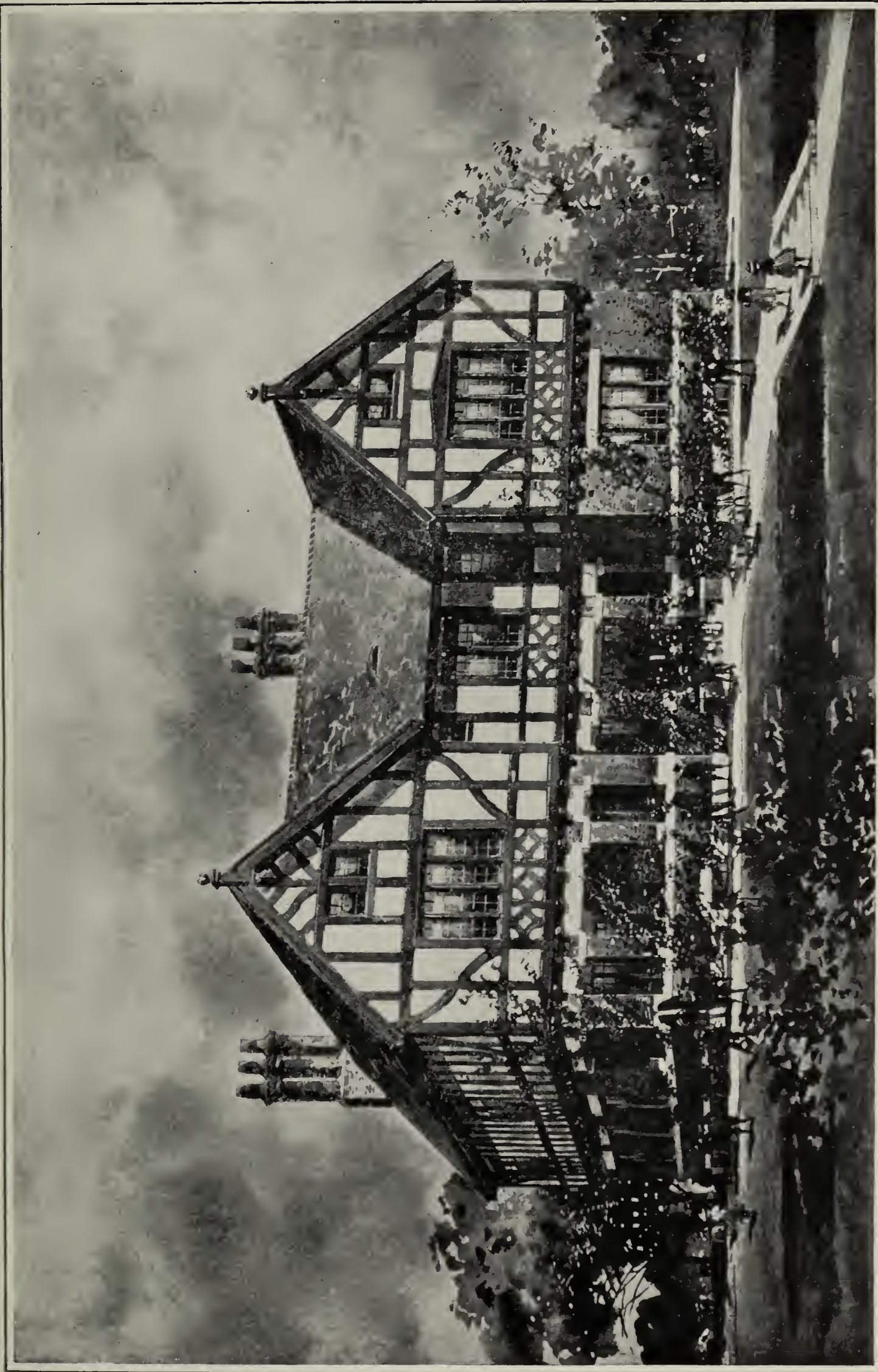
We can not hope to compete with the public schools, however much we would like to, for obvious reasons, all of which need not be mentioned here; the principal ones being that the large children throughout the year have only a half day in school, and the work is interrupted daily by the departure and arrival of children. Still, we can at least do the same kind of work and advance as fast as our limitations will allow us.

We have some very bright, intelligent, well-disposed children, both boys and girls; they will not be with us long, but while they are we mean to do the best we can to prepare them for the future.

There are at present eleven classes in the Boys' Department: the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth are the grammar



COTTAGE NORTH OF SCHOOL BUILDING, JANUARY 1, 1904.



Boys' Dormitory Cottage.

grades. In the first three of these technical grammar, composition, penmanship, reading, spelling, geography, physiology and mathematics are taught. In the next three are taught a modified form of grammar, including language; study of declarative sentences, mathematics, including common and decimal fractions, reading, penmanship, spelling, geography, physiology and free-hand drawing.

History and civil government are also taught in the grammar grades, and we hope in the future that these branches of study will be more prominent than in the past.

There are five primary classes, namely, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh. During the past summer it was thought best to discontinue one of the primary classes; the teacher having resigned, the children were distributed among the other classes.

This necessitated one class having two grades, namely, 1 B and 2 A; with this exception each primary teacher has her regular grade work.

The two or three lowest primary grades write with lead pencils, practice writing on blackboard, read from charts and easy readers, and are learning to draw simple figures both on blackboard and paper.

Class 3 A are now beginning to use pen and ink, at least a part of them, and in the near future we expect the entire class will be able to do so.

Class 3 B are doing good work and many of them will be ready to enter the grammar grade at the beginning of the new year.

We have but three classes in the girls' department, and all grades from 1 A to 5 B are taught in these classes. The teaching in the first class is mostly done in two divisions, the more advanced in the first division. In each of these we have reading,

spelling, geography, grammar, history, civil government and penmanship; we have drawing and color work also.

The second class is 2 A and 2 B; third class, 1 A and 1 B. Both have faithful teachers, who seek to advance the children as fast as the circumstances will permit.

We must not omit the dear little kindergarten children, who are now laying the foundation of their future work and usefulness. There are thirty-seven of them, beautifully cared for by two faithful and accomplished teachers.

Our school was visited during the year by one of the district superintendents, Mr. McMullen. We do not know what his report was in regard to our work, but hope he was as pleasantly impressed with the work as we were with his courteous, gentlemanly method of inspection.

Our thanks are due to the teaching faculty for the prompt and willing cooperation in all that pertains to the welfare of the school. We would also testify to the faithful work performed sometimes under difficulties.

We would not be unmindful of the loving and providential care which our Heavenly Father has extended toward us during the past year, but be deeply grateful for all His blessings, which enable us to fulfil His law.

Very respectfully,

MARY F. DOWLING,

Principal.

REPORT OF VISITOR.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1904.*

To the President and Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum:

GENTLEMEN.—During the year of 1903 one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two calls have been made for the Asylum.

Calls in response to applications for admission	450
Calls in response to applications for discharge	300
Calls upon families of candidates for the West.....	70
Calls upon persons given as references	580
Calls upon children discharged in 1901.....	302
Miscellaneous calls.....	120
	<hr/>
	1,822
	<hr/> <hr/>

History repeats itself here as elsewhere, so that the commitments of children to the Asylum this year are very similar to those of previous years.

Two laws have gone into effect recently, however, which possibly may have eliminated two causes for delinquency; one law prohibits junk dealers purchasing from boys under sixteen years of age, and the other relates to the selling of newspapers by children.

There has been an increasing number committed for no proper guardianship and fewer for destitution.

Statistics of the Families of Children Admitted.

Families in Private Houses.....	10
Families in Flats	100
Families in Tenements	250
Families in Rear Tenements	20
Families with no homes	20
Father working	225
Mother working	80
Both parents working	25
Neither working	20
Supported by women only	43
Both parents living	200
Both parents dead	32
Father dead	105
Mother dead	81
Father sick	18
Mother sick	10
Parents separated—with father.....	12
Parents separated—with mother.....	35
Stepfather	18
Stepmother	33
Amount of wages per capita per week.....	\$0 00 12
	0 50 35
	1 00 80
	2 00 95
	3 00 45
	5 00 46

Length of time of parents in United States—

Less than 5 years.....	40
Less than 10 years.....	88
Less than 20 years.....	84
Less than 25 years.....	66
Less than 30 years.....	56
Life	60

Number of rooms to one family:

1	2	3	4	5	6
—	—	—	—	—	—
6	50	150	74	39	34

Number of rooms for two families:

1	2	3	4	5	6
—	—	—	—	—	—
0	5	20	8	7	7

Apartments in which work is done.....		28
Rent	\$0 00	7
	5 00	95
	10 00	109
	15 00	65
	20 00	40
Houses—Clean, in good repair.....		128
Houses—Clean, in poor repair.....		90
Houses—Not clean, in good repair.....		84
Houses—Not clean, in poor repair.....		95
Apartments—cleanliness	{ Good	200
	{ Fair	150
	{ Bad	49
Light and ventilation	{ Good	145
	{ Fair	184
	{ Bad	70

In discharging children to their homes greater care has been exercised this year, especially for the children committed for no proper guardianship.

Even when two years have expired, as in the cases of many children sent for larceny, the family can not secure the child's release until the home is fairly clean and comfortable, and in this way the family is put on sort of probation.

More this year than ever before has the visitor tried to co-operate with other agencies in behalf of the child.

Many calls have been made on children a few months after discharge, and where it was possible some settlement, club or church has been asked to take an interest in such children.

Two girls, graduates of the Asylum, who were giving their friends much anxiety, have by persuasion gone into other homes; one of these was on probation from the court, where she had been taken by her father. The probation officer very gladly transferred

her to the visitor's care, and both her letters and those from the managers of the home state that much improvement has been made.

Much more of just such work needs to be done, and might be had the visitor more time for friendly visiting and for forming more personal ties with the children in the Asylum.

Employment has been secured for a number of women, and charitable societies have been asked to relieve the needy.

Statistics of Families Applying for Discharge of Children.

Conditions unchanged	125
Conditions worse	30
Conditions better	145

Cause of worse condition:

Less work	12
Sickness	14
Death	4

30

Cause of better conditions:

More work	45
Better health	12
Parents reunited.....	18
Stepfather	10
Stepmother	15
Children old enough to work.....	40
Assistance from friends.....	5

145

The following are the statistics relating to the children who were discharged from the Asylum in 1901 after one or two years' stay in the institution:

At school	96
At work	76
Not working.....	14
In institutions	31
Died	1
Not found	84
<hr/>	
Total	302
<hr/> <hr/>	

$\frac{168}{217}$ doing well = 77 per cent.

Many of the families thus called upon have been very grateful for the Asylum's solicitude, one mother begging to have a card left to show her son that some one had really called.

Visiting day still continues to be of the greatest help to the work, and we trust the acquaintances formed at such times may be of a lasting and helpful nature.

Respectfully submitted.

HELEN M. HALL.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum:

GENTLEMEN.—The following is the report for the year ending December 31, 1903.

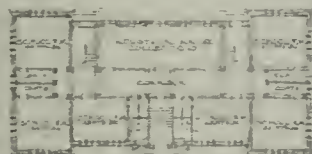
The most important of the cases treated in the hospital were as follows:

Tonsilitis	54
Typhoid fever	12
Pneumonia	2
Rheumatism, acute articular	5
Scarlet fever	3
Erysipelas	6
Acute bronchitis	10
Fracture (humerus)	1
Fracture, clavicle	1
Fracture, radius	1
Fracture, leg	1
Hernia (strangulated)	1
Appendicitis	1
Tubercular glands of neck	5
Trachoma	258

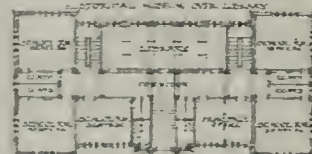
The 258 cases of trachoma include all new cases admitted, as well as relapsed cases that have come under treatment during the year. In last May we had an epidemic of acute trachoma, greatly aggravated by the excessively dry season and very dusty condition of the playgrounds—at one time having 150 cases. By



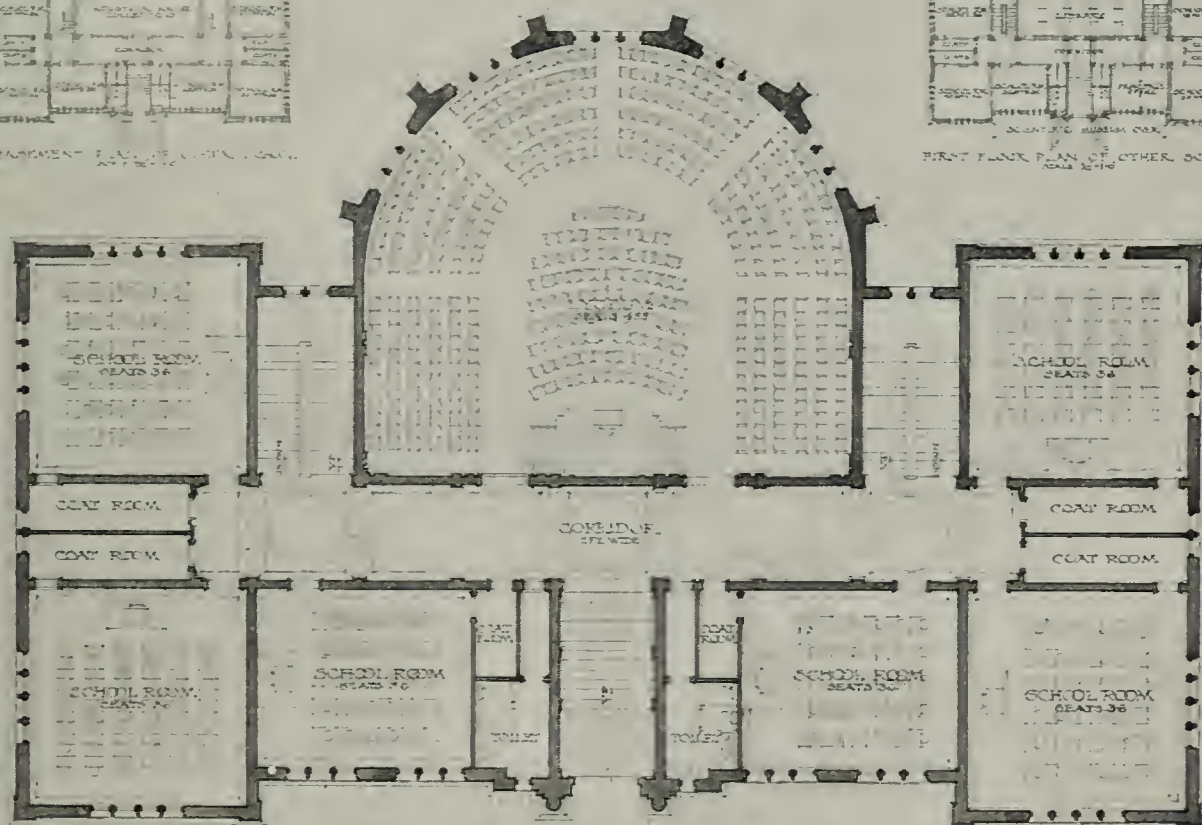
FRONT ELEVATION
OF BOSTON SCHOOL



REAR ELEVATION OF BOSTON SCHOOL

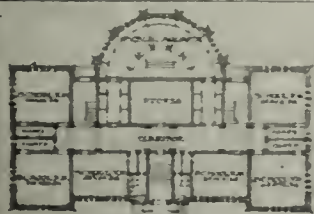


FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF OTHER SCHOOL



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

I



PLAN OF REAR ELEVATION

SCHOOL BUILDINGS THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

SCALE: ONE EIGHT INCH - ONE FOOT



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

care and constant work on the part of physicians and nurses, the epidemic was stopped. We have had no fresh cases for several months, the only new ones being those admitted from the House of Reception, and they are put under treatment at once in a separate class. Of the 258 cases all but twenty have been cured. These twenty cases are so nearly well that they may be discharged in a short time.

The one death we have had during the year was due to typhoid fever. My acknowledgments are due to the officers for their aid and to the nurses in charge for their faithful and competent service.

Respectfully,

A. M. SPALDING,

Attending Physician.

REPORT OF DENTIST.

To the President and Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum:

GENTLEMEN.—The following is the report for the year ending December 31, 1903.

The number of operations performed was:

Cement fillings, 693; temporary teeth extracted, 185; permanent teeth extracted, 117, besides special treatment in the hospital and at my office.

Almost all the children on entering the Asylum have cavities in their teeth. We try to see that their teeth are in good condition when they are discharged.

Respectfully,

THOMAS M. WEED, D. D. S.

WORK OF THE WESTERN AGENCY.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1904.*

To the President and Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum:

GENTLEMEN.—Twenty-one boys and six girls have been placed in western homes during the past year. Their average age, when sent, was thirteen years and one month, and they had been inmates of the Asylum an average term of one year and seven months.

Eight of these children were sent to the institution for being ungovernable, six for destitution, one for vagrancy, three for lack of proper guardianship, three for a home, and five for petit larceny. One was transferred from the Children's Fold at Elmsford, N. Y.

Their nationality is as follows: American seven, Irish two, German five, Scotch one, Russian four, Swedish two, Hungarian two, Bohemian one, Dutch one, unknown two.

Five of these boys and girls were orphans, one had lost his father, and thirteen were motherless.

Twelve remained in the homes first found for them, five have been placed twice, three three times, one four times, and one five times. Three absconded, and two returned to New York.

It may be interesting to note that the record of wards prior to the commitment to the Asylum does not seem to indicate what may be expected of them in the west. Of those who have, to all appearances, settled down contentedly in the homes first provided for them, three were committed for being ungovernable, and one for petit larceny; while those who have been placed four or five

times were committed for destitution and no proper guardianship. The three who absconded, however, were sent to the Asylum for vagrancy, petit larceny and ungovernableness.

The small number of boys and girls sent west during the past year is explained by the fact that this branch of the work is in a transitional state. The Agency in Chicago was closed September 1st, and arrangements were made with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society for the placing out and visitation of children. The records of the Agency have been removed to New York, and correspondence and other clerical duties are now attended to at the Asylum. It is believed that this method of conducting the work will prove more satisfactory than that of maintaining a Western Agency. The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society is well organized, having agents in every part of the State, each with such a small territory to cover that wards will receive much more personal attention than was possible when one or two men were obliged to travel to all parts of the State to look after them. Keeping the records in New York is proving advantageous, as they are easily accessible when officials and friends of the children wish information concerning them.

A general survey of the work may be of interest at this time. It is forty-nine years since the Juvenile Asylum began sending wards to the west, and during this time 6,362 children have been placed in homes there. The statistics for the past year fairly illustrate the history and condition of the entire number. Many of them are the offspring of the poorer classes of European immigrants, and were born and reared in poverty and ignorance. Others, more fortunate in their birth and early environments, yielded to demoralizing influences and became wayward and ungovernable. Still others were given to the care of the Asylum because of family misfortune.

For a considerable period these boys and girls were kept in the institution, where all the helpful influences of pure air, suitable food and clothing, clean surroundings, secular and religious instruction, and wholesome discipline were brought to bear on their characters. From this preparatory training about one hundred and thirty have been transferred each year to homes in the west.

It can not be expected that all the evils of heredity and early environment will be eradicated during the stay at the Asylum. Many children go away with bad traits, and the difficulties thus encountered are increased by the fact that most of them have reached the age when even the best and most favored boys and girls cause anxiety to parents and friends. The lonely life of the farm, after that of the metropolis, frequently causes discontent, and not all guardians are models of patience and wisdom.

Notwithstanding these discouragements, the work has shown inspiring results. No influences for the upbuilding of character excel those of Christian homes, and many former wards now occupy positions of honor and trust. Letters from those still with guardians manifest almost universally a spirit of contentment and hopefulness. The Asylum shows its interest in their welfare by sending them letters, annual reports of the institution, and the Youth's Companion.

To further illustrate the conditions existing between the Asylum and the wards and their guardians, the following letters are appended to this report.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN KLEIN,

Second Assistant Superintendent.

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS, OR OTHERWISE.

RECAPITULATION.

First commitments.....	33,549
Second commitments.....	4,129
Third commitments	} 494
Fourth commitments.....	
Total	38,172

Year.	New Commitments.				Totals.
	White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	593	12	10	.....	615
1854	774	156	30	5	965
1855	473	128	19	6	626
1856	605	154	20	9	788
1857	494	102	20	1	617
1858	501	154	19	3	677
1859	535	163	23	6	727
1860	626	144	24	10	804
1861	583	132	29	9	753
1862	676	141	28	3	848
1863	746	149	19	12	926
1864	600	134	9	6	749
1865	567	121	18	8	714
1866	589	126	14	5	734
1867	627	129	9	5	770
1868	556	135	17	10	718
1869	540	111	14	9	674
1870	439	108	17	7	571
1871	379	62	12	7	460
1872	375	61	11	8	455
1873	408	77	12	7	504
1874	468	111	11	4	594
1875	456	91	6	2	555
1876	562	129	14	2	707
1877	438	73	13	5	529

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS—*Continued.*

Year.	New Commitments.				Totals.
	White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1878	402	105	13	1	521
1879	390	90	14	5	499
1880	391	94	15	5	505
1881	458	115	22	7	602
1882	464	123	23	8	618
1883	487	135	24	8	654
1884	436	117	28	7	588
1885	429	100	30	11	570
1886	400	105	43	23	571
1887	441	119	44	29	633
1888	448	126	38	16	628
1889	405	103	51	18	577
1890	427	90	34	23	574
1891	389	110	24	21	544
1892	410	93	37	13	553
1893	389	85	26	11	511
1894	403	98	30	12	543
1895	365	90	29	10	494
1896	466	127	34	19	646
1897	600	197	40	12	849
1898	701	157	34	10	902
1899	621	112	44	16	793
1900	782	94	57	16	949
1901	653	123	62	15	853
1902	594	90	29	14	727
1903	423	94	38	10	565
Total	25,984	5,795	1,281	489	33,549

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS—*Continued.*

Year.	Second Commitments.				Totals
	White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	8	.....	.....	.....	8
1854	83	1	.....	.....	84
1855	81	13	1	.....	95
1856	99	12	.....	.....	111
1857	102	18	3	1	124
1858	85	17	2	.....	104
1859	117	13	6	.....	136
1860	40	6	2	4	52
1861	29	10	3	1	43
1862	79	12	5	1	97
1863	161	22	5	.....	188
1864	107	11	4	1	123
1865	82	6	2	2	92
1866	94	9	1	1	105
1867	120	15	2	.....	137
1868	110	13	3	.....	126
1869	113	15	2	1	131
1870	101	15	7	1	124
1871	70	15	2	1	88
1872	66	7	1	1	75
1873	56	6	3	2	67
1874	63	8	2	1	74
1875	55	8	3	.....	66
1876	71	14	2	1	88
1877	45	9	.....	.....	54
1878	52	4	1	.....	57
1879	48	4	3	.....	55
1880	58	4	.....	.....	62
1881	50	6	3	.....	59
1882	45	8	1	.....	54
1883	43	5	5	.....	53
1884	51	11	1	1	64
1885	53	6	3	.....	62
1886	51	15	6	2	74
1887	47	7	8	1	63
1888	40	7	5	4	56



VIEW TO NORTHWEST, SHOWING THREE COTTAGES IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS—*Continued.*

Year.	Second Commitments.				Totals.
	White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1889	47	2	9	1	59
1890	51	1	6	5	63
1891	43	7	8	5	63
1892	49	6	8	.....	63
1893	41	7	4	2	54
1894	39	6	4	.....	49
1895	31	6	5	.....	42
1896	36	4	1	1	42
1897	46	5	6	.....	57
1898	64	5	4	1	74
1899	77	8	9	2	96
1900	86	7	8	3	104
1901	120	8	6	2	136
1902	92	6	8	1	107
1903	53	2	8	6	69
Total	<u>3,450</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>4,129</u>

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS—*Continued.*

Year.	Third and Fourth Commitments.				Totals.	Grand Totals.
	White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623
1854	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1,050
1855	6	.....	.....	.....	6	727
1856	3	.....	.....	.....	3	902
1857 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	741
1858 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	781
1859 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
1860	7	.....	.....	.....	7	863
1861	4	.....	.....	.....	4	800
1862	11	1	.....	.....	12	957
1863	42	4	.....	.....	46	1,160
1864	16	.....	.....	.....	16	888
1865	6	.....	.....	.....	6	812
1866	12	2	.....	.....	14	853
1867	14	1	.....	.....	15	922
1868	9	1	.....	.....	10	854
1869	20	1	.....	.....	21	826
1870	17	1	1	.....	19	714
1871	23	1	.....	.....	24	572
1872	15	1	.....	.....	16	546
1873	9	1	.....	.....	10	581
1874	17	1	.....	1	19	687
1875	11	.....	.....	.....	11	632
1876	7	.....	.....	.....	7	802
1877	5	.....	.....	.....	5	588
1878	10	.....	.....	.....	10	588
1879	4	.....	.....	.....	4	558
1880	10	.....	.....	.....	10	577
1881	9	.....	.....	.....	9	670
1882 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	672
1883	4	.....	.....	.....	4	711
1884 .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	653
1885	7	1	.....	.....	8	640
1886	4	.....	.....	.....	4	649
1887	2	.....	.....	.....	2	698
1888	3	.....	.....	.....	3	687

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS—*Concluded.*

Year.	Third and Fourth Commitments.				Totals.	Grand. Totals.
	White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1889	1	.....	1	.....	2	638
1890	8	.1	.....	.....	9	649
1891	7	.....	.....	.....	7	614
1892	6	.....	1	1	8	624
1893	3	1	.....	.....	4	956
1894	3	.....	3	1	7	599
1895	2	3	.....	.....	5	541
1896	4	.....	.....	.....	4	692
1897	9	.....	1	.....	10	916
1898	6	1	.....	.....	7	983
1899	13	.....	2	1	16	905
1900	19	.....	1	.....	20	1,073
1901	29	.....	2	.....	31	1,020
1902	24	.....	2	1	27	861
1903	8	.....	1	1	10	644
Total	450	23	15	6	494	38,172

Males, 31,371 ; females, 6,801. Total, 38,172.

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

Year.	Class 1.—Committed by a Magistrate.				Class 2.—Committed by Magistrate at the request of parents or friends.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853	435	9	9	.....	65	1	.....	.....
1854	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2
1855	386	92	10	2	89	27	6	3
1856	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2
1857	364	59	15	1	104	29	5	1
1858	508	140	20	2	60	21	.....	1
1859	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3
1860	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9
1861	270	68	7	2	268	48	16	9
1862	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2
1863	313	40	7	.....	490	95	6	10
1864	162	25	2	.....	279	44	5	2
1865	173	25	6	3	269	36	8	3
1866	208	22	6	4	282	49	6	1
1867	141	19	.....	.....	414	62	6	5
1868	90	12	3	1	257	50	3	3
1869	39	4	2	.....	286	35	3	3
1870	15	4	1	.....	187	32	7	2
1871	18	5	2	.....	161	19	4	2
1872	36	4	1	.....	177	23	7	7
1873	51	12	1	.....	163	31	6	5
1874	54	16	1	.....	192	44	6	2
1875	37	4	2	1	168	29	2	.....
1876	57	22	1	.....	145	41	4	1
1877	60	15	3	.....	109	15	3	2
1878	51	11	4	1	105	29	3	.....
1879	39	6	5	.....	61	15	3	1
1880	43	10	4	.....	69	15	2	.....
1881	67	15	7	1	58	14	3	.....
1882	51	18	2	1	56	22	5	2
1883	58	19	3	2	65	24	8	.....
1884	56	33	4	4	113	38	3	3
1885	77	34	4	1	90	17	11	4
1886	84	41	7	12	130	35	23	4
1887	69	36	7	12	103	40	13	8

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—*Continued.*

Year.	Class 1.—Committed by a Magistrate.				Class 2.—Committed by Magistrate at the request of parents or friends.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1888	102	39	6	4	143	58	14	9
1889	89	29	8	4	144	35	21	9
1890	75	15	10	4	123	29	9	13
1891	62	12	6	2	130	24	11	10
1892	101	11	8	2	146	43	20	6
1893	60	6	5	3	131	20	10	1
1894	74	18	8	.....	166	31	13	5
1895	90	21	5	1	140	29	15	5
1896	131	8	6	.....	96	16	4	3
1897	234	3	8	1	80	18	10	2
1898	377	12	15	2	120	37	5	3
1899	446	16	27	2	86	19	16	4
1900	633	28	32	4	106	26	17	5
1901	510	49	38	3	163	44	13	8
1902	442	49	20	6	181	40	13	7
1903	272	49	22	8	152	34	13	4
Total ...	9,875	1,659	440	109	8,120	1,677	427	196

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—*Continued.*

Year.		Class 3.—Committed by a Magistrate at their own request.				Class 4.—Surrendered to Committee by Parents or Friends.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853	28	1	.....	.....		67	.....	1	....
1854	19	3	5	.....		60	15	....	1
1855	34	8	2	.....		43	12	1	1
1856	54	12	3	.....		88	26	1	2
1857	48	11	3	.....		80	21	....	....
1858	11	9	1	.....		7	.....	....	....
1859	36	13	3	.....		38	17	1	1
1860	32	5	.....	1		39	8	2	2
1861	11	3	1	.....		68	20	4	1
1862	31	7	1	.....		53	10	....	1
1863	21	10	8	.....		123	30	3	2
1864	2	1	1	.....		284	64	5	6
1865	3	2	.....	.....		203	64	6	4
1866	8	2	.....	.....		190	63	3	1
1867	4	1	.....	.....		193	61	4	....
1868	9	.....	.....	.....		315	87	14	6
1869	16	1	1	.....		329	84	9	7
1870	9	2	.....	.....		343	86	18	4
1871	12	2	.....	.....		275	48	7	6
1872	3	2	1	.....		238	39	2	2
1873	4	.....	.....	.....		254	42	6	3
1874	9	.....	.....	.....		288	62	4	3
1875	6	1	.....	.....		295	64	3	1
1876	4	2	.....	.....		422	74	9	2
1877	5	.....	.....	.....		313	51	6	2
1878	8	.....	.....	.....		299	65	6	....
1879	4	1	.....	.....		333	65	8	3
1880	4	.....	.....	.....		340	69	9	5
1881	2	.....	.....	.....		380	88	15	6
1882	....	.....	.....	.....		392	84	16	5
1883	2	.....	.....	.....		400	95	18	6
1884	4	.....	.....	.....		302	55	22	1
1885	5	.....	.....	.....		308	50	18	6
1886	4	.....	.....	.....		227	42	19	9

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—Continued.

		Class 3.—Committed by a Magistrate at their own request.				Class 4.—Surrendered to Committee by Parents or Friends.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
Year.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1887	2	.....	.....	.....	307	48	30	10	
1888	1	.....	.....	.....	240	34	21	7	
1889	1	.....	.....	.....	216	39	28	5	
1890	1	.....	1	.....	287	48	19	11	
1891	1	1	.....	.....	246	80	14	14	
1892	1	.....	.....	.....	214	45	16	5	
1893	1	.....	.....	.....	239	67	15	9	
1894 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	55	16	7	
1895 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	49	14	4	
1896	1	.....	.....	.....	276	103	24	17	
1897 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	181	29	9	
1898 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	113	15	5	
1899 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	82	10	13	
1900 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	46	15	9	
1901 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	36	17	6	
1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	7	5	2	
1903 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	12	5	3	
Total ...	461	100	31	1	11,069	2,706	533	235	

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—*Continued.*

Year.	Class 5.—Surrendered Them- selves to the Committee.				Class 6.—Received from other Institutions.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	623
1854	6	2	....	....	5	1	....	....	1,050
1855	1	1	....	....	7	1	1	....	727
1856	22	8	....	....	4	1	....	....	902
1857 .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	741
1858 .....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	781
1859 .....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	863
1860	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	863
1861	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	800
1862	3	3	1	....	1	4	....	....	957
1863 .....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1,160
1864	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	888
1865	3	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	812
1866	4	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	853
1867	3	1	....	....	6	1	1	....	922
1868 .....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	854
1869 .....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	....	826
1870	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	714
1871 .....	....	2	....	....	7	2	....	....	572
1872 .....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	546
1873 .....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	581
1874 .....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	687
1875 .....	....	....	....	....	17	2	....	....	632
1876 .....	....	....	....	1	11	6	....	....	802
1877 .....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	588
1878 .....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	588
1879	2	....	....	....	7	5	....	....	558
1880 .....	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	577
1881	2	....	....	....	8	4	....	....	670
1882	1	....	....	....	9	7	1	....	672
1883 .....	....	....	....	....	9	2	....	....	711
1884	1	....	....	....	11	3	....	....	653
1885 .....	....	....	....	....	9	6	....	....	640
1886	1	....	....	....	9	2	....	....	649
1887 .....	....	....	....	....	9	2	2	....	698



WEST COMPANY, MARCH 30, 1903.

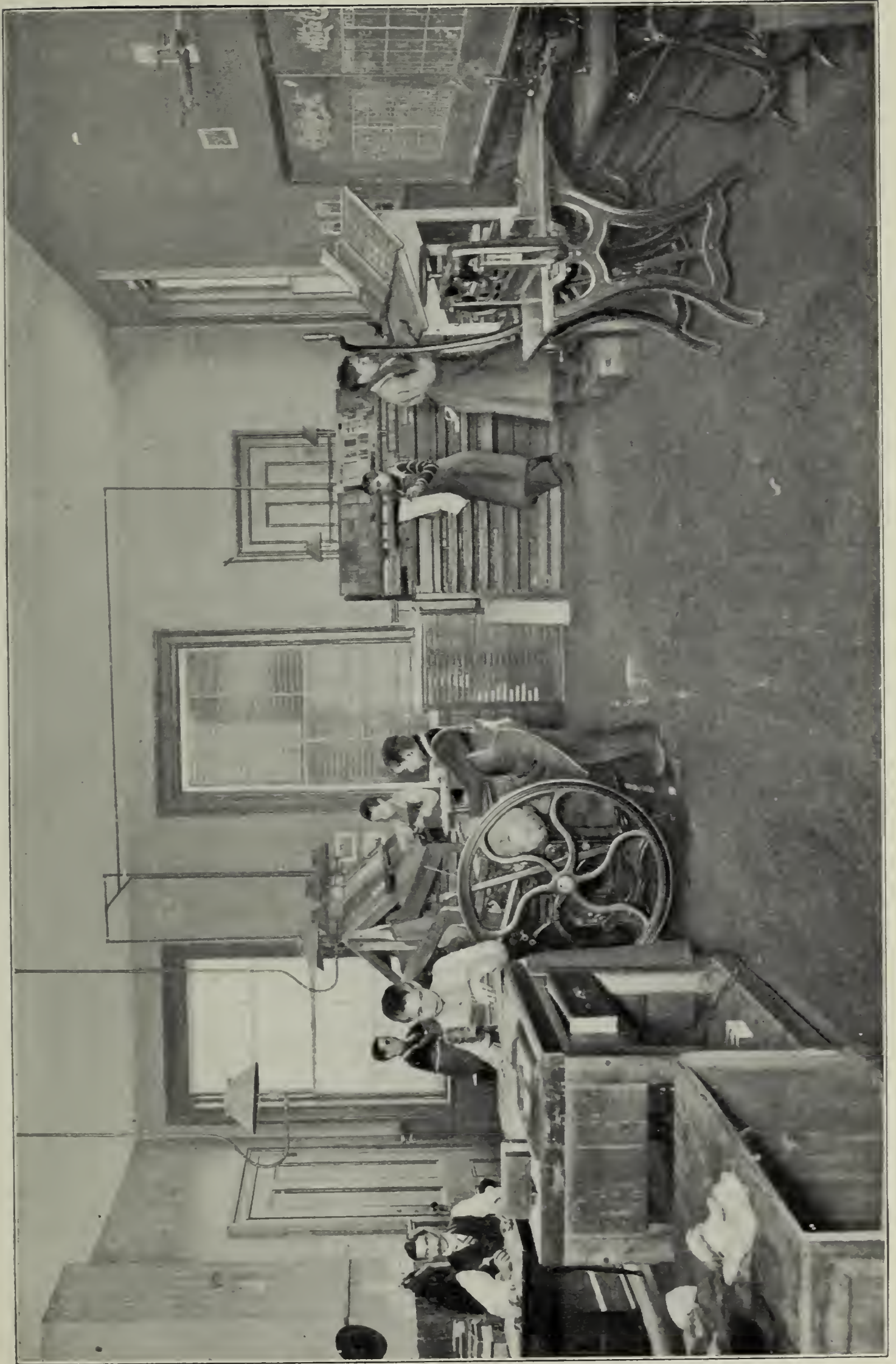
TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—*Concluded.*

Year.	Class 5.—Surrendered Them- selves to the Committee.				Class 6.—Received from other Institutions.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1888	5	2	2	....	687
1889	3	2	4	1	638
1890	1	....	646
1891	1	....	614
1892	3	....	2	1	624
1893	2	....	....	....	569
1894	2	....	....	1	599
1895	541
1896	1	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	692
1897	916
1898	4	1	3	1	983
1899	3	3	2	....	905
1900	19	1	....	1	1,073
1901	23	2	2	....	1,020
1902	49	....	3	1	861
1903	1	....	....	....	34	1	6	2	644
Total	64	21	4	1	318	81	35	9	38,172

First class, 12,083; second class, 10,420; third class, 593; fourth class, 14,543; fifth class, 90; sixth class, 443. Total. 38,172.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

Year.	Eight Years and Under.				Nine Years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853	64	....	1	....	51	4	1	....
1854	97	39	6	1	77	19	2	....
1855	72	29	2	1	53	19	1	....
1856	74	33	3	....	49	16	....	....
1857	23	13	....	....	46	12	1	....
1858	37	18	....	....	38	15	1	....
1859	82	46	3	1	53	28	3	1
1860	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1
1861	111	33	6	4	65	18	11	3
1862	106	50	5	....	75	19	1	....
1863	150	36	4	2	90	28	1	2
1864	129	43	1	....	86	11	3	....
1865	104	29	2	1	78	14	2	....
1866	117	41	1	....	65	21	....	1
1867	118	46	1	....	88	7	2	....
1868	134	46	1	....	79	12	4	2
1869	132	39	4	1	76	13	1	....
1870	100	29	6	1	63	19	3	....
1871	75	15	1	....	61	6	1	....
1872	60	23	2	....	61	8	1	2
1873	80	25	2	....	48	7	1	....
1874	87	35	....	....	67	12	2	....
1875	90	36	1	....	65	13	1	....
1876	117	51	2	....	84	22	2	....
1877	67	19	3	....	61	9	1	....
1878	68	26	1	....	52	19	1	....
1879	74	37	4	....	56	10	4	....
1880	89	30	1	....	53	12	5	1
1881	86	41	3	1	78	17	4	1
1882	109	35	7	....	64	23	3	1
1883	113	45	6	2	73	22	2	....
1884	94	38	7	2	64	26	5	....
1885	105	27	7	2	64	19	3	....
1886	72	34	5	4	68	14	10	1
1887	98	29	9	5	76	19	5	3



CLASS IN PRINTING.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Eight Years and Under.				Nine Years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1888	86	33	5	2	62	15	6	1
1889	75	25	8	5	56	12	7	2
1890	96	19	6	....	48	15	5	3
1891	53	28	4	1	49	17	....	6
1892	67	25	1	3	46	9	5	....
1893	75	28	5	5	47	14	2	....
1894	62	30	3	2	47	11	6	1
1895	71	38	5	1	46	12	5	3
1896	84	44	9	8	53	25	3	1
1897	132	90	....	2	60	35	6	4
1898	126	83	17	3	62	19	3	1
1899	76	54	4	4	57	20	1	3
1900	90	39	3	8	53	10	3	3
1901	86	60	....	1	47	10	3	....
1902	98	46	....	2	38	8	5	1
1903	66	40	7	2	20	8	1	1
Total	4,562	1,840	187	80	3,075	792	151	49

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Ten Years.				Eleven Years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853	96	3	2	....	110	3	1	....
1854	149	21	7	2	123	20	2	....
1855	103	24	3	....	86	19	4	1
1856	78	17	1	1	104	20	3	3
1857	62	12	1	1	70	15	7	....
1858	42	9	3	....	66	20	1	....
1859	88	16	4	....	80	17	2	....
1860	93	19	4	2	95	18	2	2
1861	79	17	3	1	89	12	3	2
1862	147	21	4	....	104	15	4	1
1863	176	20	1	4	140	19	4	1
1864	96	15	....	1	117	15	1	....
1865	107	17	1	2	83	14	4	2
1866	83	17	3	....	102	16	2	1
1867	100	15	2	....	107	13	2	....
1868	84	12	1	1	83	19	6	2
1869	87	16	2	2	96	11	2	....
1870	86	17	1	1	74	15	4	....
1871	80	12	1	1	79	12	5	1
1872	62	4	4	....	65	8	2	2
1873	81	10	1	4	54	8	1	....
1874	74	21	2	1	68	13	2	1
1875	69	11	1	1	67	10	....	....
1876	104	12	2	....	104	16	4	1
1877	73	11	1	1	83	14	1	2
1878	59	21	....	....	77	14	1	....
1879	73	19	2	....	71	12	....	1
1880	76	12	5	2	77	17	1	2
1881	74	15	4	1	82	10	5	....
1882	85	19	2	2	73	13	6	....
1883	88	20	4	....	78	17	4	3
1884	91	9	6	1	76	17	4	....
1885	73	10	6	1	64	14	4	3
1886	67	21	3	4	59	13	6	5
1887	75	22	10	3	62	16	6	6

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Ten Years.				Eleven Years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1888	65	12	7	3	69	19	4	3
1889	72	16	8	1	50	8	7	4
1890	58	12	10	1	84	11	5	2
1891	57	10	6	....	57	15	6	4
1892	58	8	6	....	69	14	4	3
1893	52	11	....	1	64	8	6	....
1894	68	16	6	....	55	10	6	5
1895	52	10	6	1	51	10	7	2
1896	64	18	5	2	64	15	4	2
1897	59	33	2	2	81	16	8	1
1898	89	21	6	2	82	14	4	1
1899	74	12	2	2	75	11	5	2
1900	98	8	7	2	96	10	8	....
1901	59	10	8	1	102	12	6	2
1902	66	9	1	2	84	7	5	1
1903	35	5	4	....	59	11	3	2
Total.....	4,095	748	181	60	4,110	696	194	76

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Twelve Years.				Thirteen Years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853	110	.....	2	.....	104	1	2	....
1854	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1
1855	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1
1856	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2
1857	79	9	3	1	112	13	2	....
1858	58	12	4	.....	103	19	6	....
1859	95	23	3	.....	128	18	6	3
1860	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2
1861	93	16	3	2	80	17	3	3
1862	130	18	8	1	94	14	4	2
1863	150	20	6	.....	147	26	3	1
1864	100	18	4	1	118	18	1	2
1865	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3
1866	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1
1867	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2
1868	99	19	1	1	97	22	4	....
1869	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1
1870	66	.....	2	1	78	16	....	3
1871	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2
1872	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7
1873	70	7	2	.....	72	12	5	1
1874	80	20	1	1	80	7	....	....
1875	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1
1876	88	18	2	.....	77	13	2	3
1877	91	11	3	2	80	10	3	....
1878	85	12	5	.....	77	12	4	....
1879	72	7	.....	.....	67	8	5	2
1880	69	6	3	.....	67	13	....	....
1881	87	19	2	3	64	14	3	....
1882	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1
1883	82	17	7	2	69	14	5	1
1884	72	17	4	4	67	16	2	....
1885	69	12	4	2	70	12	6	3
1886	82	10	11	2	56	14	10	5
1887	65	14	8	3	68	13	8	5

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Twelve Years.				Thirteen Years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1888	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5
1889	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2
1890	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2
1891	73	10	4	3	60	16	7	7
1892	77	7	7	4	54	12	11	2
1893	73	10	5	2	63	10	4	4
1894	75	14	2	.....	76	9	6	2
1895	71	10	4	1	50	8	2	....
1896	68	9	5	3	64	9	6	2
1897	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2
1898	130	10	.....	1	108	8	7	1
1899	112	9	4	1	103	2	22	4
1900	144	6	14	2	120	8	9	1
1901	132	10	10	3	102	12	14	3
1902	107	5	2	1	101	5	9	4
1903	75	5	11	1	73	9	11	3
Total....	1,725	670	228	81	4,291	643	252	102

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Fourteen Years and Over.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	66	.....	1	.....	623
1854	103	12	2	.....	1,050
1855	67	11	3	2	727
1856	108	27	3	2	902
1857	204	46	9	.....	741
1858	242	78	6	3	781
1859	126	28	8	1	863
1860	131	20	5	1	863
1861	96	21	7	2	800
1862	110	17	7	.....	957
1863	96	26	5	2	1,160
1864	83	18	4	3	888
1865	86	15	3	1	812
1866	116	18	2	.....	853
1867	108	29	2	.....	922
1868	99	19	3	4	851
1869	100	24	.....	3	826
1870	90	20	6	13	714
1871	54	17	4	4	572
1872	55	6	2	1	546
1873	71	14	1	4	581
1874	83	23	3	4	687
1875	78	8	1	.....	632
1876	62	15	.....	1	802
1877	34	7	.....	1	588
1878	47	6	1	.....	588
1879	29	3	1	1	558
1880	29	7	.....	.....	577
1881	46	5	4	1	670
1882	34	6	1	1	672
1883	31	5	1	.....	711
1884	23	6	1	1	653
1885	44	13	3	.....	640
1886	52	13	5	3	649
1887	46	13	6	5	698



WEST COMPANY, JUNE 15, 1903.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Concluded.*

Year.	Fourteen Years and Over.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1888	67	17	7	5	687
1889	69	14	14	4	638
1890	72	19	3	10	646
1891	90	21	5	5	614
1892	94	24	12	2	624
1893	59	12	8	1	569
1894	62	14	8	3	599
1895	57	11	5	2	541
1896	109	11	3	2	692
1897	144	5	9	.....	916
1898	174	8	11	2	983
1899	215	12	16	3	905
1900	286	20	22	3	1,073
1901	274	17	29	7	1,020
1902	215	16	18	5	861
1903	156	18	10	8	644
Total	5,032	836	290	126	38,172

Eight years and under, 6,669; 9 years, 4,067; 10 years, 5,084; 11 years, 5,076; 12 years, 5,704; 13 years, 5,288. 14 years and over, 6,384. Total, 38,172.

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

Year.	Unfortunate.				Pilfering.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853	5	.....	.....	.....	102	3	1	....
1854	90	43	6	1	257	24	5	1
1855	93	53	5	2	177	13	2	2
1856	70	27	3	2	243	30	9	....
1857	160	47	7	.....	159	7	3	....
1858	171	70	6	1	120	10	3	....
1859	127	79	5	1	151	8	6	1
1860	129	63	7	7	111	9	2	1
1861	166	70	9	3	106	10	6	....
1862	136	74	9	1	76	6	2	....
1863	170	80	6	4	148	9	4	2
1864	139	76	4	1	84	13	2	....
1865	135	57	6	2	75	10	2	2
1866	193	72	5	1	80	5	2	2
1867	159	66	2	.....	120	9	1	....
1868	165	96	4	.....	80	4	....	....
1869	185	74	4	2	64	4	4	....
1870	173	62	13	1	32	6	1	....
1871	134	41	5	3	21	3	3	....
1872	109	33	5	4	35	3	....	1
1873	150	43	4	1	49	8	2	....
1874	166	65	1	.....	44	6	1	....
1875	175	58	2	.....	23	2	....	....
1876	294	90	2	1	17	5	....	....
1877	129	42	1	1	15	4	....	....
1878	153	66	1	1	24	2	....	....
1879	161	62	4	2	3	5	1	....
1880	179	60	1	4	15	7	....	....
1881	189	80	3	5	31	1	2	....
1882	162	83	5	1	26	5	1	....
1883	180	72	5	4	12	3	1	....
1884	191	77	7	2	12	1	1	1
1885	200	67	13	7	15	1	....	1
1886	162	93	11	14	22	4	2	....
1887	190	80	18	16	25	3	2	3

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Unfortunate.				Pilfering.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1888	184	88	4	8	33	6	....	....
1889	149	60	14	9	37	3	2	1
1890	141	50	17	9	31	6	5	....
1891	115	55	5	3	55	5	4	4
1892	128	57	13	6	72	4	5	1
1893	130	52	8	6	56	5	5	1
1894	188	76	12	6	52	5	4	....
1895	172	84	10	5	37	3	2	....
1896	203	100	22	14	27	1	2	....
1897	282	190	23	12	35	.....	....	....
1898	257	143	14	8	43	2	....	1
1899	156	106	9	9	28	1	1	....
1900	137	79	12	14	33	2	3	....
1901	135	94	10	5	74	3	7	1
1902	198	75	10	5	82	5	4	....
1903	139	78	13	6	109	.....	3	1
Total....	8,104	3,608	385	220	3,378	294	118	27

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Vagrant.				Bad and Disorderly.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853	479	9	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1854	392	45	17	1	108	45	2	2
1855	145	20	10	2	96	25	3	....
1856	182	45	3	3	165	29	5	4
1857	88	5	8	1	138	33	3	1
1858	93	10	3	.....	169	47	8	2
1859	113	5	7	.....	187	32	10	4
1860	166	20	4	.....	73	11	4	4
1861	88	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	167	25	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	153	20	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	45	9	2	.....	77	11	4	3
1865	52	15	4	2	44	6	2	1
1866	53	9	.....	1	13	2	.....	.....
1867	38	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	40	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1871	7	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1872	10	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1873	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	15	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	31	13	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1877	26	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	24	5	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....
1879	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	11	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	14	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	18	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	21	8	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	18	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	16	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	20	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Vagrant.				Bad and Disorderly.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1888	21	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	22	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	14	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	26	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	11	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1895	3	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1	.....
1896	2	1	.....	.....	93	.....	2	.....
1897	1	.....	1	.....	193	.....	6	.....
1898 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....	13	.....
1899 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384	.....	23	.....
1900 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	1	25	.....
1901	9	2	1	.....	383	5	26	1
1902	5	1	.....	.....	293	2	12	1
1903	7	1	.....	.....	77	.....	9	.....
Total....	2,749	367	128	23	3,394	249	158	23

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Beggars.				Peddling.	
	White. M.	White. F.	Colored. M.	Colored. F.	White. M.	White. F.
1853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	25	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	14	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	17	28	1	.....	.....	.....
1858	8	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	29	47	1	.....	.....	.....
1860	29	36	1	.....	.....	.....
1861	14	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	18	8	.....	1	.....	.....
1864	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....
1877	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....
1883	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1884	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	5	5	.....	.....	10	3
1886	5	3	.....	.....	5	1
1887	4	2	.....	.....	9	1

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—Continued.

Year.	Beggars.				Peddling.	
	White.		Colored		White.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1888	11	.....	.....	1	8	2
1889	4	3	.....	.....	2	3
1890	9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
1891	7	.....	.....	1	2	.....
1892	8	1	.....	.....	3	.....
1893	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1895	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1896	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1897 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
1899	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	276	282	8	3	55	10

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Disobedient and Truant.				Temporary as Witnesses.				Total
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623
1854.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050
1855.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727
1856.....	29	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	902
1857.....	32	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	741
1858.....	24	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	781
1859.....	45	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	863
1860.....	165	11	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
1861.....	243	28	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
1862.....	377	29	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	957
1863.....	460	58	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160
1864.....	378	31	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	888
1865.....	349	39	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	812
1866.....	356	48	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	853
1867.....	443	54	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	922
1868.....	389	42	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	854
1869.....	416	47	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	826
1870.....	348	54	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	714
1871.....	309	33	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	572
1872.....	304	28	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	546
1873.....	270	31	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	581
1874.....	315	48	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	687
1875.....	308	37	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	632
1876.....	296	29	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	802
1877.....	316	32	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	588
1878.....	259	33	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	588
1879.....	265	25	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	558
1880.....	255	31	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577
1881.....	280	36	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	670
1882.....	304	40	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	672
1883.....	316	57	21	4	1	.....	.....	.....	711
1884.....	258	39	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	653
1885.....	241	27	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	640
1886.....	236	16	30	10	9	.....	1	.....	649
1887.....	241	39	27	9	1	.....	1	1	698



CLASS IN SHOEMAKING.

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Concluded.*

Year.	Disobedient and Truant.				Temporary as Witnesses.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1888.....	231	32	35	11	3	1	1	....	687
1889.....	225	31	42	8	14	4	....	....	636
1890.....	269	35	17	19	1	....	....	....	644
1891.....	244	56	21	18	2	....	....	....	614
1892.....	227	34	26	7	1	1	....	....	629
1893.....	232	34	17	6	....	....	....	....	569
1894.....	186	22	19	7	....	....	....	....	591
1895.....	164	12	21	5	....	....	....	....	542
1896.....	177	29	9	6	....	....	....	....	696
1897.....	143	12	17	.....	....	....	....	....	913
1898.....	165	18	11	2	....	....	....	....	988
1899.....	138	13	22	10	....	....	....	....	905
1900.....	151	19	26	5	1	....	....	....	1,073
1901.....	201	27	26	10	....	....	....	....	1,020
1902.....	130	13	14	10	....	....	....	....	861
1903.....	152	17	22	10	....	....	....	....	644
Total.	11,902	1,431	679	248	41	8	3	1	38,172

Unfortunate, 12,317 ; pilfering. 3,817 ; vagrant, 3,267 ; bad, 3,824 ; beggars, 569 ; peddling. 65 ; disobedient and truant. 14,260 ; temporary as witnesses, 53. Total, 38,172.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

Year.	No. 1—Could read, write and cipher.				No. 2—Could read and write.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	16	2	.....	.....	65	2	....	....
1854.....	10	3	.....	.....	147	25	3	1
1855.....	59	17	2	.....	36	12	1	....
1856.....	160	20	.....	.....	53	9	2	1
1857.....	167	22	3	.....	21	10	1	....
1858.....	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	....
1859.....	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	....
1860.....	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	1
1861.....	72	6	1	.....	66	18	5	....
1862.....	176	10	3	1	55	10	1	....
1863.....	350	45	8	5	29	8	1	1
1864.....	242	30	1	3	41	9	2	....
1865.....	251	45	3	3	40	7	3	2
1866.....	280	34	4	2	52	13	3	1
1867.....	298	48	2	2	25	2	....	1
1868.....	258	64	9	7	21	3	....	....
1869.....	298	38	6	5	62	9	1	....
1870.....	204	35	11	3	48	7	1	....
1871.....	191	29	8	2	48	7	....	3
1872.....	249	19	3	3	49	6	3	1
1873.....	241	31	5	3	46	13	1	2
1874.....	251	36	7	3	86	18	1	....
1875.....	253	31	3	1	87	14	1	1
1876.....	328	46	7	4	106	25	1	....
1877.....	245	36	4	1	75	14	....	2
1878.....	275	51	9	.....	63	14	....	1
1879.....	263	31	4	4	53	14	1	....
1880.....	241	45	6	3	49	7	1	....
1881.....	310	46	14	3	43	13	1	1
1882.....	261	59	13	6	54	10	1	1
1883.....	267	54	12	3	56	15	5	2
1884.....	260	55	11	4	37	9	1	....
1885.....	288	53	21	7	22	12	2	1
1886.....	282	61	29	17	26	4	3	1
1887.....	285	66	33	17	25	1	5	1

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—*Continued.*

Year.	No. 1—Could read, write and cipher.				No. 2—Could read and write.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1888.....	308	77	28	15	17	4	4	....
1889.....	314	63	38	13	12	3	5	2
1890.....	333	57	32	26	4	2	....	....
1891.....	315	57	23	21	1	3	....	1
1892.....	329	54	40	11	2	.....	....	....
1893.....	286	48	24	8	6	.....	....	....
1894.....	333	57	25	10	3	2	....	....
1895.....	296	48	20	5	14	7	3	1
1896.....	339	58	19	11	27	7	3	....
1897.....	406	59	32	8	60	16	5	....
1898.....	553	48	25	6	47	16	5	1
1899.....	554	41	47	12	33	10	5	3
1900.....	749	52	54	9	36	10	5	0
1901.....	690	69	67	16	16	1	1	....
1902.....	588	51	37	14	17	2	1	....
1903.....	403	52	39	14	12	.....	2	2
Total...	14,589	2,150	803	316	2,143	460	100	35

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—*Continued.*

Year.	No. 3—Could read only.				No. 4—Could not read.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	176	2	4	....	345	5	6	....	623
1854.....	220	42	9	2	481	87	18	2	1,050
1855.....	150	38	6	2	315	75	10	4	727
1856.....	130	45	6	2	364	92	12	6	902
1857.....	120	32	2	1	288	56	17	1	741
1858.....	113	25	1	....	283	91	11	1	781
1859.....	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863
1860.....	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	863
1861.....	173	37	6	2	302	81	23	8	800
1862.....	268	39	7	3	267	95	22	....	957
1863.....	286	53	8	3	284	69	7	3	1,160
1864.....	211	47	4	1	240	51	4	2	888
1865.....	156	35	6	2	209	39	8	3	812
1866.....	147	45	5	1	216	45	3	2	853
1867.....	218	41	5	1	220	54	4	1	922
1868.....	201	31	5	3	195	51	6	....	854
1869.....	178	34	5	3	135	46	4	2	826
1870.....	149	33	7	1	157	48	7	3	714
1871.....	152	26	4	3	85	13	1	....	572
1872.....	105	21	3	3	53	23	4	1	546
1873.....	93	13	7	2	97	26	1	....	581
1874.....	126	30	2	....	90	34	2	1	687
1875.....	108	27	2	....	75	28	1	....	632
1876.....	102	38	5	....	105	33	2	....	802
1877.....	92	15	2	....	79	18	4	1	588
1878.....	74	16	1	1	61	20	2	....	588
1879.....	62	18	4	....	65	35	4	....	558
1880.....	83	17	6	1	86	29	2	1	577
1881.....	63	21	4	1	102	41	5	2	670
1882.....	67	10	4	....	127	52	6	1	672
1883.....	92	28	6	1	119	43	6	2	711
1884.....	62	18	5	1	128	47	12	3	653
1885.....	65	12	3	1	114	30	7	2	640
1886.....	42	10	9	4	105	45	8	3	649
1887.....	38	6	8	3	142	49	10	9	698

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—*Concluded.*

Year.	No. 3—Could read only.				No. 4—Could not read.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1888.....	40	11	7	3	126	41	4	2	687
1889.....	27	9	7	1	100	30	11	3	638
1890.....	26	5	2	1	123	28	6	1	646
1891.....	21	2	2	....	102	55	7	4	614
1892.....	27	6	4	....	107	39	2	3	624
1893.....	28	1	3	....	113	44	3	5	569
1894.....	13	9	2	....	96	36	10	3	599
1895.....	8	3	3	2	80	41	8	2	541
1896.....	17	8	2	1	123	58	11	8	692
1897.....	16	11	1	1	173	116	9	3	916
1898.....	14	7	....	1	157	92	8	3	983
1899.....	7	4	....	....	117	65	3	4	905
1900.....	8	4	1	1	94	35	6	9	1,073
1901.....	9	5	2	....	87	56	....	1	1,020
1902.....	16	3	1	....	88	40	1	2	861
1903.....	11	3	4	....	58	41	2	1	644
Total.	4,876	1,049	208	62	8,316	2,568	366	131	38,172

No. 1, 17,858; No. 2, 2,738; No. 3, 6,195; No. 4, 11,381. Total, 38,172.

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

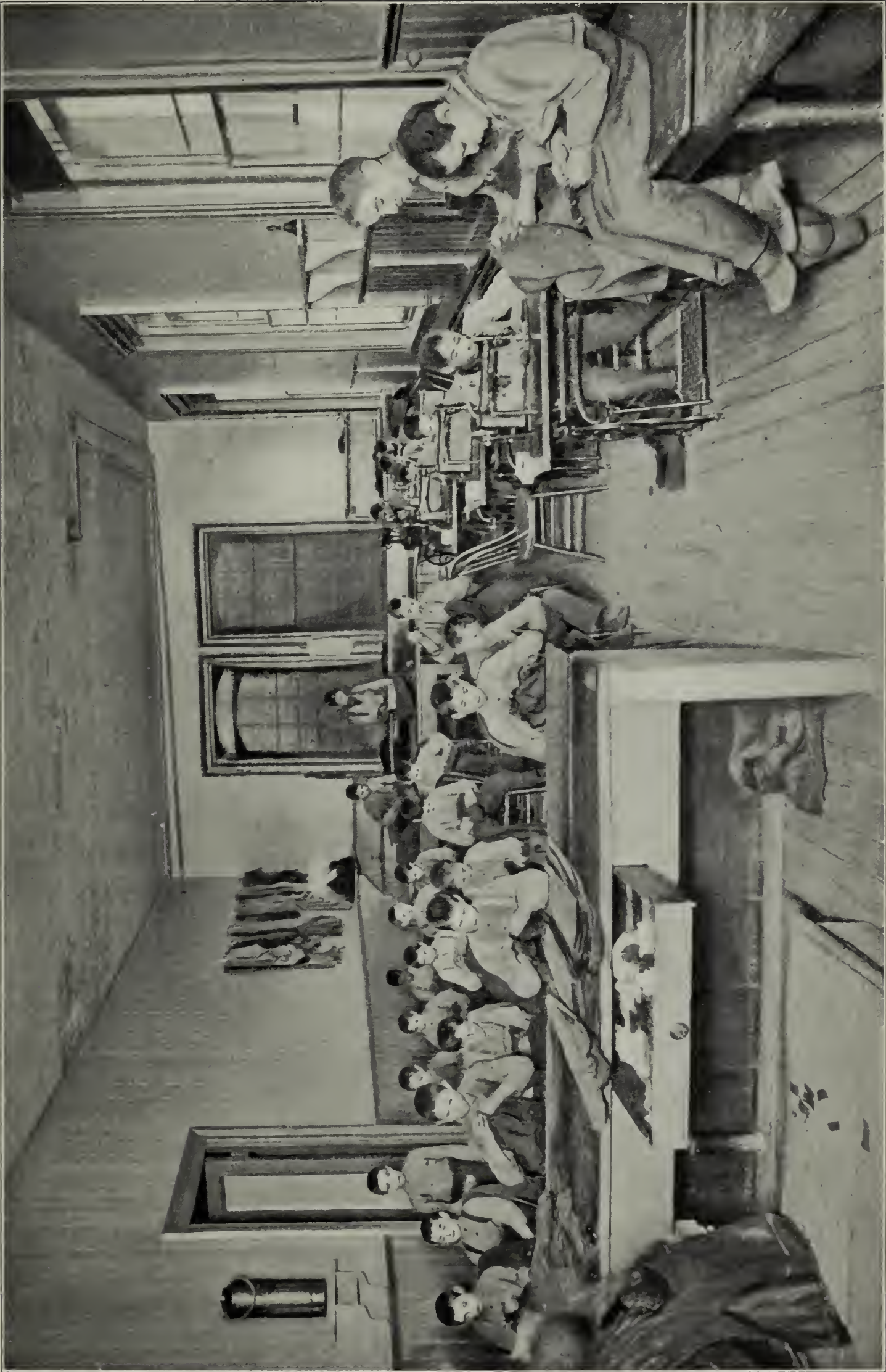
Year.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	Total.
1853.....	230	122	164	106	1	623
1854.....	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
1855.....	275	114	195	129	14	727
1856.....	374	124	241	152	11	902
1857.....	316	114	185	117	9	741
1858.....	342	114	213	103	9	781
1859.....	396	112	251	84	20	863
1860.....	373	125	256	90	19	863
1861.....	387	106	228	70	9	800
1862.....	449	141	264	96	7	957
1863.....	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1864.....	424	121	272	66	5	888
1865.....	367	124	228	91	2	812
1866.....	378	118	231	123	3	853
1867.....	400	151	294	77	.....	922
1868.....	368	151	256	79	.....	854
1869.....	381	144	227	74	.....	826
1870.....	320	136	205	51	2	714
1871.....	253	95	169	45	10	572
1872.....	246	94	161	36	9	546
1873.....	232	101	205	41	2	581
1874.....	271	129	233	44	10	687
1875.....	240	133	205	39	15	632
1876.....	310	178	252	47	15	802
1877.....	202	121	213	33	19	588
1878.....	220	117	198	36	17	588
1879.....	189	135	186	38	10	558
1880.....	218	125	193	33	8	577
1881.....	280	144	202	31	13	670
1882.....	256	150	210	41	15	672
1883.....	310	150	215	25	11	711
1884.....	282	139	194	25	13	653
1885.....	240	153	198	40	9	640
1886.....	273	131	193	34	18	649
1887.....	297	166	176	51	8	698

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING—*Concluded.*

Year.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	Total.
1888.....	286	149	193	46	13	687
1889.....	282	116	174	54	12	638
1890.....	330	108	149	54	5	646
1891.....	313	117	147	30	7	614
1892.....	285	121	168	39	11	624
1893.....	269	114	157	25	4	569
1894.....	291	118	151	30	9	599
1895.....	246	115	151	28	1	541
1896.....	371	118	160	39	4	692
1897.....	541	128	202	44	1	916
1898.....	686	95	164	33	5	983
1899.....	591	100	171	36	7	905
1900.....	742	114	180	31	6	1,073
1901.....	648	122	211	24	15	1,020
1902.....	547	100	151	34	29	861
1903.....	370	108	114	24	28	644
Total	17,777	6,511	10,325	2,991	568	38,172

TABLE 7—HABITS OF PARENTS.

Year.	Both whose Parents were Temperate.	One or both whose Parents were Intem- perate.	Unknown.	Total.
1853.....	236	331	56	623
1854.....	407	446	197	1,050
1855.....	397	295	35	727
1856.....	472	396	34	902
1857.....	396	324	21	741
1858.....	440	307	34	781
1859.....	470	356	37	863
1860.....	545	277	41	863
1861.....	563	232	5	800
1862.....	703	254	.....	957
1863.....	913	231	16	1,160
1864.....	722	152	14	888
1865.....	673	78	61	812
1866.....	667	124	62	853
1867.....	800	122	.....	922
1868.....	739	97	18	854
1869.....	647	161	18	826
1870.....	588	110	16	714
1871.....	475	79	18	572
1872.....	476	66	4	546
1873.....	505	70	6	581
1874.....	600	83	4	687
1875.....	574	55	3	632
1876.....	684	108	10	802
1877.....	545	35	8	588
1878.....	537	46	5	588
1879.....	510	35	13	558
1880.....	522	47	8	577
1881.....	609	47	14	670
1882.....	590	73	9	672
1883.....	625	70	16	711
1884.....	557	83	13	653
1885.....	573	58	9	640
1886.....	563	78	8	649
1887.....	617	72	9	698



CLASS IN TAILORING.

TABLE 7—HABITS OF PARENTS—*Concluded.*

Year.	One or both Both whose whose Parents Parents were were Intem- Temperate. perate.		Unknown.	Total.
1888.....	610	67	10	687
1889.....	593	39	6	638
1890.....	611	32	3	646
1891.....	592	21	1	614
1892.....	593	27	4	624
1893.....	546	20	3	569
1894.....	558	37	4	599
1895.....	495	45	1	541
1896.....	660	26	6	692
1897.....	877	37	2	916
1898.....	928	49	6	983
1899.....	863	35	7	905
1900.....	1,025	37	11	1,073
1901.....	947	55	18	1,020
1902.....	787	33	41	861
1903.....	573	41	30	644
Total.....	31,198	5,999	975	38,172

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES).

Year.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	Maine.	New Hampshire.
1853.....	281	13	11	6	5	1	.....
1854.....	505	20	16	10	3	2	.....
1855.....	360	6	9	13	3	1	1
1856.....	505	22	10	14	5	1	.....
1857.....	393	11	4	8	9	.....	.....
1858.....	422	8	16	11	5	.....	.....
1859.....	537	10	12	6	6	2	.....
1860.....	554	11	8	10	5	.....	.....
1861.....	543	19	13	8	7	3	1
1862.....	694	21	17	22	8	.....	1
1863.....	897	28	14	11	16	.....	1
1864.....	714	30	9	11	6	1	1
1865.....	620	33	16	7	7	.....	.....
1866.....	656	28	15	11	7	2	1
1867.....	743	15	20	15	8	.....	.....
1868.....	686	31	16	15	8	2	.....
1869.....	628	25	18	12	10	1	1
1870.....	553	22	9	12	6	1	1
1871.....	433	25	6	4	4	1	.....
1872.....	402	21	8	3	6	.....	.....
1873.....	445	15	11	5	9	.....	1
1874.....	526	15	8	6	5	1	.....
1875.....	476	11	8	4	5	1	.....
1876.....	623	18	5	6	7	.....	.....
1877.....	469	21	13	4	3	.....	.....
1878.....	476	13	4	5	5	.....	.....
1879.....	448	24	11	6	3	.....	.....
1880.....	483	12	7	12	4	.....	.....
1881.....	529	16	7	4	10	.....	.....
1882.....	482	25	12	2	5	.....	1
1883.....	507	25	14	5	12	.....	.....
1884.....	471	16	10	4	5	.....	1
1885.....	440	18	10	2	6	2	.....

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES)—*Continued.*

Year.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	Maine.	New Hampshire.
1886.....	459	22	12	6	3	.....	.....
1887.....	455	16	13	3	1	.....	.....
1888.....	436	20	11	1	5	.....	.....
1889.....	396	13	4	4	3	.....	.....
1890.....	363	10	11	5	6	.....	.....
1891.....	341	18	4	3	3	.....	.....
1892.....	358	13	8	4	2	.....	.....
1893.....	321	13	6	3	1	.....	.....
1894.....	334	12	3	2	2	2	.....
1895.....	314	3	5	.....	3	.....	.....
1896.....	368	10	5	2	2	.....	.....
1897.....	438	13	4	4	8	3	.....
1898.....	503	11	10	2	3	.....	.....
1899.....	466	9	9	6	7	.....	.....
1900.....	619	14	15	5	5	.....	2
1901.....	666	17	15	5	4	.....	.....
1902.....	525	19	12	7	5	.....	.....
1903.....	417	16	6	5	1	.....	.....
Total.....	25,280	877	520	341	277	27	13

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES)—*Continued.*

Year.	Vermont.	Rhode Island.	Virginia.	Maryland.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	North Carolina.
1853.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....
1854.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
1855.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1856.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
1857.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....
1858.....	.....	4	3	1	1	.....	.....
1859.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
1860.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
1861.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....
1862.....	3	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	1	1	4	1	.....	2	3
1865.....	.....	2	4	2	1	.....	1
1866.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....
1868.....	4	2	1	1	.....	3	.....
1869.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	.....
1870.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	2
1871.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
1872.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	1
1873.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1874.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1
1875.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1
1876.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	2
1877.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
1878.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....
1879.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1
1882.....	.....	2	6	1	.....	6	1
1883.....	.....	6	5	3	.....	1	2
1884.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	1
1885.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	4	2

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES)—*Continued.*

Year.	Vermont.	Rhode Island.	Virginia.	Maryland.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	North Carolina.
1886.....			11	3	.....	1	1
1887.....	2	1	12	3	.....	5	1
1888.....			6	.....	.....	2	.....
1889.....			21	5	.....	1	1
1890.....		1	9	1	.....	2	1
1891.....		1	7	2	.....	2	.....
1892.....			7	6	.....	1	.....
1893.....			10	.....	1	2	.....
1894.....		3	9	1	1	.....	1
1895.....		3	4	.....	1	.....	1
1896.....			6	.....	.....	.....	3
1897.....			10	1	.....	4	1
1898.....		1	14	2	.....	1	2
1899.....	1	1	20	2	.....	1	2
1900.....		3	17	2	.....	4	2
1901.....		1	21	2	1	.....	4
1902.....		1	10	1	.....	.....	7
1903.....	1	.....	12	1	.....	2	3
Total.....	23	53	281	84	11	64	51

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES)—*Continued.*

Year.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Missouri.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Michigan.
1853.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
1854.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
1855.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
1856.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1858.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	.....
1859.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	1
1860.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
1861.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3
1862.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	2	1
1863.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	2
1864.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
1865.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
1866.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....
1867.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	5
1868.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....
1869.....	.....	3	4	3	3	5	1
1870.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	5	.....
1871.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1	.....
1872.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....
1873.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....
1874.....	2	1	.....	1	1	2	2
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	2	.....
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1877.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1
1879.....	3	2	1	1	2	1	.....
1880.....	2	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....
1881.....	1	2	1	.....	3	2	1
1882.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....
1883.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	1
1884.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
1885.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES)—*Continued.*

Year.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Missouri.	Illnols.	Ohio.	Michigan.
1886.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....
1887.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1888.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
1889.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1890.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1891.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1
1892.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	2	.....
1893.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....
1894.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
1895.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
1896.....	3	3	3	1	1	2	.....
1897.....	4	1	1	1	3	.....	4
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....
1899.....	.....	2	.....	1	6	3	.....
1900.....	3	3	4	2	3	1	1
1901.....	3	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....
1902.....	1	2	1	2	4	1	2
1903.....	3	4	.....	1	4	1	.....
Total.....	61	44	58	39	96	77	36

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES)—*Continued.*

Year.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Texas.	Florida	Total.
1853.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	326
1854.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	567
1855.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402
1856.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	568
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	433
1858.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	479
1859.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	586
1860.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	599
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608
1862.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	783
1863.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	989
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790
1865.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	702
1866.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	744
1867.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	829
1868.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	779
1869.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	724
1870.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	627
1871.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	485
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456
1873.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	499
1874.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	578
1875.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	526
1876.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	672
1877.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	523
1878.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	516
1879.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	509
1880.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	534
1881.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	583
1882.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	557
1883.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	591
1884.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	524
1885.....	2	.....	1	1	1	500



GIRLS' CLASS ROOMS.

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES)—*Concluded.*

Year.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Texas.	Florida.	Total.
1886.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524
1887.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	521
1888.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	488
1889.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	452
1890.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	416
1891.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	391
1892.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	417
1893.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	368
1894.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	376
1895.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	343
1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	410
1897.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	503
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556
1899.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	542
1900.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	709
1901.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	751
1902.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	604
1903.....	.....	1	1	1	1	481
Total.....	17	23	55	10	22	28,440

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)

Year.	Canada, etc.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.
1853.....	7	29	180	10	1	37	.....
1854.....	8	40	308	8	2	44	1
1855.....	6	26	201	10	1	45	.....
1856.....	7	34	194	5	8	37	.....
1857.....	11	43	190	4	3	37	.....
1858.....	9	28	172	10	4	38	.....
1859.....	6	34	145	14	3	48	.....
1860.....	9	46	132	12	3	41	.....
1861.....	9	37	77	8	2	35	.....
1862.....	6	32	74	11	4	37	.....
1863.....	13	42	48	15	5	33	.....
1864.....	9	20	26	6	2	27	.....
1865.....	8	26	28	10	3	30	.....
1866.....	10	32	28	5	4	15	.....
1867.....	9	21	18	1	4	32	.....
1868.....	6	15	18	2	4	25	.....
1869.....	14	26	14	1	2	31	.....
1870.....	5	27	11	2	2	28	1
1871.....	3	21	17	1	2	31	1
1872.....	4	27	20	2	3	24	.....
1873.....	7	9	5	2	9	33	.....
1874.....	9	22	13	7	5	29	.....
1875.....	1	22	15	9	14	31	1
1876.....	3	31	13	8	7	49	.....
1877.....	.....	22	8	2	7	15	2
1878.....	2	23	4	1	2	26	.....
1879.....	2	13	2	.....	5	11	.....
1880.....	3	9	2	2	3	9	1
1881.....	2	18	4	1	5	29	.....
1882.....	4	17	2	2	5	38	3
1883.....	3	11	11	1	1	31	3
1884.....	2	14	2	4	3	34	3
1885.....	2	9	8	7	2	47	1
1886.....	1	7	1	3	1	45	.....
1887.....	7	16	3	3	3	31	4
1888.....	4	23	3	5	5	51	2
1889.....	1	19	2	10	2	63	5

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES—
Continued.

Year.	Canada, etc.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.
1890.....	4	16	4	5	2	60	14
1891.....	2	12	4	3	3	32	3
1892.....	6	19	4	3	3	41	3
1893.....	3	13	2	8	3	29	4
1894.....	3	20	6	2	.....	40	4
1895.....	4	18	3	4	3	19	9
1896.....	1	8	4	4	5	25	4
1897.....	4	7	2	5	4	35	2
1898.....	3	24	3	7	3	23	4
1899.....	2	20	3	.....	1	26	9
1900.....	1	19	1	2	2	18	6
1901.....	2	11	4	1	4	14	7
1902.....	4	9	1	5	2	16	9
1903.....	2	7	1	4	1	12	3
Total.....	<u>253</u>	<u>1,094</u>	<u>2,041</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>1,637</u>	<u>109</u>

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)—
Continued.

Year.	Turkey and Syria.	Russia.	Poland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Holland.
1853.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854.....	2	2	.....	.....	1
1855.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856.....	1	.....
1857.....	2	.....	.....
1858.....
1859.....	1	.....	.....
1860.....
1861.....
1862.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
1863.....	4	1	.....	2	.....
1864.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1
1865.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
1867.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1870.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	2
1871.....	1	.....	.....
1872.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
1874.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
1875.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3
1876.....	2	.....	1	2	.....
1877.....	1	1	.....
1878.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
1879.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
1880.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	4	1	.....	.....	1
1882.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1883.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1884.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	2	7	.....	2	1	.....
1886.....	10	5	2	1	2	.....
1887.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES—
Continued.

Year.	Turkey and Syria.	Russia.	Poland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Holland.
1888.....	....	21	6	.....	2	1	.....
1889.....	2	14	8	.....	2	.....	.....
1890.....	....	14	5	.....	.....	2	.....
1891.....	....	30	3	1	.....	3	.....
1892.....	7	34	4	.....	1	2	1
1893.....	15	34	5	.....	1	.....	.....
1894.....	17	51	7	.....	.....	1	1
1895.....	4	64	4	.....	2	.....	.....
1896.....	14	69	2	.....	.....	1	.....
1897.....	24	104	2	.....	.....	3	3
1898.....	13	156	4	.....	1	2	1
1899.....	17	170	2	2	.....	3	1
1900.....	7	224	4	1	2	3	1
1901.....	3	168	2	.....	.....	4	1
1902.....	1	142	.....	3	1	2	.....
1903.....	....	70	1	1	.....	2	.....
Total.....	126	1,388	122	17	29	45	20

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)—
Continued.

Year.	Switzer- land.	Spain.	Africa.	Italy.	Australia.	St. Helena.	West Indies.
1853.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
1854.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	1	2
1855.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1
1856.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1859.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1
1860.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2
1862.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
1863.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1864.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1867.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
1871.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1
1872.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....
1874.....	2	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1878.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1880.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....
1881.....	4	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	3
1882.....	3	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	2
1883.....	3	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	3	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	1
1885.....	5	.....	.....	42	1	.....	1
1886.....	2	2	.....	38	.....	.....	1
1887.....	5	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	5
1888.....	1	2	.....	70	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES—
Continued.

Year.	Switzer- land.	Spain.	Africa.	Italy.	Australia.	St. Helena.	West Indies.
1889.....	3	1	.....	49	.....	.....	2
1890.....	2	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	2	1	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	5	1	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	2	.....	.....	72	1	.....	1
1894.....	3	2	1	57	.....	.....	1
1895.....	3	.....	1	50	.....	.....	4
1896.....	.....	10	.....	117	.....	.....	3
1897.....	.....	2	.....	195	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	4
1899.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	7
1901.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3
1902.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	4
1903.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	75	28	4	1,599	15	5	63

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)—
Continued.

Year.	South America.	At sea.	Austria.	Japan.	Total foreign.	Unknown.
1853.....	.....	1	.....	.....	272	25
1854.....	.....	3	.....	.....	430	53
1855.....	1	.....	.....	.....	298	27
1856.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	44
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	14
1858.....	.....	3	.....	.....	267	35
1859.....	.....	4	.....	.....	263	14
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	11
1861.....	.....	2	.....	.....	184	8
1862.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	3
1863.....	.....	4	1	.....	171	.....
1864.....	.....	1	2	.....	100	.....
1865.....	.....	1	.....	.....	110	.....
1866.....	.....	2	.....	.....	104	2
1867.....	.....	1	.....	.....	92	1
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	1
1869.....	.....	1	1	.....	101	1
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....
1871.....	.....	.....	1	.....	86	1
1872.....	1	.....	.....	.....	90	.....
1873.....	3	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
1874.....	.....	.....	1	.....	109	.....
1875.....	1	.....	.....	.....	106	.....
1876.....	1	.....	.....	.....	130	.....
1877.....	2	.....	.....	.....	63	2
1878.....	1	.....	1	.....	70	2
1879.....	.....	.....	1	.....	45	4
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
1881.....	1	84	3
1882.....	1	1	113	2
1883.....	1	120
1884.....	1	4	129
1885.....	1	138	2
1886.....	1	3	125
1887.....	4	177



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TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES—
Concluded.

Year.	South America.	At sea.	Austria.	Japan.	Total foreign.	Unknown.
1888.....	.....	.....	3	.....	199	.....
1889.....	2	.....	1	.....	186	.....
1890.....	.....	.....	3	.....	229	1
1891.....	4	.....	11	.....	223	.....
1892.....	.....	.....	9	.....	205	2
1893.....	2	.....	6	.....	201	.....
1894.....	2	1	3	.....	222	1
1895.....	.....	1	4	.....	197	1
1896.....	1	.....	13	.....	281	1
1897.....	3	.....	17	.....	413	.....
1898.....	.....	1	22	.....	427	.....
1899.....	1	1	17	.....	359	4
1900.....	1	1	21	2	359	5
1901.....	.....	.....	11	.....	251	81
1902.....	.....	.....	18	.....	226	31
1903.....	1	1	17	.....	124	39
Total.....	31	29	198	2	9,374	358

Native born, 28,440; foreign, 9,374; unknown, 358. Total, 38,172.

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

Year.	Restored by Magistrates to parents, guardians or friends.					Expiration of sentence.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853...	251	2	....	....	253	.....	....	....	....	....
1854...	436	55	6	....	497	.....	....	....	....	....
1855...	336	50	4	....	390	.....	....	....	....	....
1856...	335	65	1	1	402	.....	....	....	....	....
1857...	255	52	1	....	308	.....	....	....	....	....
1858...	210	69	3	1	283	.....	....	....	....	....
1859...	268	59	10	1	338	.....	....	....	....	....
1860...	241	50	2	2	295	.....	....	....	....	....
1861...	271	29	3	2	305	.....	....	....	....	....
1862...	386	54	2	....	442	.....	....	....	....	....
1863...	425	46	2	....	473	.....	....	....	....	....
1864...	158	12	....	....	170	.....	....	....	....	....
1865...	73	10	....	....	83	.....	....	....	....	....
1866...	90	7	....	....	97	.....	....	....	....	....
1867...	130	18	....	....	148	.....	....	....	....	....
1868...	104	11	....	....	115	.....	....	....	....	....
1869...	100	11	....	1	112	.....	....	....	....	....
1870...	50	3	2	....	55	.....	....	....	....	....
1871...	35	6	1	....	42	.....	....	....	....	....
1872...	45	5	1	....	51	.....	....	....	....	....
1873...	45	8	....	....	53	.....	....	....	....	....
1874...	48	8	1	1	58	.....	....	....	....	....
1875...	18	2	....	....	20	.....	....	....	....	....
1876...	18	13	1	....	32	.....	....	....	....	....
1877...	21	3	....	....	24	.....	....	....	....	....
1878...	17	1	1	1	20	.....	....	....	....	....
1879...	21	1	....	1	23	.....	....	....	....	....
1880...	15	1	2	....	18	.....	....	....	....	....
1881...	7	....	1	....	8	.....	....	....	....	....
1882...	7	2	1	....	10	.....	....	....	....	....
1883...	9	1	....	....	10	.....	....	....	....	....
1884...	15	3	....	....	18	.....	....	....	....	....
1885...	11	....	....	....	11	.....	....	....	....	....
1886...	19	3	2	....	24	.....	....	....	....	....

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS—*Continued.*

Year.	Restored by Magistrates to parents, guardians or friends.					Total.	Expiration of sentence.					Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.			
1887...	8	5	1	....	14	.....	....	....	....	....
1888...	12	4	1	....	17	.....	....	....	....	....
1889...	24	6	1	....	31	.....	....	....	....	....
1890...	15	....	....	2	17	.....	....	....	....	....
1891...	11	....	....	1	12	.....	....	....	....	....
1892...	15	....	3	....	18	.....	....	....	....	....
1893...	7	....	....	....	7	.....	....	....	....	....
1894...	11	2	1	....	14	.....	....	....	....	....
1895...	39	2	2	1	44	.....	....	....	....	....
1896...	24	....	1	1	26	.....	....	....	....	....
1897...	38	2	2	....	42	162	....	4	....	166
1898...	54	....	3	....	57	263	....	9	....	272
1899...	81	....	....	....	81	324	1	26	....	351
1900...	229	1	9	....	239	347	1	15	....	363
1901...	117	3	3	1	124	294	2	20	....	316	
1902...	66	3	3	....	72	271	....	15	1	287
1903...	11	....	1	....	12	96	....	7	....	103
Total.	5,232	688	78	17	6,015	1,757	4	96	1	1,858		

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS—*Continued.*

Year.	Restored by the committee to parents, guardians or friends.				Total.	Returned by the committee to Magistrates; also those transferred by Magistrates and the committee to other institutions.					Total.
	White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853...	19	.....	.....	.....	19	15	....	....	....	15
1854...	44	18	....	....	62	40	4	....	....	44
1855...	76	26	1	....	103	32	3	....	....	36
1856...	95	34	2	1	132	11	3	....	1	15
1857...	99	21	....	....	120	5	1	....	....	6
1858...	139	35	....	....	174	14	1	....	....	15
1859...	47	7	1	1	56	11	3	....	....	14
1860...	170	50	4	3	227	21	10	1	2	34	
1861...	174	42	8	3	227	10	7	4	....	21
1862...	213	41	7	1	262	42	12	12	5	71	
1863...	364	69	6	2	441	12	10	5	3	30	
1864...	434	81	11	2	528	5	3	....	....	8
1865...	404	75	3	2	484	11	2	....	....	13
1866...	450	53	4	2	509	9	3	2	1	15	
1867...	411	67	11	2	491	15	9	....	....	24
1868...	438	94	10	10	552	9	....	1	....	10
1869...	465	85	10	8	568	11	1	....	....	12
1870...	415	92	7	4	518	9	....	1	1	11
1871...	307	62	6	2	377	3	3	1	....	7
1872...	306	52	12	6	376	3	....	2	1	6
1873...	352	45	13	2	412	2	2	....	....	4
1874...	336	78	8	8	430	6	2	....	....	8
1875...	385	70	5	4	464	5	1	1	....	7
1876...	362	78	13	2	455	4	2	....	....	6
1877...	391	60	4	1	456	4	1	1	....	6
1878...	343	69	10	....	422	4	....	....	....	4
1879...	312	77	9	1	399	5	1	1	....	7
1880...	372	65	12	3	452	4	....	1	....	5
1881...	302	66	8	1	377	....	....	....	....	....
1882...	363	84	21	5	473	8	2	....	....	10
1883...	337	84	16	10	447	5	....	....	....	5
1884...	373	98	17	3	491	3	....	....	1	4

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS—*Continued.*

Year.	Restored by the committee to parents, guardians or friends.					Returned by the committee to Magistrates; also those transferred by Magistrates and the committee to other institutions.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1885...	332	83	25	7	447	4	....	1	....	5
1886...	361	79	26	9	475	7	1	....	....	8
1887...	323	66	25	7	421	2	....	....	....	2
1888...	326	66	45	12	449	3	....	....	....	3
1889...	332	69	47	15	463	2	....	....	....	2
1890...	350	87	36	17	490	7	....	1	1	9
1891...	302	67	25	13	407	7	1	2	2	12
1892...	317	74	41	14	446	8	....	2	....	10
1893...	289	71	27	13	400	8	1	2	....	11
1894...	366	71	24	11	472	4	....	3	1	8
1895...	342	84	25	10	461	4	3	1	2	10
1896...	433	73	27	10	543	2	1	....	....	3
1897...	363	88	37	8	496	4	5	1	....	10
1898...	345	130	23	9	507	1	2	....	....	3
1899...	317	143	38	11	509	2	4	....	1	7
1900...	296	120	22	10	448	7	1	....	....	8
1901...	242	85	19	10	356	1	1	3	2	7
1902...	315	82	26	9	432	10	4	....	2	16
1903...	261	62	36	10	369	23	16	....	1	40
Total.	15,510	3,478	813	294	20,095	444	127	49	27	647

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS—*Continued.*

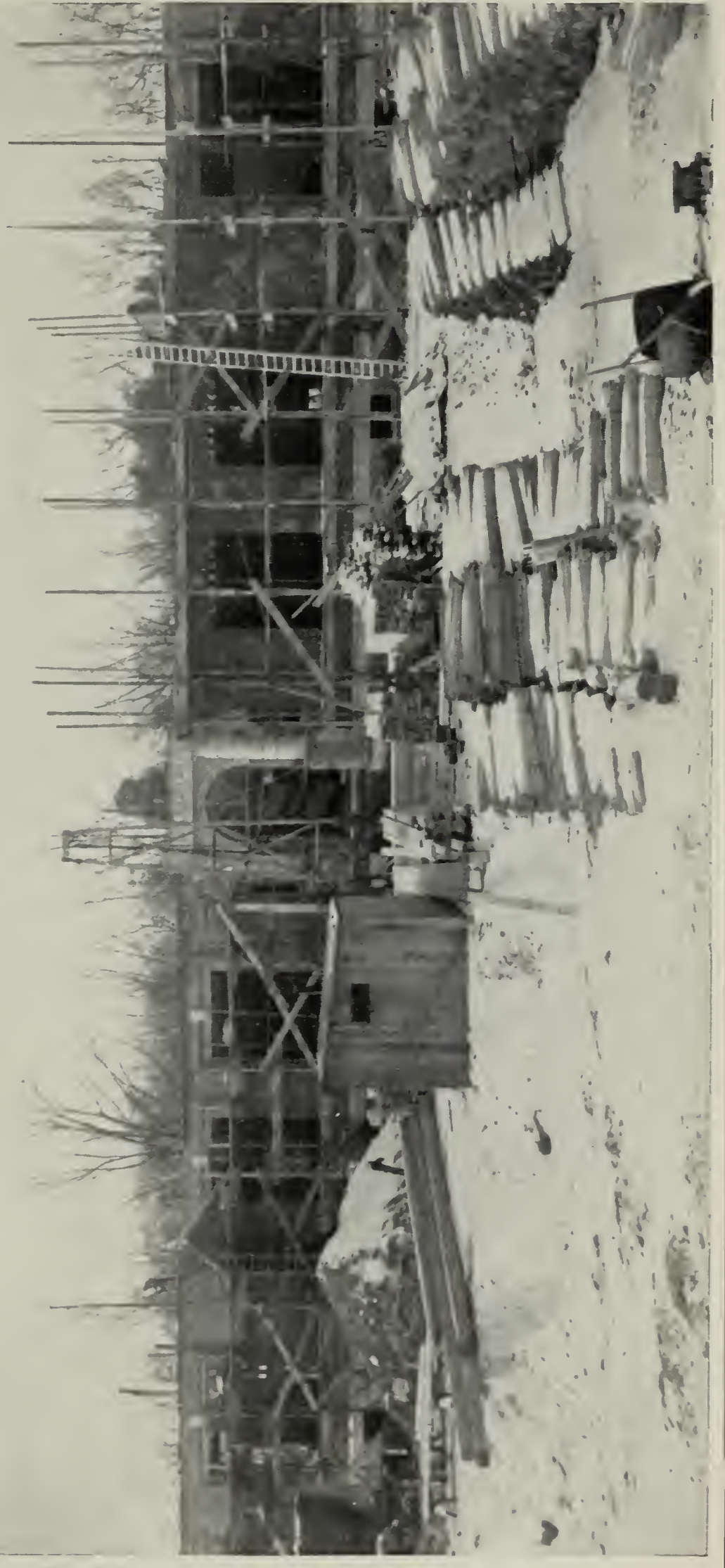
Year.	Apprenticed.				Total.	Escaped.				Total.
	White. M.	F.	Colored. M.	F.		White. M.	F.	Colored. M.	F.	
1853...	97	3	....	....	100	33	....	....	....	33
1854...	155	47	8	1	211	130	6	1	....	137
1855...	220	98	4	2	324	68	3	1	....	72
1856...	152	31	10	....	193	101	3	....	....	104
1857...	77	40	2	2	121	122	5	1	....	128
1858...	76	51	....	....	127	117	3	1	....	121
1859...	115	59	4	2	180	18	....	1	....	19
1860...	162	53	3	4	222	29	3	1	....	33
1861...	199	63	12	1	275	14	1	....	....	15
1862...	170	43	9	1	223	5	....	....	....	5
1863...	94	37	12	3	146	12	....	....	....	12
1864...	130	38	10	10	188	8	2	1	....	11
1865...	141	48	5	15	209	4	2	....	....	6
1866...	160	54	5	3	222	3	....	....	....	3
1867...	136	46	1	2	185	5	....	....	....	5
1868...	122	33	....	1	156	1	....	....	....	1
1869...	120	30	18	1	169	3	....	....	....	3
1870...	88	33	2	....	123	6	....	....	....	6
1871...	55	20	6	4	85	3	....	....	....	3
1872...	76	21	2	3	102	....	....	....	....	....
1873...	77	29	2	5	113	1	....	....	....	1
1874...	133	17	4	3	157	1	....	....	....	1
1875...	124	28	2	....	154	1	....	....	....	1
1876...	123	30	1	....	154	3	....	....	....	3
1877...	86	1	....	....	87	1	....	....	....	1
1878...	116	26	2	2	146	1	....	....	....	1
1879...	106	26	....	1	133	....	....	....	....	....
1880...	116	37	2	2	157	1	....	....	....	1
1881...	98	13	4	2	117	1	....	....	....	1
1882...	129	56	2	1	188	4	....	....	....	4
1883...	144	45	2	1	192	....	....	....	....	....
1884...	150	37	3	....	190	....	....	....	....	....
1885...	116	28	3	1	148	1	....	1	....	2
1886...	103	37	2	2	144	1	....	....	....	1
1887...	112	29	7	2	150	4	....	....	....	4

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS—*Continued.*

Year.	Apprenticed.				Total.	Escaped.				Total.
	White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1888...	130	47	4	15	196	1	....	....	....	1
1889...	125	51	11	13	200	1	....	....	2	3
1890...	93	18	4	2	117	1	....	....	....	1
1891...	95	25	6	3	129	2	....	....	....	2
1892...	89	19	6	2	116	2	....	....	....	2
1893...	80	34	4	4	122	5	....	....	2	7
1894...	86	16	3	7	112	6	....	1	....	7
1895...	74	20	5	4	103	9	....	....	....	9
1896...	64	35	1	2	102	2	....	....	....	2
1897...	79	18	3	5	105	1	....	....	....	1
1898...	93	24	1	2	120	3	....	....	....	3
1899...	86	50	1	4	141	3	....	....	....	3
1900...	59	19	7	4	89	7	....	3	....	10
1901...	64	48	1	5	118	4	....	1	....	5
1902...	82	19	6	1	108	4	....	....	....	4
1903...	25	13	2	5	45	11	2	1	....	14
Total.	5,602	1,742	214	155	7,714	764	30	14	4	812

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS—*Continued.*

Year.	Deaths.				Total.	Grand total.
	White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	421
1854.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	955
1855.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	934
1856.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	851
1857.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	685
1858.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	727
1859.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	613
1860.....	2	1	2	.....	5	816
1861.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	847
1862.....	2	1	2	.....	5	1008
1863.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1105
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	905
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	795
1866.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	847
1867.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	854
1868.....	1	2	1	.....	4	838
1869.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	866
1870.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	717
1871.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	517
1872.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	536
1873.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	585
1874.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	656
1875.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	648
1876.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	652
1877.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	576
1878.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	596
1879.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	565
1880.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	636
1881.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503
1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685
1883.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	658
1884.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	703
1885.....	2	1	3	.....	6	619
1886.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	655



SCHOOL BUILDING ON JANUARY 1, 1904.

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS—*Concluded.*

Year.	Deaths.				Total.	Grand total.
	White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1887.....	3	3	1	.....	7	598
1888.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	668
1889.....	1	.....	1	1	3	702
1890.....	....	1	.....	.....	1	635
1891.....	1	2	2	.....	5	567
1892.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	559
1893.....	....	.....	1	.....	1	148
1894.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	675
1895.....	2	1	2	1	6	633
1896.....	1	1	.....	2	4	680
1897.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	821
1898.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	965
1899.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	1096
1900.....	....	1	1	1	3	1100
1901.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	928
1902.....	3	5	.....	.....	8	927
1903.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	584
Total.....	98	30	24	5	157	37,298

By magistrates, 6,015; by expiration of sentence, 1,858; by committee, 20,095; transferred, 607; apprenticed, 7,714; escaped, 812; deaths, 157; total, 37,298; remaining in the institution December 31. 1902. 874; grand total. 38.172.

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.
1853.....	4.65	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16
1854.....	2.86	.76	29.33	4.19	.19
1855.....	3.58	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14
1856.....	3.77	.55	21.51	4.10	.89
1857.....	5.80	.54	25.64	4.99	.40
1858.....	3.59	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51
1859.....	3.94	1.62	16.80	5.56	.35
1860.....	5.33	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35
1861.....	4.62	1.00	9.62	4.72	.25
1862.....	3.34	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25
1863.....	3.62	1.29	4.14	2.84	.43
1864.....	2.25	.68	2.93	3.04	.23
1865.....	3.20	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37
1866.....	3.73	.59	3.28	1.76	.47
1867.....	2.27	.11	1.96	3.47	.43
1868.....	1.76	.23	2.11	2.93	.47
1869.....	3.15	.12	1.69	3.75	.24
1870.....	3.78	.28	1.68	3.92	.28
1871.....	3.67	.17	2.97	5.42	.35
1872.....	4.94	.37	3.66	4.39	.55
1873.....	1.55	.34	.86	5.68	1.55
1874.....	3.20	1.02	1.89	4.22	.73
1875.....	3.48	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21
1876.....	3.86	1.00	1.62	6.11	.87
1877.....	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19
1878.....	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34
1879.....	2.33	.....	.36	1.97	.90
1880.....	1.56	.35	.35	1.56	.52
1881.....	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75
1882.....	2.53	.30	.30	5.65	.71
1883.....	1.55	.14	1.55	4.36	.14
1884.....	2.13	.61	.31	5.21	.46
1885.....	1.40	1.86	1.25	7.34	.31
1886.....	1.08	.46	.15	8.47	.15
1887.....	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43
1888.....	3.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73
1889.....	2.98	1.45	.33	9.87	.29

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS—*Continued.*

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.
1890.....	2.48	.77	.62	9.29	.31
1891.....	1.95	.49	.65	5.21	.49
1892.....	3.06	.48	.64	6.57	.48
1893.....	2.28	1.41	.35	5.10	.53
1894.....	3.34	.33	1.00	6.68	.....
1895.....	3.33	.74	.55	3.51	.55
1896.....	1.16	.58	.58	3.61	.72
1897.....	.76	.55	.21	3.82	.44
1898.....	2.44	.71	.31	2.34	.31
1899.....	2.21	.....	.33	2.87	.11
1900.....	1.77	.18	.09	1.67	.18
1901.....	1.78	.09	.39	1.37	.39
1902.....	1.05	.58	.11	1.85	.23
1903.....	1.09	.62	.15	1.86	.15

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS—*Continued.*

Year.	Russia.	Poland.	Italy.	Turkey and Syria.	West Indies.
1853.....	.....	.32	.16	.....	.32
1854.....	.....	.19	.57	.....	.19
1855.....	.....	.14	.55	.....	.14
1856.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	.33
1857.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....
1858.....	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....
1859.....	.....	.....	.81	.....	.12
1860.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.23
1861.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.25
1862.....	.....	.10	.31	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	.34	.09	.....	.....
1864.....	.11	.23	.11	.11	.....
1865.....	.....	.12	.25	.....	.....
1866.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	.11	.11	.32	.....	.11
1868.....	.....	.....	.32	.....	.....
1869.....	.12	.....	.48	.....	.24
1870.....	.14	.14	.28	.....	.....
1871.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.18
1872.....	.....	.18	.73	.....	.....
1873.....	.34	.17	1.03	.17	.....
1874.....	.....	.29	2.33	.....	.....
1875.....	.....	.63	.60	.....	.....
1876.....	.....	.25	1.50	.....	.....
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.34
1878.....	.17	.....	.34	.....	.....
1879.....	.35	.36	.....	.....	.36
1880.....	.....	.17	1.04	.....	.....
1881.....	.....	.59	1.64	.....	.45
1882.....	.45	.15	4.46	.....	.30
1883.....	.56	.42	6.61	.....	.....
1884.....	.15	.61	8.11	.....	.15
1885.....	.31	1.09	6.56	.....	.16
1886.....	1.54	.77	5.86	.....	.15
1887.....	.57	1.15	12.04	.....	.72
1888.....	3.06	.87	10.19	.....	.....

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS—*Concluded.*

Year.	Russia.	Poland.	Italy.	Turkey and Syria.	West Indies.
1889.....	2.19	1.16	7.12	.31	.29
1890.....	2.17	.77	16.72	.....	.....
1891.....	4.89	.49	16.12	.....	.....
1892.....	5.45	.64	9.94	1.01	.....
1893.....	5.98	.88	12.65	2.64	.18
1894.....	8.51	1.17	9.51	2.84	.17
1895.....	11.83	.74	9.24	.74	.74
1896.....	9.97	.29	16.91	2.02	.43
1897.....	12.44	.22	21.29	2.62	.....
1898.....	15.89	.41	16.90	1.32	.41
1899.....	18.78	.22	9.28	1.88	.....
1900.....	20.78	.37	3.35	.65	.65
1901.....	16.47	.19	1.47	.29	.29
1902.....	16.49	.....	1.05	.11	.46
1903.....	10.87	.15	.....	.....	.15
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

APPENDIX A.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

FIRST DECADE—1853 TO 1862 INCLUSIVE.

	Received for from city purposes	From city and State for schools and main- tenance	From lega- cies, dona- tions, inter- ests, etc.	From boarders	From sale of property	Expended for main- tenance	Invested in land and buildings
1853	\$50,000 00		\$51,478 18			\$20,393 02	\$15,413 79
1854		\$5,497 76	4,000 57	\$232 63		22,699 74	16,997 68
1855		34,204 14	13,402 55			31,875 24	57,960 66
1856	20,000 00	24,284 02	13,959 34		\$1,500 00	31,935 71	30,823 92
1857		24,646 51	1,651 87			30,555 95	8,105 74
1858	20,000 00	31,497 79	17,663 88		2,000 00	48,119 05	26,825 11
1859		41,342 12	6,054 92			50,654 41	12,783 86
1860		44,010 94	15,343 00			53,581 85	3,000 00
1861	10,000 00	46,810 28	5,986 50			55,814 55	7,330 00
1862	10,000 00	47,725 10	7,662 61			53,467 32	9,993 79
	<u>\$110,000 00</u>	<u>\$300,018 66</u>	<u>\$137,203 36</u>	<u>\$232 63</u>	<u>\$3,500 00</u>	<u>\$399,096 84</u>	<u>\$189,234 55</u>

SECOND DECADE—1863 TO 1872 INCLUSIVE.

	Received for from city purposes	From city and State for schools and main- tenance	From lega- cies, dona- tions, inter- ests, etc.	From boarders	From sale of property	Expended for main- tenance	Invested in land and buildings
1863		\$49,889 98	\$11,920 75			\$60,474 87	\$837 67
1864		55,888 64	32,841 69			75,661 83	
1865		55,911 92	32,467 98	\$2,863 50		75,503 11	
1866		67,316 10	11,785 65	275 86		82,874 00	
1867	\$20,000 00	70,790 08	22,223 90	531 50		82,422 49	13,229 75
1868	20,000 00	73,807 89	9,992 81	2,243 46		88,542 25	4,827 38
1869	10,000 00	74,177 90	13,248 03	2,060 42		81,595 68	3,077 98
1870		75,724 63	40,603 58	799 85		86,384 41	23,077 98
1871		52,065 24	14,554 26	667 43		87,929 33	32,610 39
1872		105,154 08	10,527 48	1,037 55		90,349 74	18,635 95
	<u>\$50,000 00</u>	<u>\$680,726 46</u>	<u>\$200,166 14</u>	<u>\$10,479 52</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$811,737 72</u>	<u>\$96,297 10</u>

THIRD DECADE—1873 TO 1882 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from city for in- vestment purposes	From city and State for schools and main- tenance	From lega- cies, dona- tions, inter- ests, etc.	From boarders	From sale of property	Expended for main- tenance	Invested in land and buildings
1873		\$77,732 63	\$16,332 51	\$428 00		\$94,534 35	\$51 70
1874		79,064 03	21,003 36	394 00		89,402 92	
1875		73,743 60	6,211 83	410 20	\$35,830 00	85,000 32	
1876		94,321 60	12,328 29	77 00		94,907 22	
1877		85,795 80	3,562 65			95,505 72	
1878		95,146 92	17,195 00			91,377 71	
1879		95,384 85	4,425 67			87,678 65	
1880		98,831 57	4,494 08			91,119 86	29,787 26
1881		95,787 97	5,813 16		7,235 01	108,411 65	34,429 11
1882		105,057 20	8,502 78			105,182 17	11,129 16
.....		<u>\$900,866 17</u>	<u>\$99,869 33</u>	<u>\$1,309 20</u>	<u>\$43,065 01</u>	<u>\$942,620 57</u>	<u>\$75,397 28</u>

NOTE.—In 1877, asylum paid city assessment of \$13,672.91.

FOURTH DECADE—1883 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from city and State for education and main- tenance	From dona- tions, lega- cies, inter- ests, etc.	From boarders	From sale of property	Expended for main- tenance	Assess- ments	Invested in lands and buildings
1883	\$113,013 21	\$16,744 41			\$107,711 04		\$7,967 51
1884	109,582 62	17,309 63	\$1,180 00		108,351 33		4,032 82
1885	107,816 68	12,244 03	1,262 25		109,000 91		
1886	105,037 40	9,448 21	491 75		112,222 02		33,112 12
1887	106,878 98	30,638 39	666 25		117,531 14		23,608 58
1888	117,201 13	20,935 06	1,590 30		120,846 23		2,055 71
1889	120,461 84	8,152 91	410 00	\$149,585 00	123,301 42		58,000 00
1890	115,456 33	7,176 92	390 00		122,323 14		43,501 60
1891	120,866 07	6,503 37	1,162 50	2,588 25	127,214 03		40,473 49
1892	124,380 78	4,222 33	999 76		129,680 90		
	<u>\$1,140,695 04</u>	<u>\$133,375 26</u>	<u>\$8,152 81</u>	<u>\$152,173 25</u>	<u>\$1,176,182 16</u>		<u>\$212,751 83</u>

FIFTH DECADE—1893 TO 1902 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from city and State for education and main- tenance	From dona- tions, lega- cies, inter- ests, etc.	From boarders	From sale of property	Expended for main- tenance	Assess- ments	Invested in lands and buildings
1893	\$122,347 07	\$63,054 70	\$939 00		\$124,727 91		
1894	125,540 49	18,000 86	1,243 48		129,779 94		
1895	120,534 30	21,472 96	1,377 15		135,054 79		
1896	92,973 54	8,748 96	1,668 59		141,994 54		
1897	134,512 60	4,881 67	1,903 70	\$18,174 46	126,373 80	\$36,878 99	
1898	116,651 82	7,925 74	2,113 21	22,046 25	132,263 27	29,417 64	
1899	114,952 83	7,544 83	2,126 25	81,902 50	120,198 32	37,078 04	
1900	75,390 62	13,693 82	2,926 75		108,949 58	8,018 82	
1901	117,006 21	7,165 85	3,625 88	51,081 50	109,801 27	4,886 78	\$125,342 19
1902	89,814 78	8,037 37	3,936 88	30,941 00	110,159 43	4,566 20	15,362 73
	<u>\$1,109,724 26</u>	<u>\$160,526 76</u>	<u>\$21,860 89</u>	<u>\$204,145 71</u>	<u>\$1,239,202 85</u>	<u>\$120,846 47</u>	<u>\$140,704 92</u>

Receipts.

Total from city for investment purposes.....	\$160,000 00	
Total from city for maintenance.....	4,132,030 59	
		<hr/>
		\$4,292,030 59
Total from donations, legacies, interests, etc..	\$731,140 85	
Total from boarders.....	42,035 15	
Total from sale of property.....	402,883 97	
		<hr/>
		1,176,059 97
		<hr/>
		\$5,468,090 56

Disbursements.

Cost of real estate, buildings and permanent repairs	\$699,022 90	
City assessments for streets and sewers.....	134,519 38	
Expended for maintenance.....	4,568,840 24	
		<hr/>
		5,402,382 52
		<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....		\$65,708 04
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

NOTE 1.—Total expenditure for maintenance and assessments \$4,703,359.62, of which the city paid \$4,132,030.59. Shortage for fifty years is \$571,329.03 or an average, annually, of \$11,406.58.

NOTE 2.—The balance of \$65,708.04 is represented by the Fanshaw Library fund of \$11,656.19 and bank deposits of \$54,051.85.

NOTE 3.—Total investment in buildings and lands is \$699,022.90, less sales of \$402,883.97, leaving net investment, \$296,138.93. The Asylum owns—

Lot on Twenty-seventh street, costing (in 1889) .	\$52,000 00	
House of Reception on lot, costing.....	66,079 65	
		<hr/>
		\$118,079 65
Chicago property, costing.....		7,000 00
Chauncey property, costing (including competition, taxes, buildings, etc.)		140,704 92
		<hr/>
Total, exclusive Main Asylum.....		\$265,784 57
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

NOTE 4.—Net investment in real estate, etc., \$296,138.93, less cost of property at Chauncey, Chicago, and on Twenty-seventh street, \$265,784.57, leaves charge of \$30,354.36 against the Main Asylum for lands and buildings.

APPENDIX B.

LETTERS FROM WARDS AND GUARDIANS.

FROM EMMA JENKINS, AGED 15, WHO WENT TO IOWA IN 1899.

“ I received your kind letter and was glad to hear from you. I am getting along fine, and like it very much here. I have learned a great many things in the last three years; I can bake bread, pie and cake, and can do all kinds of housework. I will start to school to-morrow and will go as much as I can. I am getting along nicely in my studies and like my teacher and schoolmates very much. I have seen Annie Roth a good many times, and like to visit with her. My guardians are very good to me, and treat me as if I were one of their own. How are the boys and girls at the Asylum? Thank the Directors and teachers of the Asylum for their kindness to me, and you for placing me in this home. We have about ninety head of cattle, sixty pigs, eighteen horses, and lots of chickens, ducks and turkeys. I can ride horse-back, and we go riding quite often. We have eight cows, and they are very gentle. Sometimes I help to milk them. I am thankful for the Youth's Companion and the Annual Report, and I enjoy reading them. We had a nice time Thanksgiving Day. We had duck, oysters, pumpkin pie, candy, peanuts, bananas, oranges and nuts. I study Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Spelling and Physiology.”

NEWBURG, IOWA.

FROM MARY ZEMAN, AGED 10, WHO WENT TO ILLINOIS IN 1903.

“I am glad to say I like my home and am happy in it, and hope to stay as long as I can. I am thinking of the Asylum all the time, and wondering what you are doing. I have a good home and everything I want, and learn to do lots of work, too. You know when you are on a farm you can learn lots of work outdoors and in the house, too. I received the annual report and was very glad to get it. I will write you a better letter next time.”

HAMPSHIRE, ILL.

FROM WILLIAM BOETTGER, AGED 15, WHO WENT TO ILLINOIS IN 1898.

“I received my annual letter, and was glad to hear from you. I enjoy good health, and my guardians are good to me. I go to school in Liberty Prairie, and church and Sunday-school every Sunday. I have a fine time with the boys and girls at school. I like to work on the farm, and have a team of gentle mules that I can do all kinds of work with. I have some nice young cows and a pig. He is so fat he can hardly walk. I have a black dog named ‘Poodle,’ and he can catch rabbits for us. He is with me wherever I go. I do wish that all the boys and girls had a home as good as mine. I think it is the best home in the world.”

LIBERTY PRAIRIE, ILL.

FROM ANNIE SLAVIK, AGED 11, WHO WENT TO IOWA IN 1899.

“I received your letter, and thank you for your kind advice. I go to church and Sunday-school and to the Junior Epworth League. At school I study Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling, Reading, Physiology, Grammar and Writing. I am trying to live a

Christian life and do as mamma wants me to, but I do not try hard enough. Mamma wants me to grow up to be a good, useful woman and make the world better by me living in it. I live in a very nice home. We have a piano, and I took lessons for a while, but I don't now since school began. Mamma sent for a duet book, and I enjoy playing with her. I do not do very much in the line of housework. I like to, but mamma says I can't do it well enough. I help a little though. It is getting very cold now, and Christmas won't be long in coming. I have six or seven dolls and a good many playthings."

CENTRAL CITY, IA.

FROM MARGARET PERKINS, AGED 16, WHO WENT TO MINNESOTA IN
1901.

"I received your letter, and was glad to hear from you. I receive the Youth's Companions all right and enjoy them. I can do all kinds of housework, but I am not a very good hand at making bread, but I will learn. I like to milk and do lots of other chores. Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens gave me a bicycle on my birthday; I was 16 years old, and I am big and strong, and a healthy girl. Give my love to all the girls at the Asylum. Wishing you a happy Thanksgiving."

PERLEY, MINN.

FROM GEO. PEPPLER, AGED 16, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1902.

"I was glad to hear from you and hear about the boys in the Asylum. My brothers are pretty good; they are healthy and strong, and I am the same. I am glad that I came out here, and my brothers are just as glad. I have learned everything on the

farm. I can plow, drag, cultivate corn, feed the hogs and cattle, drive a team, and do all kinds of work. I have visited my brothers several times. Frank lives 13 miles from me, and Henry lives about 10 miles away. We write letters to each other often. The people I live with are German, and I have learned to speak that language. I go to school and to church and Sunday-school. When I came out here I weighed about 80 pounds, and now I weigh 110. That is all I can write this time."

FERN, IOWA.

FROM ANNIE TROUE, AGED 16, WHO WENT TO ILLINOIS IN 1902.

"I received your letter and the annual report, and was glad to get them. I enjoy life on the farm, and am learning to do all kinds of housework. I can bake, cook and make butter. I go to Sunday School regularly and have missed only one Sunday since I came here. I am learning quite a bit of German, and am going to school this winter. I have plenty of warm clothes and everything I need. I like my home and will try to be as good as I can. I sometimes get homesick but get over that again. I advise every one of the boys and girls to come out West and have a home as I have. Mr. and Mrs. Engel went to Bonfield and left me in charge of the things. I got the meals and did the rest of the work. I can cook and get a meal without much help. Tell Mr. Williams I thank him for sending me out here. My guardians are very kind to me and I like them very much. We canned quite a bit of fruit this summer, and have all the apples we want to eat."

RANSOM, ILL.

FROM JAMES COLEMAN, AGED 12, WHO WENT TO IOWA IN 1901.

"I am well and hope you are the same. Florence is growing

very fast. I like my home very much. I get all I want to eat and all I want to wear, and plenty of shoes, because Mr. Friedlein keeps a shoe store. I go to school every day and have not missed a day yet. I go to church and Sunday School every Sunday. I had a very nice time Thanksgiving; I was skating nearly all day. We have not had any school since Thursday and I have been skating every day except Sunday. I am studying in the advanced Geography, Spelling, Reading, the second Arithmetic and Grammar. When we had examination I stood highest in the class. I get the Youth's Companions and like them very much. I thought I would tell you that I have a printing press."

FAIRBANK, IA.

FROM FLORENCE COLEMAN, AGED 9. WHO WENT TO IOWA IN 1901.

"I am well and hope you are the same. I am getting along fine and like it very much out here. I have learned a good many things the past year. I can wash dishes, sweep the floor and dust, and clean the stove. I go to school every day and have not missed a day this term. I am getting along very nicely in my studies and like my teacher and schoolmates very much. I have eight different studies; they are, drawing, spelling, arithmetic, reading, language, physiology, geography and writing; I study in the Third Reader. My birthday was the 15th of November and I got a book, a nice hood for winter, some hair ribbons, and my schoolmates gave me a bottle of perfume and a box of writing paper. Thank you ever so much for the Youth's Companions; there are nice stories in them. I have a good home and I have all I want to eat and no other boy or girl could have a better home. I am clothed well and Mr. and Mrs. Friedlein treat me as their own child. I have a cat and pet pigeon and 60

chickens. We had a very nice Thanksgiving, and I went on the ice with the girls and we followed the river until we were pretty nearly out to the country. Tell all the boys and girls that if they want to grow up to be good, to go West. I send my best regards to all the boys and girls and the teachers and officers."

FAIRBANK, IA.

FROM FRANK BAUER, AGED 11, WHO WENT TO ILLINOIS IN 1902.

"I was glad to receive your letter. I am glad to say that I have a good home. I have learned to milk the cows, feed the pigs and horses, and can bridle our mule. Papa bought me two hats and a warm overcoat and long pants to wear to church, and boots and underwear. I can talk German and have been to German school. There are lots of boys for me to play with. I am getting along fine and I want to stay. I enjoy the work around the farm. I do not do anything in the house because we have a hired girl. Tell the boys that if they want a good home, all they have to do is to behave."

ANCHOR, ILL.

FROM JOHN WAGLER, AGED 11, WHO WENT TO ILLINOIS IN 1903.

"I am getting along well out here, and have learned a great many things. We have three teams of horses on our farm. I have learned to husk corn, milk cows, hoe corn and many other things. I go to school every day, and church and Sunday School on Sundays. I like it very much out here."

FROM MRS. MARGARET FURRY, GUARDIAN OF JOHN WAGLER.

"We are pleased with John and are anxious to do all we can for him. He seems to be perfectly contented and happy. His

conduct is good, and if he continues to do as well as he is doing, I think we shall be able to train him so that his prospects for the future may be very favorable."

McCONNELL, ILL.

FROM CHARLOTTE WEDEKIND, AGED 17. WHO WENT TO ILLINOIS IN
1899.

"I am writing this to thank you for the report and tell you how I am getting along. I am still in my old home, and go to Sunday School and to Church. My guardians gave me a nice book, and I received several other presents. I like the Youth's Companion very much and have kept every number. I am very grateful to the Asylum for placing me in a good, comfortable home. I cannot think of anything else to write, so I will close."

DEWEY, ILL.

FROM HENRY SCHOENROCK, AGED 15. WHO WENT TO IOWA IN 1901.

"We have moved on a larger farm and have stock to take care of. I have learned to take care of horses, cows, calves, and hogs, and I know how to milk. We are through picking corn, and I am going to school. I have most of the highest books in the school. I go to church two miles away. The school is about one-half mile away. We have fun at school. I hunt rabbits and quails. I have been over to see George: he lives 10 miles away. We are all well and hope you are also."

MR. HENRY OVERDECK, GUARDIAN OF BERTHA AND HENRY SCHOENROCK,
WRITES.

"The children are getting along well. Both go to school every day. Henry has been picking corn this fall, and has picked as

high as 40 bushels a day. He can do lots of things on the farm, and is going to be a big man. We think a great deal of the children. I gave Henry a savings bank, so that he can save his money. Bertha can wash dishes and sweep the floor and is a great help to us."

TRAER, IOWA.

FROM JOSEPH ALEXANDER, AGED 12, WHO WENT TO ILLINOIS IN 1898.

"I was glad to get your letter and report, and I enjoy reading the Youth's Companion very much. I have a good home and I am getting along very nicely. I have a new overcoat and a new pair of shoes, and I am going to town to-day to get a pair of felt boots and over-shoes. I would have written sooner but we were busy husking. On Monday I am going to start going to school and will go every day. I go to church and to Sunday School and also go to the Junior League on Saturdays. I joined the Methodist Episcopal Church on June 20th on probation. I will be 13 years old next summer."

BUCKLY, ILL.

FROM ANNIE BLASE, AGED 13, WHO WENT TO IOWA IN 1902.

"I am having a nice time here. I like my home and the lady likes me, and the children like me, too. We have 2 horses and 7 pigs, 4 cows, and some chickens and turkeys. I go to school and I am in the Third Reader. I am growing strong and healthy. I hope the girls are all well and are having good times. I spoke a piece on Children's Day at the church; it had 14 verses, four lines in each verse; the name of it was 'Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud.' "

ELDORA, IA.



ROAD TO HASTINGS FROM DOBBS FERRY PROPERTY.

FROM GUSTAVE BRUNNOTTI, AGED 15, WHO WENT TO IOWA IN 1899.

“ I am getting along fine and like my Western home. I like to live on the farm, and can do most all kinds of farm work. I have a target rifle, a pony, and a pet pig. I am contented, and thank the Asylum for finding me such a good home. I go to school regularly. We live about three-quarters of a mile from the school and about the same from church. I like my guardians very much. Thanks for the Youth’s Companion and annual report. I enjoy reading the letters from the other children, and seeing the pictures of the Asylum.”

FROM MR. EDWARD COMERFORD, GUARDIAN OF GUSTAVE BRUNNOTTI.

“ With the greatest of pleasure I write you these few lines regarding Gustave. He is a good boy and can do almost all farm work. He can handle a team and milk cows. I am well pleased with him.”

LEON, IA.

FROM CORNELIUS GREGG, AGED 16, WHO WENT TO IOWA IN 1900.

“ I am getting along just fine and have learned to do almost everything on the farm, and a good many things about the house. I enjoy taking care of the horses and being around them. What I like best of all is the good things I get to eat. I go rabbit-hunting, and got three the last time I went out. I am going to start to go to church and Sunday School, but it is too far. I will be 16 years old the 6th of January and when I am 18 I will go to work for Mr. Diers. Thank you for the Youth’s Companion, and annual report, and the good home I have.”

BRIGHTON, IA.

FROM LOUIS STEVENS, AGED 13, WHO WENT TO IOWA IN 1903.

"I am having a nice time. In the morning I milk the cows and feed the horses and calves and clean the cow barn and horse barn and carry in the wood. Then I eat my breakfast, help wash dishes, and get ready for school. I come home for my dinner, while the other children are eating theirs in school, as I have only a short way to go. School is over at 4 o'clock and then I come home and do chores as I did in the morning. Then I eat my supper. The teacher lives right where I am and from about 6:30 to 8 o'clock I work at my arithmetic. I got a new suit of clothes, and get plenty to eat. I have a nice time and am growing to be a big boy."

NEW HARTFORD, IA.

FROM FERDINAND RENSHAW, AGED 13, WHO WENT TO IOWA IN 1901.

"I was very happy to get the report. After I finished my chores I sat down and hunted up all the news I could. I looked at all the pictures and sat up until 9 o'clock, I was so pleased over the book. I go to Sunday School every Sunday, and to day school. We have five horses and two cows and we have 8 little pigs and some black hogs. I like to feed the pigs and the horses. I milk two cows every morning and Mr. Cooper milks three. I like Mr. and Mrs. Cooper very much and they like me. It is very healthy out here. I have a pair of ice skates and go skating and have a very nice time. I hope you will all have a good Christmas."

WATERLOO, IA.

FROM MABEL VAN SICKLEN, AGED 16, WHO WENT TO IOWA IN 1901.

“I have all I want to eat and wear, and have a good home. My Mamma and Papa are very good to me. They use me just as if I were their own child. I go to church every Sunday and have been a member nearly two years. I am going to spend Christmas week with my brother Lysander. He has a good home as well as I have. Thank you for the annual report and your letter. I enjoyed hearing Mamma read it to me. I cannot use my eyes as they are very poor. The doctor said I would go blind if I used my eyes very much. Mamma is very careful about them and bought me a pair of gold glasses. I can bake and do housework well. I am 17 years old and have only a year longer to stay. Mamma thinks when I am 18 I will leave her but I have not even thought of doing so.”

MRS. F. P. GREENWALT, GUARDIAN OF MABEL VAN SICKLEN, WRITES:

“I will write a few lines about Mabel. She is doing very nicely. At times she has been dissatisfied, but when she thinks it all over she is very sorry, and says she would not give up her home for anything. The worst trouble is her temper, but she has learned to control it lots better, and as far as work is concerned, she does splendidly. I could not ask for a better girl. Taking it all around, we think a great deal of her and would miss her if she left. I hope when she is eighteen she will stay with us until she gets a home of her own. She is going to visit her brother at Christmas time and stay with him a few days; it is about nine miles from us. It is too bad about her eyes. She has new glasses but the optician says she will have to be very careful or she will go blind. Housework is about the only thing I can teach her to

do on account of her eye trouble. Mabel has grown quite a good deal and looks real well this winter. I get her everything she needs and try to use her just the same as I do my own children."

MT. AUBURN, IA.

FROM ANTONIO CAPUTO, AGED 16, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1902.

"It is going on two years since I came out here and I am happy and like it very well; so is my brother Joseph; he lives only two miles from me and I go to play with him often. I like to be around the horses and cows, and I have a football that all the boys like to play with. I had a real big Thanksgiving dinner. Thank you for the Annual Report and Youth's Companions; I like to read them. I go to school during the winter time, and I am in the sixth grade; Joseph is in the third grade."

MR. CHARLES RINKER, GUARDIAN OF ANTONIO CAPUTO, WRITES:

"I have one of the best boys I ever saw. He is strong and healthy, learns quite fast, and is very obedient."

RANSOM, ILL.

FROM FREDERICK A. DUNCAN, AGED 28, WHO WENT TO ILLINOIS IN 1886.

"I am glad that I am one of the Asylum boys and that you are so good as to send me one of the Reports. I have tried to carry myself straight and tried to be somebody. I attend church and Sunday school every Sunday. I have been teacher and secretary of the Sunday school and am trying to show my bringing-up, as I have always lived with Christian people. I am working at present in a wholesale house in Aurora, Ill. Previous to this I have worked on a farm. I have kept all of the pictures of the

Asylum and when I get a home of my own I am going to have them put in a frame, so you can see how much I think of them. I am trying to save my money and do not chew tobacco nor drink. I often think how I would like to come back to the Asylum and sit at table No. 13 where I used to sit, and I still remember the blessing that we used to say. I am thankful to-day to the officers and directors for what they have done for me. I think the Asylum is a grand and noble institution and I am proud of being one of its wards."

AURORA, ILL.

EDWARD J. MCQUILLAN, GUARDIAN OF JOSEPHINE NOLTNER, WRITES:

"Josie will be 18 years old soon and I feel it my duty to let you know something of her during her time here. I must give her credit for being above the grade of other girls in this community. Her health has been good, and she is one of the best singers in the church choir here. Her general deportment is good, and she is well liked by all the young people. She is very truthful. My wife died last spring and since then Josie has been staying with my only daughter, who lives within 100 feet of me, and where I have boarded since the death of my wife. Josie signifies her intention of staying with my daughter after she becomes of age."

NEW ATHENS, ILL.

THE FOLLOWING UNFAVORABLE LETTER FURNISHES A GOOD ILLUSTRATION OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE WORK:

"S—— has been with us almost three years. She has never been the kind of child that we wanted, but we have tried to keep

her and teach her to do right, thinking that perhaps she would outgrow her early faults and become a good woman, but it seems to be all in vain. You cannot change anybody's nature, and this I have found out about S——. For one thing, I can never believe a single word she says. This is one of her greatest faults. My teaching seems to have done very little good. I know I will miss her a great deal if you take her back, but for her own good I will give her up any time."

List of Directors

FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Directors.	Term of service.		
Adams, John T.....	Elected in 1855.....	Died in	1881
Adams, Charles D.....	Elected in 1872.....	Died in	1889
Agnew, Andrew G.....	Elected in 1886.....	Died in	1900
Allen, Horatio	Elected in 1851.....	Resigned in	1855
Astor, John Jacob, Jr.....	Elected in 1856.....	Resigned in	1859
Baker, Josiah W.....	Elected in 1872.....	Resigned in	1882
Barrow, James T.....	Elected in 1890.....		
Bigelow, Richard	Elected in 1854.....	Died in	1863
Bishop, Nathan	Elected in 1865.....	Resigned in	1867
Bonney, Benjamin W.....	Elected in 1867.....	Died in	1868
Bradish, Luther	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1854
Brown, Stewart.....	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1852
Brown, James.....	Elected in 1852.....	Resigned in	1853
Brown, William Harman..	Elected in 1886.....	Resigned in	1894
Bryan, John A.....	Elected in 1858.....	Resigned in	1868
Bulkley, Charles A.....	Elected in 1857.....	Died in	1886
Butler, Benjamin F., Sr...	Original Corporator.....	Died in	1858
Butler, Benjamin F., Jr...	Elected in 1858.....	Died in	1884
Butler, Willard Parker....	Elected in 1900.....		
Byers, John	Elected in 1879.....	Died in	1888
Carter, Peter	Elected in 1874.....	Resigned in	1895
Chapin, Henry D., M. D...	Elected in 1896.....		
Collins, Joseph B.....	Original Corporator.....	Died in	1867
Cooper, Peter	Original Corporator.....	Died in	1883
Coates, Joseph H.....	Elected in 1865.....	Died in	1888
Collins, George C.....	Elected in 1865.....	Resigned in	1866
Crolius, Clarkson.....	Elected in 1851.....	Died in	1887
Curtis, Cyrus	Elected in 1852.....	Resigned in	1852
Davenport, John.....	Elected in 1853.....	Resigned in	1854
Dana, Richard P.....	Elected in 1866.....	Resigned in	1882
Denny, Thomas, Sr.....	Elected in 1852.....	Died in	1874
Denny, Thomas, Jr.....	Elected in 1870.....	Resigned in	1879
Devoe, Frederick W.....	Elected in 1889.....	Resigned in	1903
Dorman, Richard A.....	Elected in 1891.....	Resigned in	1902
Dowd, William.....	Elected in 1881.....	Resigned in	1895
Duer, John	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1857

Directors.	Term of service.		
Dwight, Edmund, Sr.....	Elected in 1853.....	Resigned in	1893
Dwight, Theodore W.....	Elected in 1863.....	Resigned in	1874
Dwight, Edmund, Jr.....	Elected in 1893.....		
Edmond, John W.....	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1853
Ely, Charles	Elected in 1852.....	Resigned in	1853
Field, Frank Harvey.....	Elected in 1903.....		
Garth, Horace E.....	Elected in 1886.....	Resigned in	1900
Gallaway, Robert M.....	Elected in 1892.....	Resigned in	1894
Geissenhainer, Fred. W., Jr.	Elected in 1865.....	Resigned in	1879
Graham, John A.....	Elected in 1865.....	Resigned in	1867
Green, Andrew H.....	Elected in 1879.....	Died in	1903
Gregory, Henry E.....	Elected in 1895.....		
Gilbert, Albert	Original Corporator.....	Died in	1858
Gilman, William C., Sr....	Elected in 1851.....	Died in	1863
Gilman, William C., Jr....	Elected in 1864.....	Resigned in	1877
Gibson, Isaac.....	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1858
Goodrich, Samuel C., 2d...	Elected in 1859.....	Resigned in	1865
Havens, Rensselaer N....	Original Corporator.....	Died in	1876
Hartley, Robert M.....	Elected in 1853.....	Resigned in	1868
Hartley, Joseph W.....	Elected in 1895.....		
Hawk, William S.....	Elected in 1895.....	Term exp'd Jan. '96	
Hadden, Alexander, M. D..	Elected in 1896.....	Resigned in	1901
Hadden, Alexander M.....	Elected in 1902.....		
Herring, Silas C.....	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1855
Hills, Henry F.....	Elected in 1875.....	Resigned in	1879
Hopper, Isaac T.....	Original Corporator.....	Died in	1852
Holden, Daniel J.....	Elected in 1879.....	Resigned in	1895
Humphrey, Henry M.....	Elected in 1889.....	Resigned in	1899
Hurry, Randolph	Elected in 1895.....		
Jenner, Solomon.....	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1861
Joy, Joseph F.....	Elected in 1861.....	Died in	1891
Johnson, John E.....	Elected in 1868.....	Resigned in	1852
Kennedy, David S.....	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1852
Kelly, James	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1853
Kingsley, Ezra M.....	Elected in 1861.....	Resigned in	1894
Kingsley, William M.....	Elected in 1894.....	Resigned in	1895
King, William V.....	Elected in 1882.....	Resigned in	1885
Lambert, William	Elected in 1893.....	Resigned in	1894
Lockwood, Roe	Elected in 1856.....	Resigned in	1858
Lowery, John.....	Elected in 1858.....	Resigned in	1861
Lovell, Leander N.....	Elected in 1872.....	Resigned in	1879
Lockwood, Joseph B.....	Elected in 1882.....	Died in	1893

Directors.	Term of service.		
Marling, Alfred E.....	Elected in 1892.....		
Minturn, Robert B.....	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1853
Miller, Walter T.....	Elected in 1867.....	Resigned in	1869
Morrison, James M.....	Elected in 1867.....	Resigned in	1869
Moulton, Franklin W.....	Elected in 1896.....	Resigned in	1901
Newbold, Clayton.....	Elected in 1856.....	Resigned in	1865
O'Connor, Charles	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1856
Opdycke, Leonard E.....	Elected in 1901.....		
Partridge, Charles	Original Corporator.....	Died in	1885
Parkin, William W.....	Elected in 1854.....	Resigned in	1857
Peck, Charles C.....	Elected in 1876.....	Resigned in	1894
Plummer, John F.....	Elected in 1888.....	Resigned in	1890
Quincy, John W.....	Elected in 1858.....	Died in	1883
Redfield, James S.....	Elected in 1853.....	Resigned in	1854
Robb, J. Hampden.....	Elected in 1889.....	Resigned in	1892
Russ, John D., M. D.....	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1853
Schwab, Gustav H.....	Elected in 1887.....	Resigned in	1900
Sherman, Benjamin B.....	Elected in 1879.....	Died in	1885
Sherman, William Watts..	Elected in 1900.....	Resigned in	1902
Slade, John M.....	Elected in 1877.....	Resigned in	1888
Slade, Francis Louis.....	Elected in 1903.....		
Smith, Orison B.....	Elected in 1894.....	Resigned in	1902
Speer, Robert E.....	Elected in 1902.....		
Strong, William K.....	Elected in 1855.....	Resigned in	1856
Strong, Theron G.....	Elected in 1885.....	Resigned in	1901
Stokes, Anson P.....	Elected in 1869.....	Resigned in	1872
Stokes, J. G. Phelps.....	Elected in 1902.....		
Stratton, Robert	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1852
Sutton, George D.....	Elected in 1868.....	Resigned in	1872
Sweetzer, Joseph A.....	Elected in 1874.....	Died in	1874
Talmadge, Henry.....	Elected in 1872.....	Resigned in	1903
Taylor, William B.....	Elected in 1883.....	Died in	1899
Tillou, Francis R.....	Original Corporator.....	Died in	1865
Tifft, Henry N.....	Elected in 1891.....		
Townsend, Howard.....	Elected in 1898.....		
Trow, John F.....	Elected in 1868.....	Died in	1886
Truax, John G., M. D.....	Elected in 1896.....	Died in	1898
Van Schaick, Myndert....	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1852
Van Wagenen, William F.	Elected in 1861.....	Resigned in	1865
Vermilye, Jacob D.....	Elected in 1881.....	Died in	1892
Verplanck, Wm. E.....	Elected in 1901.....		

Directors.

Term of service.

Ward, Lebbeus B.....	Elected in 1852.....	Resigned in	1865
Ward, John Seely, Jr.....	Elected in 1894.....		
Wetmore, Apollos R.....	Original Corporator.....	Died in	1881
Wemple, Christopher Y....	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1859
Wendell, Evert Jansen....	Elected in 1900.....		
Wheelock, Wm. E., M. D..	Elected in 1883.....	Resigned in	1892
Williams, Leighton.....	Elected in 1883.....	Resigned in	1887
Williams, Mornay.....	Elected in 1887.....		
Winston, Frederick S.....	Original Corporator.....	Resigned in	1855
Wolcott, Frederick H.....	Elected in 1852.....	Resigned in	1856
Worth, J. L.....	Elected in 1853.....	Resigned in	1856
Wood, Oliver E.....	Elected in 1857.....	Died in	1883
Woodhouse, Lorenzo G....	Elected in 1889.....	Resigned in	1900

Donations, 1903.

Free Library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen,
500 books.

Mr. Franklin W. Moulton, 120 boxes table salt.

Col. John W. Vrooman, 2,000 selected eating apples for Thanks-
giving day.

Mr. John Seely Ward, Jr., full set photographs of institution at
Mettray, France.

Seeman Bros., one barrel candy.

Joseph Musliner & Co., one barrel candy.

N. K. Fairbank Company, sixteen framed pictures.

H. J. Heinz Company, one case fancy preserves.

D. C. Kee, three gross of games.

Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, complimentary tickets to Comedy
Club and excursions to Farm School on several occasions.

Barnum & Bailey, complimentary tickets to circus in Madison
Square Garden for three hundred children.

Casino Theatre, complimentary tickets to three hundred children
for performance of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Mrs. Howard Townsend and Miss Townsend, dolls and toys for
kindergarten and the nursery.

Miss Gilroy, oranges for the Christmas treat.

CASH DONATIONS FOR MAINTENANCE.

William Baylis.....	\$25 00
H. W. Albro.....	5 00
Cleveland Benedict	25 00

William H. Baldwin.....	\$25 00
William Baynor.....	10 00
Henry C. Backus.....	25 00
Mrs. Diggles.....	5 00

GRADUATES' BUILDING FUND.

Michael Hanifen	10 00
A. J. Tims.....	10 00
T. W. Mehan.....	5 00
Joseph Mulcahy	5 00
C. H. Eissner.....	5 00
M. Halperin	5 00
J. F. Behlner.....	2 00
Fred H. Richards.....	6 00

CASH FOR CHRISTMAS TREAT.

John F. Sias.....	10 00
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Form of Bequest to the New York Juvenile Asylum.

I give and bequeath to the New York Juvenile Asylum, incorporated June 30, 1851, under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of.....to be applied for the uses and purposes of said corporation.

CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

New York Juvenile Asylum

LOCATED AT
AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND 176th STREET
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN



ROAD THROUGH WOODS, DOBBS FERRY PROPERTY.

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LOCATION, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The New York Juvenile Asylum consists of the Asylum proper and its two branches—the House of Reception and the Western Agency.

The Asylum, which has accommodation for one thousand children, is situated at 176th street and Amsterdam (10th) avenue, near the upper end of Manhattan Island, on Washington Heights, and not far from High Bridge. The location is one of the finest on the island, commanding a view of the Hudson River and Palisades for many miles, Harlem River and Long Island Sound, and the whole country for miles around.

The Asylum grounds contain somewhat less than twelve acres, extending from Amsterdam avenue to Broadway, and are enclosed by a substantial stone wall and picket fence. On the part adjoining Amsterdam avenue is a fine oak grove of four acres and a double cottage for the use of employees. The buildings and yards occupy four acres which form an eminence near the central part of the grounds. A cut of the buildings, and a plan, showing their extent and the uses to which they are severally devoted, are given on the preceding pages. The Asylum is easily reached by the Third or Sixth avenue electric cars.

The House of Reception is at 176th street and Amsterdam avenue, where all the children are received and discharged.

The office of the Western Agency is at 645 West Sixty-first street, Chicago, Illinois.

CIRCULAR.

WHAT CHILDREN ARE ADMITTED IN THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM—HOW IT IS DONE, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

- I.—Truant and disobedient children, and such as require discipline for any cause, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, belonging to Greater New York, are admitted in the Asylum on an order from a city magistrate, or the Department of Charities, or a surrender from parents or guardians.
- II.—The courts commit children to the Asylum between the ages of six and sixteen.
- III.—When parents or guardians desire to surrender children, it is only necessary to bring them to the House of Reception and sign the proper form of surrender.
- IV.—Children having no friends to care for them, or whose friends choose to give them wholly to the care of the Asylum, are provided with homes in the country.
- V.—Children are kept but a few weeks in the House of Reception, and are then transferred to the Asylum, where they remain until finally discharged. While in the Asylum they attend school daily.
- VI.—Children are discharged by the Directors of the Asylum

VII.—The terms for which children are detained in the Asylum depends on their improvement and reformation. No uniform time can be fixed for the attainment of these ends, but observation and experience have taught that, in the majority of cases, it should be from one and a half to two years.

VIII.—Applications for discharge should be made at the office of the House of Reception.

IX.—In case of the serious illness of a child, its friends are informed of the fact and allowed to visit it.

X.—Address letters for the Asylum “Washington Bridge Post Office, New York.”

CHARTER.

An Act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum.

Passed June 30, 1851, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Robert B. Minturn, Myndert Van Schaick, Robert M. Stratton, Solomon Jenner, Albert Gilbert, Stewart Brown, Francis R. Tillou, David S. Kennedy, Joseph B. Collins, Benjamin F. Butler, Isaac T. Hopper, Charles Partridge, Luther Brandish, Christopher Y. Wemple, Charles O'Connor, John D. Russ, John Duer, Peter Cooper, Appollos R. Wetmore, Frederick S. Winston, James Kelly, Silas C. Herring, Rensselaer N. Havens, John W. Edmonds, and their associates, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "New York Juvenile Asylum," and by that name shall have the powers which, by the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, are declared to belong to corporations;* and shall be capable of taking by purchase or devise, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the uses and purposes of said corporation; but such real estate shall not exceed the yearly value of twenty thousand dollars, nor be applied to any other purposes than those for which this corporation is created.

§ 2. [Amended by chap. 387, Laws of 1854, to read as follows:] The objects of this corporation are to receive and take

* See this portion of the Revised Statutes, in a subsequent part of this volume.

charge of the children, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, as may be voluntarily entrusted to them by their parents or guardians, or committed to their charge by competent authority, and provide for their support, and to afford them the means of moral, intellectual, and industrial education.

§ 3. The estate and concerns of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by a board of directors, of which board the mayor and president of the board of aldermen and assistants, and of the board of governors of the almshouse and prison department of the city of New York, for the time being, shall be ex-officio members, in addition to twenty-four other persons hereinafter provided for, which board of directors shall perform the duties required of them by virtue of this act, without any compensation for their services; and the twenty-four persons named in the first section of this act shall constitute a part of the first board of directors, and shall be divided by lot into three classes of eight each; and the first class shall hold their offices respectively until the second Monday of January, which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and the second class shall hold their offices respectively until the second Monday of January, which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and the third class shall hold their offices respectively until the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

§ 4. To supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of the eight directors, included in the first class, eight directors shall be elected on the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, by the members of the said corporation, that is, the directors and other such persons as may have contributed fifty dollars at any

one time, or three dollars within the year, to the funds of said corporation. This election shall take place under the direction of three inspectors, to be appointed by the board of directors, and who shall give notice of the time and place of holding such election, by publishing the same in two daily newspapers in the city of New York, for at least two days next preceding said election. The term of office of the eight directors thus elected shall commence on the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the said directors so elected shall hold their offices respectively for three years. Annually thereafter, there shall be elected in the same manner, the same number of eight directors, who shall enter upon and hold their offices for three years, as hereinabove provided in regard to the eight directors elected to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of office of the first class of said directors. The board of directors shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to fill all vacancies that may occur in their own body, from any cause whatever, and the person so elected to fill a vacancy shall hold his office for the unexpired term of his immediate predecessor in office.

§ 5. At all the meetings of the board of directors, eight members shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of ordinary business; but no purchase or conveyance of real estate, nor removal from or appointment to office shall be made, without a quorum of at least thirteen directors.

§ 6. [Amended by section 1, chapter 547, Laws of 1853, to read as follows:] The corporation hereby created may, so soon as may be practical, procure suitable building sites and lands, and erect and maintain thereon an asylum for such children as, under this act, the regulations to be adopted by the board of directors,

and the laws of the State and city of New York, may be entrusted or committed to the care and management of the said corporation, such asylum shall embrace the buildings necessary for the comfortable accommodation of the children therein; for their instruction, moral, intellectual and industrial; and for their general treatment in such manner as may best promote their welfare, and most fully accomplish the beneficent designs and objects of the said corporation; and, until such building sites and lands shall be procured, and the permanent building of the asylum thereon erected and completed for use, the corporation may procure such temporary accommodations as may be necessary for its purposes.

§ 7. [Amended by chap. 387, Laws of 1854, and further amended by chap. 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:] The said corporation may receive under its care and management, children between the ages of seven and fourteen years belonging to the classes described in this section, and also, children under the age of seven years, belonging to said classes, who, in the judgment of the directors of said corporation, have special claims on its care. The persons herein intended are:

1. Such children as by the consent, in writing, of their parents and guardians, shall be voluntarily surrendered and entrusted to it.

2. Such children as may be committed to it by order of any magistrate or magistrates of the city and county of New York, under the ninth section of this act.

3. Truant children who may be committed to its charge by the order of any magistrate or magistrates under the thirteenth section of this act.

4. Children deserting their homes or disobedient to their parents or guardians, who may be committed to its charge by the

order of any magistrate or magistrates under the fourteenth section of this act.

§ 8. Childen entrusted to this corporation by the voluntary act of their parents or guardians, shall be deemed to be in the lawful charge and custody of the said corporation, and such surrender shall be evidenced by a writing, in form substantially as follows, viz.:

“ I, A. B. (father, mother, or guardian, as the case may be), of C. D. (a boy or girl), aged years, born in do hereby surrender and entrust to the ‘ New York Juvenile Asylum,’ for the period of years, the entire charge, management, and control of the said C. D., and do hereby assign to and invest the said corporation with the same powers and control over the said C. D., as those of which I am possessed.”

In presence of

§ 9. [Amended by chap. 387, Laws of 1854, to read as follows:] Whenever any child above the age of seven and under the age of fourteen years shall be brought by any policeman of the city of New York before the mayor or recorder, or any alderman or other magistrate of the said city, upon the allegation that such child was found in any way, street, highway, or public place in said city, in the circumstances of want and suffering or abandonment, exposure or neglect, or of beggary, specified or defined in the eighteenth section of the act entitled “ An act relative to the powers of the common council of the city of New York and the police and criminal courts of said city,” passed January 23, 1833; and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of said magistrate, by competent testimony, that such child is embraced within the said section, and it shall further appear, to the satisfaction of such magistrate, by competent testimony, or by the examination of the

child, that, by reason of the neglect, habitual drunkenness, or other vicious habits of the parents, or other lawful guardian of such child, it is a proper object for the care and instruction of this corporation, such magistrate, instead of committing such child to the almshouse of said city, or such other place, if any, as may have been provided by the common council thereof, in his discretion, by warrant in writing under his hand, may commit such child to this corporation, to be and remain under the guardianship of its directors, until therefrom discharged in manner prescribed by law; such commitment shall be by warrant, in substance as follows:

“To A. B., one of the policemen of the city of New York: You are hereby commanded to take charge of C. D., a child under the age of fourteen and above the age of seven years, who has been proved to me, by competent evidence, to be embraced within the eighteenth section of this act entitled ‘An act relative to the powers of the common council of the city of New York, and to police and criminal courts of said city,’ approved January 23, 1833, and who also appears, to my satisfaction, to be a proper object for the care and instruction of the corporation created by an act entitled ‘An act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum,’ passed June 30, 1851, and to deliver said child, without delay, to said corporation, at its House of Reception, in this city, and, for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

“Dated this day of , 18 .”

The same enactment in substance is contained in the New York City Consolidation Act, Laws of 1882, chap. 410, section 1608.

§ 10. Any order so made by any such magistrate, shall be executed by any policeman to whom it shall be delivered by the magistrate, by conveying the child therein named to the House of

Reception to be established by this corporation, and such child shall be detained in such House of Reception until discharged or removed therefrom in the manner hereinafter provided.

§ 11. [Amended by chap. 387, Laws of 1854, and further amended by chap. 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:] Immediately upon the making of any such order, the magistrate making the same shall deliver to a policeman of the city, especially detailed for that service, a notice in writing, addressed to the father of such child, if its father is still living, and resident within the city, and if not, then to its mother if she be living, and so resident, and if there be no father or mother of such child resident within the city, then addressed to the lawful guardian of such child, if any, or the persons with whom according to the examination of the child and the testimony, if any, received by such magistrate, such child shall reside, in which notice the party to whom the same is addressed shall be informed of the commitment of such child to the House of Reception of this corporation, and shall be notified that unless taken therefrom in the manner prescribed by law, within twenty days after the service of such notice, the child therein named will be and become the ward of this corporation.

Same sec. [Further amended by chap. 57, Laws of 1856, sec. 2, by adding a provision which reads as follows:] Whenever after careful and diligent search and inquiry, the policeman whose duty it was to serve the notice described in the eleventh section of the act hereby amended, shall not have found either the father, mother, legal guardian, or person with whom, according to the examination of the child, and the testimony, if any, received by such magistrate, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the House of Reception to cause the following notice, with the proper

blanks inserted, to be posted up in a conspicuous place in the police station house nearest the alleged residence of the child, viz:

Notice.—This is to certify that _____, a child of about the age of _____ years, _____ hair, eyes, _____ complexion, _____ in height, and said to be of _____ descent, was on the _____ day of _____, 18 _____, committed by _____ to the House of Reception of the New York Juvenile Asylum, No. _____

_____ street, and that after careful search and inquiry made by _____, neither the parents, legal guardians, nor persons with whom said _____ is alleged to have resided, can be found.

New York, 18 _____.

Superintendent.

And the posting of said notice, as above required, shall be deemed as equivalent to having duly served it on the parent, or guardian, or person with whom the child was alleged to have resided, in cases where they or either of them could be found.

§ 12. [Amended by chap. 387, Laws of 1854, and further amended by chap. 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:]

Such notice shall be served by the policeman detailed for that service, by delivering the same to the party to whom it shall have been addressed, personally, or by leaving it with some person of sufficient age at the place of residence or business of such party, and it shall be the duty of such policeman immediately to report the fact and the time and manner of such service to the magistrate, and enter, in a book to be provided for that purpose and kept at the House of Reception of the New York Juvenile Asylum, the fact of having served such notice, the time and manner of such service, and the fact thus recorded shall in all cases be presumptive evidence of the proper service of such notice. If

the party to whom such notice shall have been addressed, or any other person, shall within the time herein specified, prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate issuing the same, that the circumstances of want or suffering, or other circumstances described in the eighteenth section of the aforesaid act, passed January 23, 1833, under which such child shall have been found, have not been occasioned by the habitual neglect or misconduct of the parents or lawful guardians of such child. then it shall be the duty of such magistrate, by order in writing, addressed to the superintendent of the House of Reception of this corporation, to direct such superintendent to deliver such child to the custody of the party named in such order, who shall thereupon be entitled to take such child from the said House of Reception. But if such proof shall not be produced within the time above described, such child shall be removed from the House of Reception to the Asylum; and whether such removal to the asylum has taken place or not, the order of commitment by such magistrate shall be final, and he shall thereafter have no power to discharge such child from the House of Reception or from the asylum, or in any manner from the care and custody of said corporation.

§ 13. [As amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:]

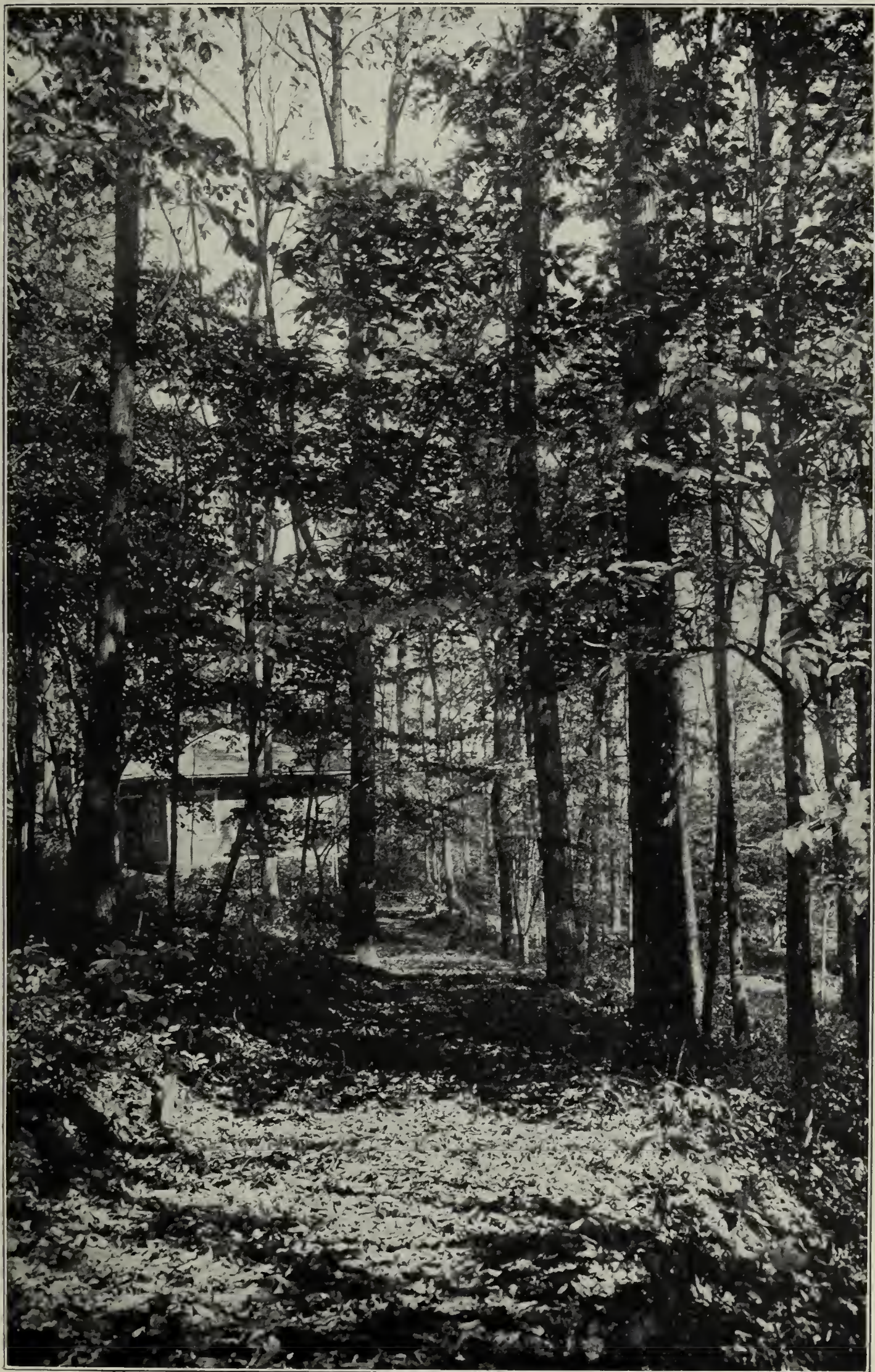
If any child, under the age of fourteen years, having sufficient bodily health and mental capacity to attend the public schools, shall be found wandering in the streets or lanes, or in any public place in the city of New York, idle, truant, or without any lawful occupation, any police magistrate or justice of the District Courts in said city, on complaint thereof by any citizen on oath shall cause such child to be brought before him for examination, and shall also cause the parent or guardian or master of such

child, if she or he have any, to be notified to attend such examination. If, on such examination, the complaint shall be satisfactorily established, such magistrate or justice shall require the parent, guardian, or master to enter into an engagement in writing to the corporate authorities of said city, that he will restrain such child from so wandering about, will keep him or her on his own premises, or in some lawful occupation, and will cause such child to be sent to some school at least four months in each year, until he or she becomes fourteen years old. Such magistrate or justice as aforesaid may, in his discretion, require security for the faithful performance of such engagement. If such child has no parent, guardian or master, or none can be found, or if such parent, guardian, or master refuse or neglect for twenty days to enter into such an engagement, and to give such security, if required, such magistrate or justice shall, by warrant under his hand, commit such child exclusively to this corporation. If the engagement provided for in this act shall be habitually or intentionally violated, such magistrate or justice shall, on complaint thereof, in the manner already described in this section, cause such child to be again brought before him for examination, with notice to the person by whom the engagement was made, or if such person cannot be found, or no longer has the custody of such child, then with notice to the person having the guardianship or control of such child, if any such person there be, to attend such examination, and if the complaint shall be satisfactorily established, the magistrate or justice as aforesaid shall, by warrant, commit such child exclusively to said corporation. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the person who has so violated his engagement from the penalty prescribed by section second of chapter one hundred and eighty-five of the

Laws of 1853, and the provisions of that section are extended to this act, as far as the same are applicable. It shall be the duty of every policeman of the police force in said city, who shall find any child in the condition herein described, to arrest and to bring such child before such magistrate or justice, to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this section. The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to make necessary and suitable regulations for carrying into effect the duty hereby imposed upon said policemen.

§ 14. [As amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:]

If any child in the city of New York, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, shall desert his home without sufficient cause, or shall keep company with dissolute or vicious persons, against the lawful command of his or her father, mother, guardian or other person standing in the place of a parent, then, upon complaint upon oath by such parent, or other person standing in the relation of parent, any police magistrate or district justice of said city shall cause such child to be brought before himself, or any other magistrate or justice for examination. If such justice or magistrate be satisfied by competent testimony that such child is one of the class of persons described in the first clause of this section, he shall by warrant under his hand, commit such child, in his discretion, to the charge of this corporation. Nothing herein contained shall prevent proceedings from being taken under other statutory provisions applicable to the class of children described in this section. Persons committed under this and the preceding section shall be subjected to the same general treatment as other children committed to the charge of this corporation, or voluntarily entrusted to it.



ALPINE ROAD, DOBBS FERRY PROPERTY.

§ 15. If any child, who has been previously arrested and delivered to the parent or guardian, as hereinbefore provided, shall again be found in either of the conditions described in the eighteenth section of the act aforesaid, the magistrate before whom such child is brought, upon proof thereof, may forthwith make a final order for committing such child to the care and instruction of this corporation, without giving the notice provided for in section eleventh of this act.

§ 16. If, at any time after a child shall have been committed to the said New York Juvenile Asylum, as above provided for in this act, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the board of directors of the said asylum that such child was, on insufficient cause, false or deficient testimony, or otherwise wrongfully or improvidently so committed, the said board of directors shall, on the application of the parents, guardian or other protector of such child, discharge the child from the said Asylum, and restore it to such parents, guardian, or protector; and also if after a child shall have been properly committed to the said New York Juvenile Asylum, by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions of this act, any circumstances should occur that, in the judgment of the board of directors of the said Asylum, would render expedient and proper a discharge of such child from the said Asylum, having a due regard to the welfare of the child, and the purposes of the Asylum, the said board of directors, on the application of the parents, guardian, or protector of such child, may, in their discretion, discharge the child from the said Asylum, and restore it to its parents, guardian, or protector, on such reasonable conditions as the said board of directors may deem right and proper.

§ 17. [As amended by chap. 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:]

The said corporation shall have power to return to the committing magistrate, or other proper authorities, to be disposed of in due course of law, any child whatsoever, who for any reason, in the judgment of the directors of said corporation, shall not be a proper subject for its care. It shall also have power to transfer such child to the custody of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the City and County of New York, or to any other incorporated public institution for the care of vagrant, homeless, orphan, or criminal children, and to make with such institution suitable and needful arrangements for the care, support, and education of such child. Said commissioners of such institution shall have power on their part to receive such child from the New York Juvenile Asylum, and to enter into the arrangements for the care, support, and education thereof heretofore specified in this section, anything in its Charter or the laws governing it to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 18. [As amended by chap. 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:]

The said corporation shall have power, in its discretion, to bind out or indenture as clerks or apprentices in this State, and also in any state of the United States which shall by its laws recognize the validity of such indentures, to some profession, trade, or employment, the children entrusted or committed to its charge, and for a shorter or longer period, not exceeding the age of twenty-one years for males, and eighteen years for females. It shall be the duty of all courts and magistrates, by whom any child shall be committed to the charge of this corporation, to ascertain the age of such child by such proof as may be in their power,

and to insert such age in the order of commitment, and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such child. In case where the age of the child so committed is not so ascertained and inserted in the order of commitment, or where the child is voluntarily surrendered under the provisions of this act, the said corporation, or its Committee on Admissions, Indentures, and Discharges, shall, as soon as may be, after such child is received by them, ascertain the age of such child by such proof as may be in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated and kept by them for that purpose, and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of the child. The board of directors of said corporation, or its Committee on Admissions, Indentures, and Discharges, shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations to such person or persons as may appear before such Board or Committee to give information touching the age of such child, or concerning the indenturing, discharge, or transfer of children under this act.

§ 19. No person receiving an apprentice under the provisions of this act shall be at liberty to assign or transfer the indenture of apprenticeship, or to let out or hire for any period the services of such apprentice, without the consent in writing, of the directors of this corporation. In case the master of such apprentice shall be dissatisfied with his or her conduct or behavior, or for any other cause, may desire to be relieved from said contract, upon application, the said directors may, in their discretion, cancel the said indenture of apprenticeship, and resume the charge and management of the child so apprenticed, and shall have the same power and authority in regard to it as before the said indenture was made.

§ 20. If any master shall be guilty of any cruelty, misuse, refusal, or neglect to furnish necessary provisions or clothing, or any other violation of the terms of indenture or contract toward any such child so bound to service, such child may make complaint thereof to the Board of Directors of this corporation, or to two justices of the peace of the county in which such child is so bound to service, or to the mayor, recorder, or alderman in any city in which such child is bound to service, or to any two of them, who shall summon the parties before them, and examine into, hear and determine the said complaint; and, if upon such examination the said complaint shall appear well founded, they shall, by certificate under their hands, discharge such child from his obligation of service, and restore him or her to the charge and management of this corporation in the same manner and with like powers as before the indenture of such child.

§ 21. No person shall accept from any journeyman or apprentice, indentured as aforesaid, any contract or agreement, nor cause him or her to be bound by oath or otherwise during his or her term of service, that such journeyman or apprentice shall not set up his or her trade, profession, or employment in any particular place, shop, or cellar; nor shall any person exact from any journeyman or apprentice, after his or her term of service is expired, any money or other thing for using or exercising his or her trade, profession, or employment in any place.

§ 22. Every security given, contrary to the provisions contained in the last preceding section of this act, shall be void, and any money paid or valuable thing delivered for the consideration, in part or in whole, of any such agreement, or exaction, may be recovered back with interest, by the person paying the same; and every person accepting such agreement, causing such

obligations to be entered into, or exacting money or other thing as aforesaid, shall forfeit one hundred dollars to the apprentice or journeyman from whom the same shall have been received.

§ 23. Upon the death of any master to whom any child may have been bound to service, under the provisions of this act, the executors or administrators of such master may, with the consent of the child so bound in service, signified in writing, acknowledged and approved by the Board of Directors of this corporation, assign the indenture or contract of such service to some other person, which assignment shall transfer to and vest in such assignee all the rights of the original master, and also make him subject to all his obligations.

§ 24. The Board of Directors of this corporation shall be the guardians of every child, bound or held for service, by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions of this act. They shall take care that the terms of the contract be faithfully fulfilled, and that such person be properly treated; and it is hereby made their special duty to inquire into the treatment of every such child, and redress any grievance in manner prescribed by law. And it shall be the duty of the master or his assignee, to whom any such child shall be bound to service, and he shall, by the terms of the indenture, be required, as often as once in every six months, to report to the said board of directors the conduct and behavior of the said apprentice or child so bound to service, and whether such apprentice is still living under the care of the person to whom he was originally bound, and, if not, where else he may be.

§ 25. [Amended by chap. 387, Laws of 1854, to read as follows:] The Board of Directors of the said corporation shall, on or before the fourth Monday in January, in each and every year, make a detailed report to the Legislature of the State and to the

Common Council of the city of New York, of the whole number of children received into the Asylum during the year, specifying their sex, place of nativity, age, residence, health at the time of admission, state of education, religious instruction, whether their parents are living or dead, temperate or intemperate, the time devoted to instruction, the nature and amount of punishment, the cases of disease, the number apprenticed or who shall have escaped, died, or been restored to parents or guardians, or returned to the committing magistrate during the year, and also such information as they may have received of those who have been bound out or apprenticed, as well as the facts generally in relation to the performance of their duties, also their industrial occupations, with their results, the receipts and expenditures and financial condition of the corporation and its general operations, with their results.

§ 26. It shall be the duty of the Common Council of the city of New York, by committee or otherwise in its discretion, to visit and inspect the said New York Juvenile Asylum twice at least in each year.

§ 27. To provide the pecuniary means for the establishment and support of the said New York Juvenile Asylum, whenever it shall be proved to the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York, by the affidavit or affirmation of the President and Secretary of the said Asylum, that fifty thousand dollars in money or approved securities, have, by voluntary subscription or otherwise, been raised for the purposes of such Asylum, and deposited to the credit of that corporation in one of the incorporated banks of the city of New York, or of the banks formed under the general banking law, the said Board of Supervisors may, in their discretion, raise and collect a like amount of

fifty thousand dollars, by tax upon the real and personal property of the said city and county, to be so levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the contingent charges and expenses of the said city and county are levied and collected. Such moneys so raised by this corporation, and the said Board of Supervisors, to be together expended by said corporation in procuring the necessary buildings, sites, and lands, in erecting and furnishing the necessary buildings, and in defraying the current expenses of the said Asylum, until its permanent buildings shall be completed.

Same section. [Amended by chap. 57, Laws of 1856, sec. 1, by adding a provision which reads as follows:] To provide the pecuniary means for the completion of the necessary buildings of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and to aid in furnishing said buildings and in defraying the expenses thereof, whenever it shall be proved to the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York, by the affidavit or affirmation of the President and Secretary of the said Asylum that, in addition to the sum specified in section twenty-seven of "An act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed June 30, 1851, the further sum of twenty thousand dollars in money or approved securities, have, by voluntary subscriptions or otherwise, been raised for the purposes of said Asylum, the said Board of Supervisors may, in their discretion, raise and collect a like sum of twenty thousand dollars, by tax upon the real and personal property of the said city and county, to be so levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the contingent charges and expenses of the said city and county are levied and collected. Such moneys so raised by said New York Juvenile Asylum, and the said Board of Supervisors, to be together expended by said

corporation in completing the necessary buildings, in furnishing the same, and in defraying other necessary expenses of said Asylum.

Same section. [Further amended by chap. 43, Laws of 1858, sec. 2, by adding a provision which reads as follows:] To provide the pecuniary means for the purchase of land, and the erection of a House of Reception for the New York Juvenile Asylum, and to aid in furnishing said building, and in defraying the expenses thereof, whenever it shall be proved to the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York, by the affirmation or affidavit of the President and Secretary of the said Asylum, that, in addition to the sum specified in section twenty-seven of "An act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed June 30, 1851, and also in addition to the further sum specified in section one of "An act to amend an act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed March 27, 1856, the further sum of twenty thousand dollars in money or approved securities have by voluntary subscriptions or otherwise, been raised for the purposes of said Asylum, the said Board of Supervisors may, in their discretion, raise and collect a like sum of twenty thousand dollars by tax upon the real and personal property of the said city and county, to be so levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the contingent charges and expenses are levied and collected; provided, however, that if any balance of the sum of forty thousand dollars levied and collected for the year 1857, by the said Board in pursuance of the twenty-eighth section of the act of June 30, 1851, incorporating the said Asylum, shall yet remain unexpended, then it shall be lawful for the said Board to direct such unexpended balance of said moneys to be immediately paid to the said Asylum, on account of the sum of

twenty thousand dollars authorized by this act; and in such case only so much as shall yet remain of the said last mentioned sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be levied and collected by virtue thereof. All such moneys so to be raised by the said New York Juvenile Asylum, and to be paid or levied and collected by the said Board, to be together expended by the said New York Juvenile Asylum, for the purpose specified in the first clause of this section.

Same section. [Further amended by chap. 245, Laws of 1866, sec. 8, by adding a provision which reads as follows:] To provide the pecuniary means for the purchase or lease of land, and the erection and furnishing of a suitable building or buildings, and in defraying the expenses of the same, for the uses and purposes described in this act, whenever it shall be proved to the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York, by the affirmation or affidavit of the President and Secretary of the said Asylum that in addition to the sum specified in section twenty-seven of "An act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed June 30, 1851, and also in addition to the further sum specified in section one of "An act to amend an act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed March 27, 1856, and also in addition to the further sum specified in section second of chapter forty-three of the laws of 1858, the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in money or approved securities, has, by voluntary subscriptions or otherwise, been raised for the purposes of said Asylum, the said Board of Supervisors shall raise and collect a like sum of twenty-five thousand dollars by tax upon the real and personal property of the said city and county, to be so levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the contingent charges and expenses

of the said city and county are levied and collected; such moneys so raised by this corporation and the said Board of Supervisors to be together expended by said corporation in procuring the necessary buildings, sites and lands; in erecting and furnishing the necessary buildings, and defraying the current expenses of the said Asylum, until its permanent buildings shall be completed; and it is further provided that whenever the further sum or sums of ten thousand dollars or more, in money or approved securities, have from time to time, by voluntary subscriptions or otherwise, been raised for the purposes of said Asylum, the said Board of Supervisors shall from time to time raise and collect a like sum or sums by tax upon the real and personal property of the said city and county, said tax to be levied and collected in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and the money so raised to be expended in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore specified. The whole sum or sums to be raised and collected by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this section shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars. Said corporation shall have full power and authority to acquire and hold by purchase, lease or devise, such land or real estate as may be necessary, suitable or proper to carry into effect the objects and purposes of this act.

§ 28. [As amended by chap. 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:] In each and every year thereafter the Board of Supervisors shall in the same manner levy and collect by tax, and pay over to the said New York Juvenile Asylum, for the uses and purposes thereof, one hundred and ten dollars per annum, and proportionately for any fraction of a year, for each child which, by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be entrusted or committed to the said Asylum, and shall be supported and instructed therein.

§ 29. [Amended by chap. 387, Laws of 1854, to read as follows:] Whenever any child, properly chargeable upon the fund placed by law at the disposal of the Commissioners of Emigration, shall, agreeably to the provisions of this act, be received, supported and instructed in the said New York Juvenile Asylum, the said corporation shall be entitled to receive therefor, from that fund, sixty dollars per annum, and proportionately for any fraction of a year, for every such child so received, supported and instructed in said Asylum, but in no case shall the sum so received exceed the lowest expense to the city and county of New York, of a child of the same age in any of the public institutions under the charge of the ten governors of the almshouse and prison department of the said city and county.

§ 30. The schools established and maintained by the New York Juvenile Asylum shall participate in the distribution of the common school fund, in the same manner and degree as the common schools of the city and county of New York.

§ 31. This act shall take effect immediately.

The eighteenth section of the act entitled "An act relative to the powers of the Common Council of the city of New York, and the Police and Criminal Court of the said city," passed January 23, 1833, and which is particularly referred to in sections nine and thirteen of the foregoing charter, reads as follows:

§ 18. If any child shall be found in a state of want and suffering, or being abandoned or improperly exposed or neglected by their parents or such other persons as may have them in charge, or soliciting charity from door to door, or in any street, highway, or public place within said city, the Mayor and Recorder, or any two Aldermen, or two special justices of said city, shall on complaint and competent proof thereof, commit

such child to the almshouse, or to such other suitable place as the Common Council may from time to time establish or designate; there to be detained, kept, educated, employed and instructed, in such proper manner, and at such suitable labor, as such children may be able to perform, and as will have a tendency to fit them to become useful citizens, until discharged therefrom by due course of law, or by the Commissioners of the almshouse of said city, or until bound out by said Commissioners; and the aforesaid provision shall extend to the children of all such persons as may be convicted of being common prostitutes, or keepers of bawdy houses, or houses for the resort of common prostitutes.

Substantially the same enactment will be found in the New York City Consolidation Act. Laws of 1882, chap. 410, § 1463.

Extract from the Revised Statutes, Part II, Chap. 8, Title 4, Article I, entitled "Of Apprentices and Servants Bound by Indentures."

Section 1. Every male infant, and every unmarried female under the age of eighteen years, with the consent of the persons or officers hereinafter mentioned, may, of his or her own free will, bind himself or herself, in writing, to serve as clerk, apprentice, or servant in any profession, trade, or employment; if a male, until the age of twenty-one years, and if a female, until the age of eighteen years, or for any shorter time; and such binding shall be as valid and effectual as if such infant was of full age at the time of making such engagement.

§ 2. Such consent shall be given:

1. By the father of the infant. If he be dead, or be not in a legal capacity to give his consent, or if he shall have abandoned and neglected to provide for his family, and such fact be certified by a justice of the peace of the town, and endorsed on the indenture, then:

2. By the mother. If the mother be dead, or be not in a legal capacity to give such consent or refuse, then :

3. By the guardian of such infant duly appointed. If such infant have no parent living, or none in a legal capacity to give consent, and there be no guardian, then :

4. By the overseers of the poor, or any two justices of the peace of the town, or any judge of the county courts of the county where such infant shall reside.

5. Such consent shall be signified in writing, by the person entitled to give the same, by a certificate at the end of or endorsed upon the indentures, and not otherwise.

§ 4. The executors of any will of a father, who shall be directed in such will to bring up his child to some trade or calling, may bind such child to service as a clerk or apprentice, in like manner as the father might have done, if living.

§ 5. The county superintendents of the poor, in the several counties may bind out any child, under the ages above specified, who shall be sent to any county poorhouse, or who is or shall become chargeable, or whose parent or parents are or shall become chargeable to such county, to be clerks, apprentices, or servants, until such child, if a male, shall be twenty-one years old. or if a female, shall be eighteen years old; which binding shall be as effectual as if such child had bound himself with the consent of his father.

§ 6. The overseers of the poor of any town or city may, in like manner, bind out any such child who, or whose parent or parents shall become chargeable to such town or city, or who shall have been sent to any poorhouse other than a county poorhouse, with the consent in writing of any two justices of the peace of the town, or of the mayor, recorder and alderman of any city, or any two of them.

§ 7. No child of an Indian woman shall be bound as an apprentice under the provisions of this title, except in the presence and with the consent of a justice of the peace, a certificate of which consent, signed by the justice, shall be filed by the clerk of the town in which the indenture of apprenticeship shall be executed.

§ 8. The age of every infant so bound shall be inserted in the indentures, and shall be taken to be the true age without further proof thereof; and whenever any public officers are authorized to execute any indentures, or their consent is required to the validity of the same, it shall be their duty to inform themselves fully of the infant's age.

§ 9. Every sum of money paid or agreed for with or in relation to the binding out of any clerk or apprentice, shall be inserted in the indentures.

§ 10. Whenever any child shall be bound out by the county superintendents of the poor of any county, or by the overseers of the poor of any city or town, the indentures shall contain an agreement, on the part of the person to whom such child shall be bound, that he will cause such child to be instructed to read and write, and if a male, will cause him to be instructed in the general rules of arithmetic; and every such indenture shall also contain an agreement that the master will give such apprentice, at the expiration of his or her service, a new Bible.

§ 11. The counterpart of any indentures executed by the county superintendents of the poor shall be by them deposited in the office of the clerk of the county; and the counterpart of such indentures executed by any overseers of the poor, shall be by them deposited in the office of the clerk of their city or town.

§ 12. Any person coming from any foreign country beyond the sea, may bind himself to service, if an infant, until he attain the

age of twenty-one years, or for a shorter time. Such contract of service, if made for the purpose of raising money to pay his passage, or for the payment of such passage, may be for the term of one year, although such terms may extend beyond the time when such persons will be of full age; but it shall in no case be for a longer term.

§ 13. No contract made under the last section shall bind the servant, unless it be acknowledged by him before some mayor, recorder, or alderman of a city, or before some justice of the peace; nor unless a certificate of such acknowledgment, and that the same was made freely, on a private examination, be endorsed upon such contract.

§ 14. The contracts specified in the two last sections may be assigned by the master, by an instrument in writing endorsed thereon, executed in the presence of two witnesses; if such assignment is approved of, in writing, by any magistrate mentioned in the preceding section, and such approbation shall be endorsed on the contract.

CHAPTER 173, LAWS OF 1875.

An act to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children. As amended by Laws of 1876, chap. 266.

§ 1. When children not to be committed to poorhouse; where to be sent.—On and after January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, it shall not be lawful for any justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate to commit any child, over three and under sixteen years of age, as vagrant, truant, or disorderly, to any county poorhouse of this state, or any other county superintendent or overseer of the poor, or other officer, to send any such child as a pauper to any such poorhouse for support and care.

unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic, or paralytic, or be otherwise defective, diseased, or deformed, so as to render it unfit for family care; but such justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate, and also such county superintendent, or overseer of the poor, or other officer, shall commit or send such child or children not above exempted to some orphan asylum or other charitable or reformatory institution, as now provided for by law.

§ 2. Children to be removed from poorhouses.—From and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the county superintendents of the poor, or other proper officials charged with the support and relief of indigent persons of the several counties of this state in which there are county poorhouses, to cause the removal of all children between the ages of three and sixteen years (not exempted by the first section of this act) from their respective poorhouses, and also to cause the removal of those who may hereafter come under their care and control, or hereafter be born in such poorhouses, before they shall have arrived at the age of three years, and provide for their support and care in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions, as now provided for by law; and the boards of supervisors of the several counties are hereby required to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

CHAPTER 112, LAWS OF 1878.

An act to amend chapter one hundred and fifty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to allow the trustees, directors or managers of incorporated asylums to bind out orphans or indigent children surrendered to their care." As amended by Laws of 1884, chap. 438.



LAKE ON DOBBS FERRY PROPERTY.

Sections 1 and 2 were repealed by Laws of 1884, chap. 438.

§ 3. When a child or children shall have been placed under the care and custody of any incorporated charitable institution, and supported in part or in whole by the city of New York, by taxes imposed for that purpose, shall be considered as deserted, then if no inquiry has been made about their welfare and no board has been paid by parents or guardians for the space of one year, any judge of a court of record in the county where such child or children may be taken care of, is authorized and empowered, on application of the charitable institution having the charge of such child or children, to order their adoption by suitable persons named by said institution, or their transfer to any incorporated nonsectarian institution or society to be selected by parties or persons seeking homes or occupation for children if said society shall consent to receive them, and the said named societies, when consenting to receive such child or children, may bind out such child or children as set forth in sections one and two of this act.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 404, LAWS OF 1878.

An act to provide for the support, treatment and care of pauper destitute and delinquent children. As amended by Laws of 1879, chap. 240.

§ 1. It shall not be lawful for any justice of the peace, board of charities, police justice, or other magistrate, to commit any child under sixteen years of age as vagrant, truant, or disorderly, to any jail, county poorhouse, or almshouse; but such justices of the peace, boards of charities, police justices or other magistrates, shall commit such child or children to some reformatory or other institution, as provided for in the case of juvenile delin-

quents; but in case of any such commitment, such justice of the peace, board of charities, police justice, or other magistrate, shall immediately give notice to the superintendent of the poor of the county in which said commitment was made, giving the name and age of the person committed, to what institution, and the time for which committed; nor shall it be lawful for any county superintendent, or overseer of the poor, board of charities, or other officer to send any child between the ages of two and sixteen years as a pauper to any county poorhouse or almshouse for support and care, or to retain any child between the ages of two and sixteen years in such poorhouse or almshouse; but such county superintendents, overseers of the poor, boards of charities, or other officers, shall provide for such child or children in families, orphan asylums, hospitals, or other appropriate institutions as now provided by law.

The boards of supervisors of the several counties, and the board of estimate and apportionment of the county of New York, are hereby directed to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. When any such child is committed to any orphan asylum or reformatory, it shall, when practicable, be committed to an asylum or reformatory that is governed or controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child.

CHAPTER 438, LAWS OF 1884.

An act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the state relating to the custody and care of indigent and pauper children by orphan asylums and other charitable institutions.

§ 1. The guardianship of the person and the custody of any indigent child may be committed to any incorporated orphan

asylum or other institution incorporated for the care of orphan, friendless, or destitute children, by an instrument in writing signed by the parents of such child, if both such parents shall then be living, or by the surviving parent, if either parent of such child be dead, or if either one of such parents shall have, for the period of six months then next preceding, abandoned such child, by the other of such parents, or if the father of such child shall have neglected to provide for his family during the six months next preceding, or if such child be a bastard, by the mother of such child; or if both parents of such child shall then be dead, by the guardian of the person of such child, legally appointed, with the approval of the court or officer which appointed such guardian to be entered of record; or if both parents of such child shall then be dead and no legal guardians of the person of such child shall have been appointed, and no guardian of such child shall have been appointed by a last will and testament, or by a deed by either parent thereof, or if the parent of such child shall have abandoned such child for the period of six months then next preceding, by the mayor of the city or by the county judge of the county in which such asylum or such other institution shall be located, upon such terms, for such time, and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon by the parties to such written instrument. And such written instrument may provide for the absolute surrender of such child to such corporation. But no such corporation shall draw or receive money from public funds for the support of any such child committed under the provisions of this section, unless it shall have been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that such child had no relative, parent, or guardian living, or that such relative, parent, or guardian, if living, is destitute and actually unable to contribute to the support of such child.

§ 2. It shall not be lawful for any county superintendent or overseer of the poor, board of charity or other officer, to send any child between the ages of two and sixteen years, as a pauper, to any county poorhouse or almshouse for support and care, or to detain any child between the ages of two and sixteen years in such poorhouse or almshouse; but such county superintendent, overseers of the poor, boards of charities, or other officers shall provide for such child or children in families, orphan asylums, hospitals, or other appropriate institutions, as provided by law. The boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State are hereby directed to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. When any such child shall be so provided for or placed in any orphan asylum or such other institution, such child shall, when practicable, be so provided for or placed in such asylum or other institution as shall then be controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child.

§ 3. All institutions, public or private, incorporated or not incorporated for the reception of minors, whether as orphan, or as pauper, indigent, destitute, vagrant, disorderly, or delinquent persons, are hereby required to provide and keep a record in which shall be entered the date of reception, and the names and places of birth and residence, as nearly as the same can reasonably be ascertained, of all children admitted in such institutions, and how and by whom and for what cause such children shall be placed therein, and the names, residence, birthplace, and religious denomination of the parents of such children so admitted, as nearly as the same can be reasonably ascertained; and whenever any such child shall leave such institution, the proper entry shall be made in such record, showing in what manner such child shall

have been disposed of, and if apprenticed to or adopted by any person or family, or otherwise placed out at service or on trial, the name and place of residence of the person or head of the family to or with whom such child shall have been so apprenticed, adopted, or otherwise placed out; and extracts from such record relating to such child which shall have been so admitted shall, within twenty-four hours after request thereof by any parent, relative, or legal guardian of such child, of the secretary or other officer of such asylum or other institution, and an order of the Supreme Court to that effect, be given by such officer to such parent, relative, or legal guardian. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent visitation by relatives and friends in accordance with the established rules of such institutions.

§ 4. While any child which shall have been placed in such asylum, or other institution, as a pauper, in pursuance of the second section of this act, shall remain therein at the expense of the county or town to which such pauper child is chargeable, the superintendents of the poor of such county, or the overseer of the poor of such town, may, in their discretion, remove such child from such asylum or other institution and place such child in some other such institution, or make such other disposition of such child as shall then be provided by law. The name of no such child shall be changed while in such institution as in this section aforesaid. But no parent of such pauper child, so in such asylum or other institution as in this section aforesaid, shall be entitled to the custody thereof except in pursuance of a judgment or order of a court or judicial officer of competent jurisdiction, adjudging or determining that the interests of such child will be promoted thereby and that such parent is fit, competent, and able to duly maintain, support and educate such child.

§ 5. Any corporation specified in the first section of this act may bind out any indigent or pauper child, if a male, for a period which shall not be beyond his twenty-first year, and if a female, for a period which shall not be beyond her eighteenth year, which shall have been absolutely surrendered to the care and custody of such corporation in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of this act, or which shall have been placed therein as a pauper in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of this act, or which shall have been left to the care of such corporation with no provision by the parent, relative, or legal guardian of such child, for its support for a period of one year then next preceding, to be a clerk, apprentice, or servant, by an indenture in writing, which shall be executed under seal and signed in the name of such corporation by such officer or officers thereof as shall be authorized by the directors or trustees thereof to sign such corporate name to such indentures, and shall be signed also by the person or persons to whom such child shall be so bound out, who shall, in such indenture, undertake to treat her child kindly, which binding shall be as effectual as if such child had bound himself or herself with the consent of his or her father. The provisions of sections eight, nine and ten of article first of title fourth of chapter eight of part second of the Revised Statutes shall apply to all cases of binding under this act.

§ 6. Should any such master or employer to whom any such child shall have been so bound out fail, at any time during the continuance of such apprenticeship, to provide suitable and proper board, lodging, and medical attendance, or fail to perform any of the provisions of said indenture, on his part, said apprentice individually, or any person on his behalf, may bring an action against said employer to recover damages sustained by reason of

such failure; and if proved to the satisfaction of the court, and the court shall deem it a proper case, the court shall direct said indentures to be cancelled, and may render a judgment against such employer not exceeding one thousand dollars, and said judgment shall be collected and paid over to the corporation which was a party to such indenture, to be used for the benefit of such minor as such corporation shall direct.

§ 7. Any child which a corporation specified in the first section of this act is, by the fifth section of this act, authorized to bind out, may be placed by such corporation, by adoption, with some suitable person or persons, by a written instrument of adoption, which shall be executed under seal and signed in the corporate name of such corporation by such officer or officers as shall be authorized by the directors or trustees thereof to sign such corporate name to such instruments, and which shall also be signed by the person or persons with whom such child shall be so placed by adoption, and if either of the persons so taking such child by adoption shall then have a husband or wife from whom such person is not lawfully separated, such instrument of adoption shall also be signed by such husband or wife. When practicable, all such children shall be indentured, bound out, and given for adoption to persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child.

§ 8. Each person taking a child by adoption, in pursuance of this act, is hereinafter designated as the foster parent of such child, and such foster parent and such child shall, after such adoption sustain toward each other the legal relation of parent and child, and have all the rights and be subject to all the duties of that relation, excepting the right of inheritance, and except that as respects the passing and limiting over of real and personal

property under and by deeds, conveyances, wills, devises and trusts, said child so adopted shall not be deemed to sustain the legal relation of child to either of its foster parents; and such instrument of adoption shall contain in substance the foregoing provisions of this section, and the further provisions that the foster parents of such child shall treat such child, in all respects, as their own child should be treated. Such instrument of adoption shall also contain as nearly as can reasonably be ascertained a statement of the age of such child, and the age as so stated shall be taken *prima facie* to be the true age without further proof thereof.

§ 9. Any child adopted in pursuance of the provision of this act may take the surname of its foster parents.

§ 10. If any child to be adopted or bound out in pursuance of this act shall be over twelve years old prior to such binding out or adoption, such indenture or the instrument of adoption, as the case may be, may be also signed by said child.

§ 11. The parents of any child which shall have been adopted or bound out in pursuance of this act shall, from the time of such adoption or binding out, as the case may be, be relieved from all parental duties toward, and of all responsibility for, the child so bound out or adopted, and shall thereafter have no rights over or to the custody, services or earnings of the child.

§ 12. Any child which shall have been adopted in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or any corporation which shall have been a party to the agreement by which said child shall have been adopted, or any person on behalf of such child may make an application to the surrogate's court of the county in which the foster parent of such child shall reside at the time of such application, for the cancellation of such agreement of adoption and

for the termination of the relation of parent and child between such foster parent and adopted child, upon the ground of cruelty, misusage, refusal of necessary provisions or clothing, or inability to support, maintain, or educate such child, or of any violation of duty on the part of such foster parent toward such child; which application shall be by a petition setting forth the grounds of such application and duly verified by the person or by some officer of the corporation making the same. A citation shall thereupon be issued out of such surrogate's court, requiring such foster parent to show cause why such application should not be granted. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the issuing, contents, time and manner of service of citations issued out of surrogates' courts, and to the hearing upon the return thereof, and to enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and to all proceedings thereon, and to appeals from decrees of surrogate's court not inconsistent with this act, shall apply in cases of citations issued in pursuance of this act and to all proceedings had thereon. And such surrogate's court shall have jurisdiction to order and compel the production of the person or such child before such surrogate's court. In case such surrogate's court shall, upon the proofs adduced before him upon the hearing of such citation, determine that either of the aforesaid grounds for such application exist, and that the interests of such child will be promoted by granting such application, and that such foster parent has justly forfeited his rights to the custody and services of such child, a decree shall be made and entered by such surrogate's court cancelling such agreement of adoption, and terminating the relation of parent and child between such foster parent and adopted child, which decree shall be valid, and effectual therefor; and thereupon the status of such child shall be the same as

if no proceedings with reference thereto had been under this act. But after one such petition against any such foster parent shall have been denied, a citation upon a subsequent petition against the same foster parent may be issued or refused in the discretion of the surrogate's court to whom such subsequent petition shall be made.

§ 13. Any foster parent who shall have adopted any child in pursuance of this act may apply to the surrogate's court of the county in which such foster parent shall reside at the time of such application for the cancellation of the agreement for such adoption, and for the termination of the relation of parent and child between such foster parent and such adopted child upon the ground of the wilful desertion of such child from such foster parent, or of any misdemeanor, or ill-behavior of such child, which application shall be by petition stating the grounds of such application, and the substance of such agreement of adoption and duly verified by the petitioner, and thereupon a citation shall be issued out of such court directed to the said child and to the corporation which was a party to such agreement of adoption, or to the superintendent of the poor of such county in case such corporation shall not then be in existence, requiring them to show cause why such petition should not be granted. Unless such corporation shall appear upon the return of such citation, before the hearing thereon shall proceed, a special guardian shall be appointed by such court to protect the interests of such child in such proceeding, and such foster parent shall pay to such special guardian such sum as such court shall direct for the purpose of paying the fees of such special guardian and the necessary disbursements of such guardian in preparing for and contesting such application on behalf of such child. In case such

surrogate shall determine, upon the proofs adduced before him upon the hearing on such citation, that such child has violated his duty toward such foster parent, and that, due regard being had both to the interests of such child and of such foster parent, the circumstances of the case require that such agreement of adoption be cancelled, and that such relation of parent and child shall be terminated, a decree shall be made and entered, accordingly, which shall be valid and effectual for that purpose; and such court may make any disposition of such child which any court or officer shall then be authorized to make of vagrant, truant, or disorderly children. If such surrogate shall otherwise determine, a decree shall be made and entered by said court denying such petition.

§ 14. The following acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the legislature of the State are hereby repealed, to wit: chapter one hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five; chapter sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; chapter four hundred and eleven of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; chapter four hundred and thirty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy; chapter five hundred and twenty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five; and sections one and two of chapter one hundred and twelve of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. But the repeal of said act shall not effect the validity of any indentures of apprenticeship or other agreements executed before this act shall take effect, nor any action or proceedings which shall have been commenced in any court or before any officer before this act shall take effect.

§ 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 633, LAWS OF 1886.

An act for the better preservation of the health of children in institutions.

Section 1. Every institution in this State incorporated for the express purpose of receiving or caring for orphans, vagrant or destitute children, or juvenile delinquents, excepting hospitals, shall have attached thereto a regular physician of its selection, duly licensed to practice under the laws of this State, and in good professional standing.

§ 2. The name of such physician and his address shall be posted and be kept posted conspicuously within such institution, near its main entrance.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the officers of such institution, upon receiving any child therein, either upon commitment or otherwise, before admitting it to contact with any other of its inmates, to cause such child to be examined by said physician and a certificate in writing to be given by him, stating whether such child is apparently suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, or any other contagious or infectious disease, especially of the eyes or skin, which might be communicated to the other inmates thereof. Such physician shall specify in such certificate the physical and mental condition of the child, the presence of any indication of hereditary or other constitutional disease, and also any deformity or abnormal condition which he may find upon examination to exist. Such certificates shall be kept by the officers of the institution filed with the commitment or other papers on record in the case, and no child shall be so admitted until after such certificate shall have been furnished as above provided.

§ 4. On-receipt of such certificate the officers of such institution shall, on receiving such child, place it in strict quarantine thereafter from the other inmates of the institution until discharged therefrom by order of such physician, who shall thereupon endorse on such certificate the time such child has remained in quarantine and the date of such discharge therefrom.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of such physician at least once a month to thoroughly examine and inspect the entire institution and to report in writing, in such form as shall be approved by the State board of health, to the board of managers or directors of such institution, and also to the board of health within the district or place where the institution is situated, its condition, especially as to the plumbing, sinks, water-closets, urinals, privies, and dormitories, and also as to the physical condition of the children and the existence of any contagious or infectious diseases, especially of the eyes or skin, and as to their food, clothing, and cleanliness, and also whether the officers of such institution have provided proper and sufficient nurses, orderlies, and their attendants of proper capacity to attend to said children, to secure to them due and proper care and attention as to the personal cleanliness and health, together with such recommendations for the improvement thereof as he may deem proper. And it shall be the duty of such boards to immediately investigate any complaint, and if the same shall prove to be well founded, to remedy the evil without delay.

§ 6. No child suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, especially of the eyes or skin, shall be allowed to enter or remain in any such institution in contact with any children not so afflicted, unless it shall immediately be isolated or placed in a proper room or infirmary which shall be provided for that purpose by the officers of the institution under the direction of said physician.

§ 7. The beds in every dormitory in such institution shall be separated by a passageway of not less than two feet horizontally, and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate, and there be adequate ventilation. Every dormitory shall be provided with means of ventilation, as the board of health within the locality may prescribe. In the dormitories of such institutions, six hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided and allowed for each bed or occupant, and no more beds or occupants shall be permitted than those provided in this way, unless free and adequate means of ventilation exist, approved by the local board of health, and a special permit in writing be granted therefor, specifying the number of beds or the cubic air space which shall, under special circumstances, be allowed. Such permit shall be conspicuously posted and kept posted in each dormitory. It shall be the duty of the physician attached to any such institution to at once notify in writing the local board of health and the board of managers or directors of such institution, if the provisions of this section are at any time violated.

§ 8. The words "juvenile delinquents" in this act shall include all children whose commitment to an institution is provided for by the provisions of the penal code.

§ 9. Any person who shall wilfully refuse to comply with, or to discharge any duty imposed by this act, or who shall violate any provisions thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 10. This act shall take effect on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

PENAL CODE, SECTION 291.

Any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years who is found:

1. Begging or receiving or soliciting alms, in any manner or under any pretense, or gathering or picking rags, or collecting cigar stumps, bones, or refuse from markets; or

2. Not having any home or other place of or proper guardianship; or has been abandoned or improperly exposed or neglected, by its parents or other person or persons having it in charge; or being in a state of want or suffering; or

3. Destitute of means of support, being an orphan; or living or having lived with or in custody of a parent or guardian who has been sentenced to imprisonment for crime, or who has been convicted of a crime against the person of such child, or who has been adjudged an habitual criminal; or

4. Frequenting or being in the company of reputed thieves or prostitutes; or in reputed house of prostitution or assignation; or living in such a house either with or without its parents or guardian; or being in concert saloons, dance houses, theatres, museums, or other places of entertainment, or places where wine, malt or spirituous liquors are sold, without being in charge of its parents or guardian; or playing any game of chance or skill in any place wherein, or adjacent to which, any beer, ale, wine, or liquor is sold or given away, or being in any such place; or

5. Coming within any of the descriptions of children mentioned in section 292, must be arrested and brought before a proper court or magistrate who may commit the child to any incorporated charitable, reformatory, or other institution, and when practicable, to such as is governed by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of the child; or may make any disposition

of the child such as now is or hereafter may be authorized in the cases of vagrants, truants, paupers, or disorderly persons; but such commitments shall, so far as is practicable, be made to such charitable or reformatory institutions. Whenever any child shall be committed to an institution under this Code, and the warrant of the commitment shall so state, and it shall appear therefrom that either parent, or guardian or custodian of such child was present at the examination before such court or magistrate, or had such notice thereof as was by such court or magistrate deemed and adjudged sufficient; no further or other notice required by any local or special statute, in regard to the committal of children to such institution, shall be necessary, and such commitment shall in all respects be sufficient to authorize such institution to receive and retain such child in its custody as herein directed.

Whenever any commitment of a child shall for any reason be adjudged or found defective, a new commitment of the child may be made or directed by the court or magistrate, as the welfare of the child may require. And no commitment of a child which shall recite the facts upon which it is based, shall be deemed invalid by reason of any omission of the court or magistrate by whom such commitment is made to file any documents, papers, or proceedings relating thereto, or by reason of any limitation as to the age of the child committed, contained in the act or articles of incorporation of the institution to which it may have been committed.

6. Any magistrate having criminal jurisdiction may commit temporarily to an institution authorized by law to receive children on final commitment, and to have compensation therefor from the city or country authorities, any child under the age of

sixteen years who is held for trial on criminal charge; and may, in like manner, so commit any such child as a witness to appear on the trial of any criminal case; which institution shall thereupon receive the same, and be entitled to the like compensation proportionally therefor as on final commitment, but subject to the order of the court as to the time of detention and discharge of the child. Any such child convicted of any misdemeanor shall be finally committed to some such institution, and not to any prison, or jail, or penitentiary, longer than is necessary for its transfer thereto.

No child under restraint or conviction, actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any courtroom, or in any vehicle for transportation, in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime, except in the presence of a proper official.

Extract from the Revised Statutes, Part I, Chap. 18, Title 3, (2 R. S., 5th Ed., 596), as to the General Powers of Corporations.

Section 1. Every corporation, as such, has power—

1. To have succession, by its corporate name, for the period limited in its charter; and, when no period is limited, perpetually.

2. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

3. To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

4. To hold, purchase, and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in its charter.

5. To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and to allow them a suitable compensation.

6. To make by-laws, not inconsistent with any existing law, for the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock.

§ 2. The powers enumerated in the preceding sections shall vest in every corporation that shall hereafter be created, although they may not be specified in its charter, or in the act under which it shall be incorporated.

§ 3. In addition to the powers enumerated in the first section of this title and to those expressly given in its charter, or in the act under which it is or shall be incorporated, no corporation shall possess or exercise any corporate powers, except such as shall be necessary to the exercise of the powers so enumerated and given.

LAW OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Confirming the indentures of apprentices made by the New York Juvenile Asylum to citizens of the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly:

Section 1. Indentures for the apprenticeship of any minor, heretofore or hereafter made and executed between the New York Juvenile Asylum, corporation created by act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed June 30, 1851, and any citizen of this State, in substance form as provided by its act of incor-

poration, are hereby declared to be valid and binding: Provided, that in all such indentures hereafter made the said corporation shall have inserted the covenants for the benefit of the apprentice, which are required to be inserted in indentures of apprentices by the laws of this State.

Passed February, 1861.

BY-LAWS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

ADOPTED APRIL 3, 1894.

ARTICLE I.

The meeting of the corporation for the election of Directors shall be held on the second Monday of January in each year, and the annual meeting of the Board of Directors for the election of officers shall be held on the first Wednesday thereafter, at such hour and place as the Board shall determine. Stated meetings of the Board shall also be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in each month. Special meetings thereof shall be called by the president, on his own motion or on the written request of any three Directors; the object must, however, be stated in the call therefor, and no other business shall be acted upon except by unanimous consent.

Any vacancy in the Board of Directors, or in the officers or committees thereof, may be filled at a stated meeting, provided the person elected was nominated at the preceding stated meeting.

At the regular meeting in December, a committee shall be elected by the Board to nominate candidates for offices and standing committees for the ensuing year, except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE II.

No appointment nor removal of Superintendents can be made without a quorum of at least thirteen Directors.

ARTICLE III.

At all stated meetings of the Board, the usual order of business shall be as follows, viz.:

1. Reading and approving the minutes.
2. Reports or communications from officers of the Board and of the Asylum.
3. Reports from Standing Committees.
4. Reports from Special Committees.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. Special Orders.
7. New Business.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the corporation shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be severally elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Directors, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places. At the same meeting there shall also be elected by ballot the following standing committees:

1. Finance.
2. Visiting.
3. Supplies.
4. Admissions, Indentures, and Discharges.
5. Building and Repairs.

The Committee on Finance, and that on Building and Repairs, shall each consist of three members; that on Supplies of four members; and those on Admission, Indenture and Discharges, and on Visiting, of such number as may be determined by the Board. They shall perform their appropriate duties under such rules and regulations as may be suggested by the Board, and make a monthly report of their doings. There shall also be an Executive Committee as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE V.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the corporation and Board of Directors, preserve order, decide questions of order subject to appeal, appoint special committees unless otherwise ordered, call special meetings of the Board of Directors, apply for and receive from the Comptroller all moneys due from the city to this corporation, and cause the same to be paid over to the Treasurer. The President shall be, ex officio, a member of every standing committee. In case of the absence of the President, or his inability to perform these duties, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, shall assume them; and in case of their absence or inability, a President pro tem. shall be appointed by the Board.

ARTICLE VI.

The Secretary shall have charge of the Charter, Seal and Records, attend all meetings of the Board, and keep accurate minutes of its proceedings, which, when approved, shall be recorded. He shall file and preserve all reports and communications, notify the Directors two days previous to each meeting, and also notify all committees of their appointments, and the objects thereof.

The members of the Board shall have free access at all reasonable times to all the papers, books and records of the corporation.

ARTICLE VII.

The Treasurer shall have charge of and be responsible for all deeds, contracts and securities, and all moneys belonging to the corporation. from whatever source derived, and shall pay over the same, as directed by the Board of Directors. He shall keep an account in the name of The New York Juvenile Asylum, in such bank or trust company as may be ordered by the Directors, and

his checks shall be countersigned by the President, or in his absence or inability, by one of the Vice-Presidents, or the President pro tem. The Treasurer shall, at each stated meeting, submit a concise exhibit of the funds and securities of the corporation, particularly stating the receipts and disbursements of the preceding month.

The Treasurer shall be a member, and act as Treasurer, of the Finance Committee. His duties are further described in Article VIII.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee shall aid the Treasurer in the management of the funds of the corporation, and shall be charged with the duty of caring for the funds of the Asylum as set forth in Article VII.

The funds of the Asylum shall be divided into two parts, to be known as, first, the Endowment Fund, and, second, the General Fund.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The Endowment Fund shall consist of such contributions and legacies as shall be given with the restriction that the income only shall be used for the purposes of the Asylum. The Endowment Fund shall be under the immediate direction and control of the Finance Committee, and all investments of this Fund shall be ordered by the Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. Any uninvested balance of the Endowment Fund shall be kept in a bank or trust company in the name of the Asylum, subject to the check of the Treasurer, and shall, whenever possible, bear interest. All income from the Endowment shall be transferred to the General Fund as soon as received.

THE GENERAL FUND.

The term "General Fund" shall cover all receipts of the Asylum not constituting a special fund or specified for the Endowment Fund, the intention being that all income, including legacies, receipts from the city, donations for general purposes and income from Endowment and Special Funds, shall be credited to the General Fund, to which the authorized disbursements of each activity or department of the Asylum shall be charged at the close of the fiscal year.

All special funds, unless otherwise specified by the donor, shall be under the control of the Finance Committee, in like manner as the Endowment Fund, and securities for money making up such funds shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Finance Committee, who shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. All income from any such funds shall be transferred to the General Fund on its receipt by the Treasurer, to be used in accordance with the terms of the several trusts.

The Treasurer shall notify the Superintendent immediately on the receipt by him of any sum for the account of the Asylum, that such receipts may be entered at once to the credit of the proper account on the books of the Asylum.

The Superintendent shall be the only disbursing agent of the Asylum (but no bill shall be paid by him without the approval of the Finance Committee, unless otherwise ordered by the Board), the object of this provision being to keep in the central offices of the Asylum all receipts for payments by the Asylum of any kind, nature or description, and to have in the central offices immediate record of any disbursements. This provision shall not apply to the investment of the Endowment Fund, nor to any special fund.

All income of whatever nature shall be received by the Superintendent, entered by him upon the proper books of the Asylum and then deposited in such bank or trust company as directed by the Treasurer.

Whenever the Board of Directors shall make an appropriation, the Secretary shall send to the Treasurer a copy of the resolution making the appropriation, certified by the Secretary, which certified copy shall be the Treasurer's authority for transferring the appropriated amount to the Superintendent. The Superintendent shall keep a bank account, subject to his check as Superintendent, for current expenses.

ARTICLE IX.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

The Visiting Committee shall secure the weekly visitation both of the Asylum and the House of Reception, in all their departments, internally and externally, including the buildings and grounds. It shall especially acquaint itself with the health, education, employments, recreation, discipline, punishments, lodgings, rations, and general treatment of the children; also the manner in which the officers respectively discharge their duties.

ARTICLE X.

THE COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

The Committee on Supplies shall either make or authorize all purchases of provisions, stores and supplies of all kinds required for the Institution, including supplies for the farm and stable. The original and duplicate bills shall be sent with the goods, and be examined by the proper Superintendent, and, if correct, he shall retain and file in a book to be kept for that purpose, one of such bills, and place his signature of approval on each bill; and on the first of each month each Superintendent shall send the

original of said bills, with a schedule thereof, and the payroll of wages, to the Committee on Supplies, who shall examine it and, if correct, affix on such original bill their signature of approval; and after entering the name, date, article and amount on their book of purchases, shall send the same to the Finance Committee for their order, to be paid by the Treasurer. When paid, said bills to be filed in such manner that they will be readily accessible for future reference.

ARTICLE XI.

THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to meet as often as once in two weeks, and examine the commitments and admissions of the children, and see that each child has been committed by proper precept, or surrendered in due form, and is of legal age; and that no child has been discharged without the written authority of a magistrate, or of the Indenturing Committee. It shall cause inquiry to be made into the history, character, learning and condition of the pupils, and see that such history, and a memorandum of such commitment or surrender, are recorded.

It shall also inquire into the character and fitness of all persons proposing to take an apprentice, decide on such applications, and execute all agreements of indenture, and procure and retain on file duplicates of the same, and also certificates of the filing or recording thereof, in the proper office, whenever such filing or recording shall be necessary or proper under the laws of the State in which such apprentice relation may be contracted. It shall, moreover, keep itself advised of the state and condition of the pupils who are apprenticed, through a semi-annual correspondence (and oftener if necessary) with both master and apprentice, and with personal interviews when practicable. It shall

decide on all applications for discharge, and shall cause a record to be kept of all children discharged or apprenticed, in such manner as to show the age of the child, the time and manner of its commitment or surrender, the time and manner of contracting the apprentice relation or of its discharge, where and with whom it may be indentured, and the condition of the child during each year of its minority while under indenture. And it shall have the power to do all matters and things in relation to the admissions, indentures and discharges of children which are by the Charter conferred upon the Board of Directors.

All transfers of children to other institutions under the provision of section six of the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amending the Charter of this corporation, shall be made by this Committee, and all such transfers shall be signed by a member thereof duly authorized by the said Committee, and also by some person duly authorized by the institution to whom the transfer is made. The said transfer shall be signed in duplicate, one copy hereof shall be in a bound book to be kept at the House of Reception, and the other shall be delivered to the institution receiving the child. Such transfer shall contain a full transcript from the blotter, kept at the House of Reception, of the entry made at the date of the commitment of the child, and also an undertaking on the part of the institution to whom such child may be transferred, to receive, educate, and care for him or her, according to the intent of the act above referred to. It shall be the duty of this Committee to supervise and control the Western Agency in all its details.

ARTICLE XII.

THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

The Committee on Buildings and Repairs shall have charge of the real estate, buildings, boilers and machinery and their con-

nections. All plans and specifications for new work must be submitted to the Board for approval, and when ordered to be done, must be supervised by this Committee. It shall have full power to make all ordinary repairs. Bills for work done or materials furnished must be rendered and duly certified before payment, and when paid must be filed in the same manner as directed by Article X. They shall keep, in a book, accounts with all persons with whom they contract or whom they may employ, and of all purchases made and of moneys ordered by them to be paid.

ARTICLE XIII.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There shall be an Executive Committee, to consist of eight members; one of whom, with a substitute, shall be elected by each of the five Standing Committees, and two members to be appointed by the President, who shall be Chairman of the Committee. Said elections and appointments to be made as soon as possible after each annual meeting. Meetings shall be held whenever called by the Chairman, or when requested by any two members in writing. Four members shall constitute a quorum. It shall have all the power and control of the management of the Institution and of the business affairs of the corporation, during the intermission of the meetings of the Board, and not delegated to any other Committee; subject, however, to the approval of the Board.

ARTICLE XIV.

These by-laws may be amended or altered at any stated meeting, provided that notice of such proposed amendment or alteration has been given at a previous meeting, and that the Secretary has notified each Director of the nature of the proposed amendment, at least three days previous to said meeting.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

Institution for the Improved
Instruction of Deaf-Mutes

(904-922 Lexington Avenue, New York City)

For the Year 1903

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 10, 1904

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1904

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904.

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First Vice-President.

ARTHUR LEHMAN, 22 William street.

Second Vice-President.

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, 43 Cedar street.

Treasurer.

SAMUEL SACHS, 31 Nassau street.

Secretary.

PAUL M. HERZOG, 22 William street.

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ALBERT BLUM,	CHARLES M. HOUGH,
HENRY L. CALMAN,	BARUCH KAUFMANN,
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD,	ARTHUR LEHMAN,
R. H. GREENE, M. D.,	FELIX H. LEVY,
F. BURTON HARRISON,	CHARLES MACVEAGH,
PAUL M. HERZOG,	WILLARD PARKER JR.
F. B. HOFFMAN,	GEORGE ROSENFELD,
SAMUEL SACHS.	

Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM E. HANNA.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Chairman Ex Officio.

ALBERT BLUM, 35 East 69th street.

Consulting Physician.

DR. A. JACOBI, 19 East 47th street.

Attending Physician.

DR. L. M. MICHAELIS, 1090 Lexington avenue.

Oculist and Aurist.

DR. E. L. MEIERHOF, 1140 Madison avenue.

Surgeon.

DR. WILLY MEYER, 700 Madison avenue.

Dermatologist.

DR. H. GOLDENBERG, Madison avenue and 63d street.

Oral Surgeon.

DR. WILLIAM CARR, 35 West 46th street.

Dentist.

DR. WILLIAM W. NEWTON JR., Amsterdam avenue and 75th
street.

LADIES' AUXILIARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

MISS FLORENCE HENRY.

Secretary.

MRS. MAURICE SCHEUER.

MRS. FREDERICK P. DELAFIELD, 635 Park avenue.

MISS JENNIE M. DREYFUS, Hotel San Remo.

MRS. HENRY GEORGE JR., 180 St. Nicholas avenue.

MISS IDA GOLDSMITH, 53 West 75th street.

MISS FLORENCE HENRY, 33 West 75th street.

MRS. B. KAUFMANN, 117 West 58th street.

MRS. MAURICE SCHEUER, 1190 Madison avenue.

MRS. J. GALT-SMITH, 145 West 73d street.

MRS. ROBERT STURGIS, 152 East 38th street.

MRS. FRANZ R. WOLFF, 118 West 57th street.

OFFICERS OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal.

ELBERT A. GRUVER, B. A.

Teachers.

EDITH M. BUELL,	MARY B. SHAW,
HARRIET L. CALAHAN,	MADGE R. MARSHALL,
MINERVA E. COMSTOCK,	SARA McCOOL,
JULIA CONNERY,	ELIZA S. McSHERRY,
LYDIA M. COOKE,	EDITH M. NESBITT,
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CARRIE E. FRECK,	SARAH L. D. SUMMERS,
KATHERINE E. FRECK,	MAY E. TURNER,
EDITH M. LAMOTTE,	MARGARET J. WORCESTER.

Teacher of Drawing.

HIRAM POWERS.

Instructor in Physical Training.

WALTER S. KUPFER.

OFFICERS OF INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal.

ELBERT A. GRUVER, B. A.

INSTRUCTORS.

Instructor in Dressmaking.

MISS ALICE V. HART.

Instructor in Plain Sewing.

MISS ELIZABETH HARRISON.

Instructor in Kindergarten Sewing.

MISS FRIEDA VON SCHUCKMAN.

Instructor in Cooking.

MISS LOUISE NESBITT.

Instructor in Kindergarten Industrial Occupation.

MISS LOLA C. HINE.

Instructor in Sloyd.

HIRAM POWERS.

Instructor in Carpentry, Cabinet-making, Painting and Glazing.

MARTIN E. MEAGHER.

Instructor in Tailoring.

JACOB KLEIN.

OFFICERS OF HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Principal.

ELBERT A. GRUVER, B. A.

Clerk.

WILLIAM E. HANNA.

Matron.

MARY J. LOUGHRIDGE.

Steward.

J. H. JAMES.

Janitor.

MARTIN E. MEAGHER.

Supervisors of Girls.

MARGARET ARCHIBALD, MRS. H. D. SCHUREMAN,
MRS. E. J. BRIGGS, MARY GAVAGAN.

Supervisors of Boys.

WALTER S. KUPFER, EMMA AARONSON,
THOMAS McCARTNEY, MELLA SULLIVAN,
MRS. J. H. SCHUREMAN.

Nurse.

MRS. MARY CALDWELL.

Engineer.

WILLIAM BARRETT.

Watchman.

JOHN KINEAVEY.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 37.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 10, 1904.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

*To the Members of the Association for the Improved Instruction
of Deaf-Mutes:*

GENTLEMEN.—It is a pleasure to report to this meeting no such year of anxiety and attack as your Board of Trustees felt compelled to note a year ago.

The action of your board regarding the recommendations of the State Board of Charities, made on the 15th of October, 1902, has in large part been fully treated in the reports of the various officers of the Association.

The recommendations in respect of the introduction of younger men into the management of the Institution, as to an improvement in our system of bookkeeping and as to the care of indigent children committed to our charge have all been carefully and, we believe, satisfactorily attended to.

During the summer of 1903 we retained a small staff of teachers and a sufficient number of supervisors and servants to care for all those children whose parents did not prefer or who were not able to give them home life during July and August.

During those months there were never less than 25 children in our charge. All of these children were sent either to the country or seashore, and all remained well and we believe happy, and their condition at the end of the vacation compared very favorably with that of the children who had been home.

While we believe that whenever practicable institution life should be changed to home life for some portion of the year, there are so many of these unfortunate ones who have no home life that we must expect to be called upon to care for a number of children, during the summer, which is not likely to decrease. This is an element of our work and an item of expense which must be seriously considered.

The indebtedness of the Institution has received during the last year our most careful attention. Hitherto no other measure of relief has been found than a reduction of the rate of interest paid upon our outstanding certificates. The holders of all but \$2,500 of these certificates have agreed to a reduction of interest from 5 to 3 per cent, but we have not yet succeeded in substantially reducing the principal of the debt.

The State Board of Charities especially recommended that our charges for maintenance, instruction and clothing of pupils chargeable to the public should be "equitably adjusted." The treatment of this subject has been extremely difficult. For thirty years it had been our uniform practice, as well as that of other schools, to ask and receive from the public the full stated compensation for public pupils irrespective of whether they lived by night as well as by day in the institution.

At the beginning of 1903 the public authorities for the first time, in construing statutes many years old, refused to pay the full allowance for any pupil unless that child was not only taught by the institution, but lodged and boarded therein.

In the opinion of counsel the question of law involved in this matter was and is sufficiently open to debate to render litigation uncertain and inadvisable. It is indeed obvious that for a school almost entirely devoted to children who are public charges litigation with the public authorities is not only dangerous but present victory therein might secure future disaster. Upon this construction of the law there has been withheld from us by the State and county authorities, and is still withheld, approximately \$10,000. This sum has been fully earned by us in accordance with all the rulings that prevailed for many years prior to 1903, but while efforts are making to recover this amount the issue is so uncertain that it is not safe, in the opinion of your Board, to count the claim as an asset.

The report of the principal shows that in June last 20 children of sufficient age to begin the work of their lives left the school, and that all of the boys and a considerable proportion of the girls have gone into industrial occupations with fair prospects of success, while the remaining girls have gone to homes where they are presumably employed in domestic vocations.

It is a subject of regret, however, that not only have these children gone to work but that others have been taken by their parents, not to be sent to school, but to be permitted to be idle; and it is the hope of your Board that all who consider this report will lend their influence to the adoption of a compulsory education law for the defective classes. In this State it is today far easier for a defective child to escape all education than it is for the normal child—a condition of things exactly the reverse of what is right, if any lack of uniformity in the education law is ever excusable.

The teaching force of the school has during the year remained,

as we are glad to remember, substantially the same, and the work of the teachers has been characterized by the same unselfish devotion to their singularly arduous labors as has heretofore existed.

One result of the public authorities refusing longer to pay the full yearly allowance for any child not boarding in the house is so far-reaching as to require particular consideration.

We have in the past had as many as 225 children registered in our school at one time, but a very considerable number of them lived at home with their parents. When during the last winter we found that neither the State nor the county of New York would voluntarily allow more than \$100 a year for the tuition of day pupils, and that that sum was obviously insufficient to enable the Institution to keep up its establishment, it became necessary to call upon all pupils who were State or county charges to live in the school.

We have now no day pupils except pay pupils. The result is that, with 210 children upon our rolls, our house is absolutely full. With due regard to sanitary arrangements and to comfort the limit of our capacity has been reached.

Considering therefore that those who fill our house are for the most part public charges, and that we must look forward to a certainly not decreasing number of children to be cared for during the summer, it is necessary to state most frankly the present and future financial needs of the institution.

We have not only a debt of \$50,000, evidenced by certificates of indebtedness, but there is a floating debt consisting of moneys borrowed without interest from members of the Board of Trustees during the troublous times of 1902 amounting to about \$20,000.

Neither of these debts has as yet been paid, either in whole or part.

With our house full and with the usual proportion of pay pupils it is quite impossible, judging from past experience, to look for a larger income from State and county sources than about \$59,000 per year. For the support of a houseful of pupils it is equally impossible to look forward to a smaller expenditure than about \$68,000 a year.

With any provision at all for the ultimate payment of our certificates of indebtedness, we must look forward to the necessity of providing not far from \$10,000 per year by voluntary contribution.

We must remember too that every new demand for industrial education will call for increased expense, and that for such extra expense there is through public channels absolutely no provision.

Your Board of Trustees therefore appeals to all the members of the Association and to the public at large for voluntary contributions to provide the sum additional to the State and county allowances absolutely necessary to give the children now with us and expected in the future what the cause of humanity and of education alike demand.

The children attending our school are almost wholly city dwellers. They and their parents alike shrink from being taken far away from home to unaccustomed surroundings; they wish to be educated where they expect to spend their lives, and so far as the subject of the education of the deaf has been regulated at all in this State, this demand has been recognized.

We have hitherto succeeded in operating the Institution at no greater expense per annum per child than has been found to be necessary in all the other institutions of New York State.

Expensive as life is in New York City, we see no reason why this record should not be maintained, but even that moderate

scale of expenditure can not be maintained without substantial private contributions supplementing the dole of the State.

With so many calls upon the charitable it is difficult to ask contributions to that which the State is supposed to do; but all the schools for the defective in New York are today paid at a rate not exceeding \$300 per year to supply an education which is uniformly found to cost from \$330 to \$350 a year. The difference between these figures must be provided from private charity or the education of the deaf abandoned until the Legislature may perceive, in its somewhat tardy wisdom, the evil of the situation.

It is probably true that when existing legislation on this subject became law the annual appropriations were ample for what was then expected from schools for the defective, but the standard of living and the scale of comfort, the degree of education and particularly the requirements of industrial training have all been changed—undoubtedly for the better, but with equal certainty to a scale of greater expense.

Your board asks your influence in further legislation which will really meet the needs of the situation.

The time in our judgment has passed when primary education, even for the defective classes, can be regarded as anything else than a State obligation; but until the Legislature recognizes that the time has come not to grudgingly help private charity in such educational efforts but to actually pay for the education what it actually costs we must continue to ask from you an even larger measure of the assistance which you have in the past rendered to a class in the community for which more and more can be done and is being done, and for whose betterment no Association has performed a more honorable work than yours.

CHARLES M. HOUGH,

President Board of Trustees.

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the operations of the Institution for the fiscal year ending October 15, 1903, the thirty-seventh year of the school's existence.

At the time of my last annual report the Institution was undergoing an examination by the State Board of Charities, the State Department of Public Instruction and the Department of Finance of the City of New York. This examination resulted in the State Board of Charities presenting to the Board of Trustees of the Institution a set of recommendations to be accepted by January 15, 1903. These recommendations were presented to the Association at its last meeting, and called for a number of radical changes in the affairs of the Institution. It being impossible to make these changes in the time allowed, the Board of Trustees made application to the State Board of Charities for an extension of time. The request was granted and the Board of Trustees was able to arrange its affairs to the entire satisfaction of the State Board of Charities. At the same time the State Department of Public Instruction took exception to some of the practices of the Institution then in operation, which for many years followed the prevailing custom, and suggested an immediate change in policy. The suggestions were promptly met

and the State Department of Public Instruction again resumed its former friendly attitude toward the Institution by paying the outstanding bills and appointing the pupils whose applications were withheld during the examination. The Department of Public Charities of the City of New York, upon being notified that the Board of Trustees of the Institution had met the requirements of the State Board of Charities to the satisfaction of that board, also approved the applications of pupils withheld until these requirements had been met. Thus the Institution early in the year was again in a position to continue its work, as in former years, which had been greatly retarded by the unsettled conditions which generally prevailed.

At the time of this report affairs in the Institution have resumed their normal condition and the work is moving along smoothly. No ill-effects of the investigation are evident, except the delay in the payment of the bills by the Department of Finance of the City of New York. This delay is causing some inconvenience and would greatly interfere with the usefulness of the Institution but for the generous support of the Board of Trustees, whose unceasing devotion to the cause of the Institution makes it possible to continue the work until the matter can be satisfactorily arranged.

With conditions so unfavorable it could scarcely be expected that the Institution should have continued its work uninterrupted and that the general routine should not have been unfavorably influenced, yet the work has not been noticeably affected and the Institution has had a very prosperous year. A careful perusal of the accompanying statistical tables and reports will show that, notwithstanding this very serious drawback, a number of additions and improvements to the general work have been made.

The school was full, the number of pupils remaining about the same as last year; the classroom enrollment and general attendance large, and the teachers and officers especially faithful to their trust; the pupils regular and punctual in attendance and attentive to their duties; the health of the family good, and the patrons, parents, and friends of the Institution kind and considerate.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS.

At the time of the last annual report, October 15, 1902, there were in attendance at the Institution 212 pupils, with a total number of pupils under instruction during the year 1901-2 of 248. Since that time there have been 36 pupils admitted and 39 discharged.

The following tabulated statement shows the classification of the pupils in attendance during the year, as follows:

1902-1903.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Pupils in the Institution October 15, 1902	104	108	212
Pupils admitted during the year.....	18	18	36
Total pupils under instruction during the year	121	127	248
Pupils left the Institution during the year	18	21	39
Total pupils in attendance October 15, 1903	103	106	209
	=====	=====	=====

The following table shows the comparative attendance since 1891:

Year.	Enrolled October 15.	Total attendance during year.
1891-1892.....	190	211
1892-1893.....	190	218
1893-1894.....	192	213
1894-1895.....	185	218

Year.	Enrolled October 15.	Total attendance during year.
1895-1896.....	186	222
1896-1897.....	187	208
1897-1898.....	193	214
1898-1899.....	201	229
1899-1900.....	203	237
1900-1901.....	210	240
1901-1902.....	212	248
1902-1903.....	209	248

The 209 pupils in attendance at this date are maintained as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By New York City.....	50	57	107
By the State of New York.....	46	41	87
By the various counties.....	4	5	9
By parents and guardians.....	4	2	6
Totals	104	105	209

The ages of those admitted during the year were as follows:

Age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Five years.....	3	7	10
Six years.....	3	3	6
Seven years.....	3	2	5
Eight years.....	2	..	2
Nine years.....	..	1	1
Ten years.....	3	1	4
Eleven years.....	1	..	1
Twelve years.....	1	1	2
Thirteen years.....	1	1	2
Fourteen years.....	1	..	1
Ffteen years.....	..	1	1
Eighteen years.....	..	1	1
Totals	18	18	36

The ages of those who left the Institution during the year were as follows:

Age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Twenty-one years.....	..	1	1
Twenty years.....	1	3	4
Nineteen years.....	1	1	2
Eighteen years.....	..	1	1
Seventeen years.....	1	2	3
Sixteen years.....	2	4	6
Fifteen years.....	3	3	6
Fourteen years.....	..	1	1
Thirteen years.....	1	1	2
Twelve years.....	3	1	4
Nine years.....	1	1	2
Seven years.....	3	..	3
Six years.....	1	..	1
Five years.....	1	2	3
Totals	18	21	39

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department no changes were recommended as a result of the examination, and consequently the educational work remains as originally established, not a single objection being raised as to its efficiency. The oral method of instruction as employed in former years continues to be the educational policy of the institution. Good work was done during the year and substantial progress made. With further experience and more careful application, and a more systematic arrangement of proper oral methods such as speech, speech-reading, writing, picture and object work, reading and a judicious use of good textbooks, we hope to be able in the future to do more and better work than we have done in the past. The oral education of the deaf is rapidly increasing, and scarcely a school in the United States today does not number

among its pupils a class of orally taught deaf children of which the school is proud.

The full corps of teachers in the intellectual work numbers 20. During the year several changes were made in the teaching force. Miss Frances E. Hinkley resigned her position as teacher to be married. Miss Katherine E. Freck, a kindergartner of several years experience, and during the early part of the year a teacher in training in the Mystic Oral School, Mystic, Conn., was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Carhart resigned their positions in January, Mr. Carhart to resume his studies in Europe and Mrs. Carhart to retire from the work. It is with sincere regret that it has become necessary to note the very sudden death of Mrs. Carhart while traveling in Germany. Miss Harriet L. Calahan, of the Brooklyn branch of the St. Joseph Institution, New York City, was appointed to fill one of the vacancies. The other has not yet been filled.

The Levi Goldenberg Prizes were distributed to the pupils on November 26, in the presence of Mrs. Helen B. Wise, the donor, and the parents and friends of the pupils. No public exercises were held as had been the custom for several years previous, it being thought best to postpone these exercises until later in the year. An exhibition had been planned for the month of May, but on account of sickness in the Institution it did not take place. This year the practice of holding an exhibition in connection with the distribution of the prizes will be renewed, and the exercises will take place during the second week in December.

The Goldenberg Prizes were awarded as follows: First prize, Philip Hoenig; second prize, Ida Frank.

The following class prizes were awarded for the greatest general progress during the year: Language, Max Marks; geography, Max

Lozinsky; advanced grade, history, Mona Lesser; articulation, Mary Rhodes; arithmetic, Nellie Horton. Fifth class, Annie Bernhardt; intermediate grade, sixth class, Joseph Peters; seventh class, Emma Gross; eighth class, Ruby Fischel.

The work of this department was carefully inspected during the year by officials from nearly all the departments of the city and state, interested in the education of deaf children. Prof. Charles T. Andrews, representing the State Department of Public Instruction, and Dr. Robert W. Hill, inspector of the State Board of Charities, made several visits to the Institution, observing the work of the school, and examining particularly into the educational work. Mr. Wm. R. Stewart, president, and Dr. Stephen Smith, vice-president, of the State Board of Charities, also visited the institution and made a general inspection of all its departments. Representatives of other departments, educational and charitable, were also visitors to the Institution during the year. It is especially gratifying to note that not one of these officials, after the most careful inspection and examination, made any recommendations to either change or modify the methods of instruction at present employed. Professor Andrews made a recommendation that more primary textbooks be secured and more attention be paid to reading, and Dr. Hill recommended a more systematic physical training course. These were general in tone and applied to other schools as well as to this Institution. These recommendations were entirely complied with. Several hundred supplementary books for reading were added to the liberal supply already in the classrooms, and a more thorough physical training course was planned and put into operation.

The pupils are at all times encouraged in doing anything that will assist in promoting mental and moral development. Sports,

games, clubs, parties and walks are brought into service, while pictures, reading exercises, magic lantern and sleight-of-hand performances, attendance at the theater and other amusements have exerted a very helpful influence throughout the institution. Visits of the children to their homes and from their parents and friends are allowed and encouraged. In this close touch with the outside world the pupils gain new ideas and experiences, and the contented spirit which so generally permeates the whole school is fostered. These slight variations, with the enthusiasm which constantly attends them, add to the happiness of the pupils and suggest subject-material for good and useful lessons. A higher standard of excellence can be obtained through the proper appreciation of these essential elements in the education of the deaf than through repeated examinations and classifications of averages or in the adoption of any particular series of textbooks.

It is the policy of the Institution to have small classes, 10 pupils being the maximum number to a teacher. This custom was slightly departed from during the year on account of the increased number of pupils and the lack of space in the building.

The most important gathering of the teachers of the deaf during the year was the meeting of department sixteen of the National Educational Association at Boston in July. It was not a very large meeting but an important one, as matters of interest to the special classes were discussed. The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf held a business meeting in Boston at the same time, at which a number of superintendents and principals and others interested in the education of the deaf were present. These conferences and conventions are of special interest to educators of the deaf, and a great deal of good results from them.

In the death of Dr. Joseph C. Gordon, late superintendent of the Jacksonville [Illinois] Institution, the cause of deaf-mute education in America lost a staunch supporter and a faithful worker and the Institution a firm friend. Intimately associated with all the general organizations for the education and advancement of the deaf, his death will be keenly felt and his helpful influence greatly missed.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department the following trades are taught: Carpentry, including cabinet-making, painting and glazing; tailoring, dress-making and cooking. In addition to this, special stress is placed upon an occupation preparatory to the choice of a trade. Each pupil is trained early in the course of industrial instruction in a handicraft. For the boys sloyd and a variety of kindergarten industrial occupations are employed, embracing work in wood, cardboard, clay, raffia, reed, cord, cloth and drawing in water-color, crayon, pencil and charcoal. For the girls special instruction is given in basting, running and backstitch, overcasting, etc., with preliminary work in household duties preparatory to taking the occupations of plain sewing, dressmaking and cooking. Eight experienced instructors give their entire time to this department of the Institution, and the results, as shown by their work, the interest manifested by the pupils and the positions secured by them upon leaving the school are good proofs of the practical value of this branch of the work. Not one of the pupils who left the Institution during the past year and who found it necessary to go to work is at present idle, and several have secured very desirable positions. The girls are occupied at sewing or similar work, three of the boys employed by Tiffany & Co., two are carpenters and

assist in the support of their families, one is a tailor, one a diamond-setter and one a lithographer. Systematic work, close application and special attention to details are the essential requirements in the industrial education of the deaf. With these qualities thoroughly implanted the industrial success of the average deaf child is assured. It is the object of this department to develop these qualities and to imbue the mind with the proper spirit of work by using the occupations at our disposal as a foundation. If we can get a deaf boy to work faithfully, conscientiously and carefully at carpentry, he will do the same at diamond setting and succeed.

Several changes were made in the instructors. Mr. Oliver Webb, instructor in sloyd, resigned to accept a similar position in the public schools. Mr. Hiram Powers, of Rochester, N. Y., was appointed to succeed Mr. Webb. Miss Hester Archibald, teacher in dressmaking, resigned to get married. Miss Alice V. Hart, of Virginia, was appointed to fill the position. To take charge of the classes in kindergarten industrial occupations Miss Lola C. Hine, of New York, a teacher in training in the Ethical Culture School, was given two classes of small boys and Miss Frieda von Schuckman the girls. These teachers came to us highly recommended, and will add greatly to the efficiency of the department.

CARPENTRY AND CABINET-MAKING.

In this class, under the instruction of Mr. Martin Meagher, there are about 30 pupils. The object is to construct something of use to the Institution; to have the pupil begin and finish a given piece of work; to see its complete development, and to feel the satisfaction of having finished the article. To this end a carefully planned course of work is given to each pupil. During the year

much stress was placed upon the construction of tables, chairs, picture frames, wardrobes, bookcases, bureaus, washstands, mirrors, benches, shelves, etc., and the painting, varnishing, finishing and polishing incident to that class of work. Many repairs were also made by the pupils of this class, such as reseating and recaning chairs, placing-weatherstrips on doors and windows, replacing broken windowpanes, making partitions, laying floors, replacing sashropes, recovering and reupholstering sofas, chairs, etc., of great practical value to the pupils and a saving to the institution. The work of this class is a credit to the Institution and to its teacher.

SEWING CLASSES.

There are four classes in this department, one in dressmaking, one in plain sewing and two in kindergarten sewing, in charge of Miss Alice V. Hart, Miss Elizabeth Harrison and Miss Frieda von Shuckman, respectively. The work in this department shows considerable advance over previous years. The two classes in dressmaking and plain sewing have been in operation only three years. The good work done, the neat appearance of the pupils and the ease with which girls leaving the school find employment is a direct proof of its usefulness. The figures given below are for the classes in dressmaking and plain sewing for the year. The average number of pupils in each class was 25.

Aprons	176
Drawers	169
Serge dresses	69
Cotton dresses	159
Boys' blouses.....	86
Boys' shirts.....	144

Underbodies	303
Petticoats	245
Girls' coats	18
Boys' ties.....	72
Girls' shirtwaists.....	57
Serge skirts.....	6
Girls' corset covers.....	56
Nightdresses	115
Sheets	325
Pillowcases	373
Work bags.....	32
Caps for cooking class.....	30
Waiter-boys' aprons.....	8
Napkins	120
Bureau covers.....	32
Curtains	2
Table covers for bedroom.....	5
Boys' jerseys, marked.....	63
Sideboard covers.....	3
Gymnasium suits, altered	19
Tablecloths	39
Teatowels	96
Kitchen-towels	48
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Total pieces.....	2,870
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The two classes in kindergarten sewing occupy one hour each, four days in the week, and consist of 14 and 17 pupils, respectively. They are instructed in the beginnings of sewing, including basting, running stitch, backstitch, overcasting and herringbone. The little ones show great enthusiasm in this occupation.

TAILORING.

In this work there is one class of 25 boys in charge of Mr. Jacob Klein. During the year this class made the following garments and altered and repaired a large number not tabulated :

Overcoats	25
Trousers	250
Suits, 160 2-piece.....	320
Suits, 15 3-piece.....	45
Trousers, gymnasium	85
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Total pieces.....	725
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COOKING.

In this department there are five classes of girls of six pupils each, receiving three and a half hours of instruction weekly. The policy of previous years in preparing meals and having them served by the pupils, the meal taking the place of the regular supper, was followed this year with very satisfactory results. Special attention was given to baking bread and roasting meat. An examination was conducted at the end of the school year in which the pupils showed the results of careful instruction. Particular attention was given to new language forms and much practice given in lipreading. Many new words and expressions were added to their vocabulary.

During the year each class prepared 11 breakfasts, 10 dinners and 14 luncheons—125 meals in all.

SLOYD.

This department comprises a class of 25 pupils in charge of Mr. Hiram Powers. The work of the class has shown very con-

siderable advance over that of last year, both in the skill exhibited by the pupils in the use of tools and in intellectual development. The policy outlined in previous reports has been followed closely. The models have been in direct progression over last year's series, and have been planned to develop the inventive and aesthetic faculties of the pupils as well as to give pure manual training. The course, apart from the training in the use of an extensive set of tools, has included various methods of joinery and finishing, embellished by design and color. The reason and intelligence of the child is appealed to and the ideals kept as high as possible. The enthusiasm shown by the boys in this class has been especially gratifying. Kalman Levine, Joseph Halpert and Julius Rathheim deserve special mention for excellence in this department.

KINDERGARTEN INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION.

In this branch of the work there are two classes of 18 and 15 pupils each in charge of Miss Lola C. Hine. The pupils in this department are not yet ready for benchwork, and the aim is to train their minds to make good use of their hands and eyes. Much stress is placed upon making things true as well as beautiful. Designs are worked out in simple form and patterns are drawn of things to be made. A great deal of time is spent in teaching the use of accurate measurement. The native interests of the child are brought into play. His practical sense of making things that are useful, his natural delight in color, his pleasure in the study of form, his satisfaction in finishing a piece of work and his interest in seeing the development of a plan or design are made factors in the work, and are done with the idea of fitting the boy to do the regular benchwork more intelligently. The materials used are clay, water-color, crayon, charcoal, pencil, papers, cardboard, raffia, reed, cord and cloth.

DRAWING.

One hour each week is given to drawing in the eight most advanced classes. The work is graded according to the age and capacity of the pupil, and considered generally has included the proper use of pencil, brush, crayon, charcoal, pastel and water-color. Industrial and decorative design has been continued as a special feature. Attention has also been given to the study of form, to composition and decorative arrangement, and in this connection continual reference is made to Arthur W. Dow's course in composition. The pupils have shown marked improvement in pose-sketching and object-drawing. In this branch, as well as in the decorative work, color has been introduced with good effect. To this department is to be given the credit of beginning and developing decorative arrangement, wall paper designs, etc., which have enabled three of our last year's pupils to secure very good positions, and have opened the way for several others to obtaining good employment.

DAY PUPILS.

It was the practice of the Institution for a number of years to allow certain of the pupils, whose environment was favorable, the privilege of attending the Institution as day pupils. The number varied according to circumstances and conditions, and during the past five years gradually lessened.

The Department of Finance of the City of New York and the State Department of Public Instruction took exception to this practice, and early in the year a notice was received from Mr. Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, stating that no allowance could be made for day pupils, charges upon the State, and consequently nothing would be paid for their instruction. Mr. Edward M. Grout, comptroller of the

city of New York, also stated that an allowance of only \$100 per annum would be made for the education of day pupils, and where clothing was furnished by the parents a deduction of \$30 would be made from that amount, leaving in several cases only \$70 for the tuition of a day pupil, a sum wholly insufficient to meet the actual cost of his tuition in the institution.

In January the Board of Trustees sent a letter to the parents of day pupils, stating that on and after the 15th day of February, 1903, no pupils, charged upon the State or county, would be allowed day-school privileges. There were then 26 pupils with day-school privileges; of these 16 entered the Institution as resident pupils; the remainder were withdrawn from the institution by their parents. One subsequently returned for a short time as a resident pupil and then withdrew, and two reentered as pay day pupils. Eighteen of the 26 are at present pupils of the institution. Of the eight who did not return, three had about completed their terms of instruction, one has gone to work, one entered a private school for hearing children and three are not receiving any instruction. Not one has entered any other institution for the deaf. Thus some children have lost and others will lose educational opportunities through the unwillingness of their parents to permit them to leave home. This we greatly regret, but the means at our command leave open to us no other course.

THE BUILDING.

During the year only repairs and alterations absolutely necessary have been made in the building. This consisted chiefly in cleaning and freshening the house for the opening of the school term. Paint and varnish were used freely, and the house presents a fresh appearance. The minor repairs were promptly attended

to, the pupils assisting in some of them. A change was made in the large room on the ground floor to accommodate the tailor and to make a dressing room for the boys. The reception-room on the first floor was enlarged to meet the requirements of parents visiting the institution by removing a partition and including another small room. The building is in good condition, but it shows the heavy tax placed upon it.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The deaf as a class are much in need of regular and systematic exercise. Many of them come from communities where conditions are very unfavorable to good health, and where little attention is given to physical development. When they enter school a large proportion of them have weakened constitutions, which can be built up only by a nutritious diet and a careful course of physical training. This weakened condition shows itself most particularly in the tendency to shuffle and in the slow movements both of body and mind, which are very noticeable to the casual observer of deaf children.

It is constantly our aim to improve the body of the child as well as the mind, and to this end a gymnasium is provided, with a competent physical instructor whose time and attention is given largely to developing this side of the child's education. Classes are conducted daily, and the boys and girls alike receive several hours' instruction each week. The very small children receive, in connection with the regular classroom work, kindergarten gymnastics at the hands of their teachers. The results from this work have been very satisfactory, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the erect bearing and general health of the children.

Basket-ball was a very interesting feature of the boys' work

in physical training last year. Several teams were formed among the pupils and a number of interesting games were played with hearing boys in which the deaf boys were generally victorious. This association with hearing schoolboys of the same age is a feature of the work that should be encouraged and from which good results may be expected if proper care and supervision is exercised in the choice of teams and in the character of the game.

HEALTH.

During the year three deaths occurred among the pupils—two in the Institution as a result of meningitis and one from heart trouble while the pupil was at home. The parents of the children have the heartfelt sympathy of their teachers and associates in the Institution. While there were a number of cases of illness from the usual children's diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles and whooping-cough, the Institution is to be congratulated upon its escape from the diphtheria which was so prevalent in the city during the winter. For a detailed statement of the sickness I respectfully refer you to the annexed report of the attending physician, Dr. Ludwig M. Michaelis, to whose care and skill and to the faithful attention of the nurse and household officers is due the general good health of so large a family.

Dr. E. L. Meierhof gave unusual attention to the eye treatment of the pupils, and in a number of cases great benefit was derived.

Special effort will be directed during the coming year toward a systematic examination of the eyes, ears and throats of the pupils with a view to rendering medical attention where necessary and to improving the sight, hearing and speech. A record of each case will be kept. The hearing and vocal organs of the pupils

will be carefully examined as soon after admission to the Institution as possible and the proper treatment given to each.

Dr. W. W. Newton Jr. gave a great deal of time and attention to keeping the teeth of the children in good condition. During the year each child received two treatments. For the details of the dental operations I respectfully refer you to the report of Dr. Newton.

The medical attention the pupils receive is particularly good. With special surgical treatment of the very best character when the services of a surgeon are required, special eye, ear, throat and nose attention, all dental operations performed by an experienced dentist, and the constant general supervision by our skilled attending physician, it is very doubtful if our pupils could have better or even equal treatment in their homes.

Our thanks are due Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. H. Goldenberg and Dr. Willy Meyer for the services rendered in special cases, and also to Dr. William Carr for valuable service in connection with the dental operations.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Several changes were made in the personnel of this department. Mr. Walter S. Kupfer, for several years supervisor of large boys, was appointed to the position of physical instructor, and at the same time given general supervision of all the boys. To assist him Mr. Thomas McCartney, of New York City, was appointed. Miss Kate E. Hare, being incapacitated for work by serious illness, resigned her position as supervisor of small boys, and Miss Mella Sullivan, of New York, and formerly supervisor of boys in the Providence (R. I.) School, was appointed to succeed her. Mrs. E. J. Briggs was given leave of absence on account of the illness

of her mother, and Miss Florence Hess, of Bethlehem, Pa., is at present substituted for her. In order to facilitate the work of caring for the small girls, Miss Mary Gavigan, for several years connected with the Institution, was appointed to a supervisor's position. It is the constant aim in the department to keep the house in condition for careful inspection at any time, and orderliness, cleanliness and neatness are demanded, and officers and employees are held rigidly to account for their observance. At the suggestion of the State Board of Charities a change was made in the hour of making the beds. It was our custom to have the beds made after the breakfast hour. They are now made between 2 and 2.30 o'clock, which gives them a longer period for proper airing. Our dormitories are large and especially well ventilated, and the beds are comfortable and well furnished. The dining-rooms are cheerful and the pupils are furnished with good, wholesome, well-prepared food. Special credit is due to the matron, Miss Mary J. Loughridge, the steward, Mr. J. H. James, and the janitor, Mr. Martin Meagher, for the careful manner in which they have overseen the work of this department. I wish also to express my appreciation of the hearty support of the house committee and the ladies' auxiliary committee. These committees by their frequent visits and helpful suggestions have greatly influenced the work of the Institution.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditures for the year, including everything necessary for conducting the affairs of the Institution, was \$68,324.97. For an itemized account of the receipts and expenditures I respectfully refer you to the report of the finance committee.

The per capita cost, based upon the average daily attendance during the last four years, was as follows:

YEAR.	Average daily attendance.	Total Expenditure.	Per capita expense.
1899-1900	200	\$60,547 13	\$302 94
1900-1901	206	63,745 35	309 44
1901-1902	209	63,390 12	303 30
1902-1903	208	68,324 97	328 49

It will be observed that the per capita cost of maintenance has greatly increased. This is directly due to the changes made in the Institution during the year at the suggestion of the State Department of Public Instruction and the Department of Finance of the City of New York in regard to day pupils, and to the recommendations of the State Board of Charities in regard to household and office matters.

More pupils are maintained in the Institution than ever before in the history of the school. Thirty children were taken care of by the Institution during the vacation months. This necessitated the services of two supervisors and two teachers. Regular educational and industrial work was done, and the house was constantly open for the admission of pupils. A change was made in the payment of the salaries of the teachers and supervisors, and a new method of keeping the Institution's accounts was installed. These changes, in addition to the necessary increase of supplies in maintaining the larger number of pupils and the 30 children during the summer months, have consequently greatly increased our expenditures. You will also note the deductions made from our bills by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the comptroller of the city of New York.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We tender our hearty thanks to the following persons for special contributions of money, toys and other materials, which

have added greatly to the comfort and entertainment of the pupils during the year:

Mrs. Louis Breslauer, refreshments.

Mrs. M. Scheuer, refreshments.

Mrs. Leopold Cahn, refreshments.

Mr. Lewis L. Delafield, refreshments.

Mrs. F. R. Wolff, pictures and toys.

Miss Florence Henry, pictures and toys.

Dr. Alfred Meyer, pictures and toys.

*
Raphael Tuck, Sons & Co., pictures and toys.

Mr. Charles M. Hough, gymnasium suits.

Mr. Henry Calman, gymnasium suits.

Mr. Lewis L. Delafield, gymnasium suits.

Mr. George Rosenfeld, entertainment—theater.

Mr. B. Kaufmann, entertainment—theater.

Deaf Mutes Union League, baseball suits.

Mr. Lewis L. Delafield, financial assistance to worthy parents and children.

Mr. Charles M. Hough, financial assistance to worthy parents and children.

Mr. Felix H. Levy, financial assistance to worthy parents and children.

Mr. George Rosenfeld, financial assistance to worthy parents and children.

Mr. Willard Parker, Jr., financial assistance to worthy parents and children.

Dr. R. H. Greene, financial assistance to worthy parents and children.

Mr. B. Kaufmann, financial assistance to worthy parents and children.

Our thanks are also due to the Aguilar Free Library for the generous use of books allowed to the teachers and pupils; to the various institutions and departments for catalogues, annual reports, books, papers and pamphlets for the use of the Institution and the library and reading-rooms, and to places of amusement and entertainment where the pupils have been kindly received and welcomed.

It gives us special pleasure in expressing our great appreciation of the hearty support and generous assistance rendered by those engaged with us in the work, of the earnest cooperation of the various committees of the Board of Trustees, of the fidelity of the officers, teachers and employees and the courtesy of the many friends of the Institution who in various ways have faithfully supported it.

E. A. GRUVER,

Principal.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:

GENTLEMEN.—Your finance committee herewith presents its annual report of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ending October 15, 1903. The vouchers, receipts and books of the treasurer and assistant secretary have been carefully examined and found correct.

The details of expenditure for the year covered by this report show many variations from those of the preceding year. As a result of the new system of bookkeeping recommended by the fiscal expert of the State Board of Charities, Mr. Henry M. Lechtrecker, the statistical accounts have been reduced from 27 to 14. This change has had the effect of rendering an accurate comparison very difficult. At the same time, however, the items for maintenance have shown considerable increase, owing to the prevailing high prices and to the fact that we have maintained in the institution a considerable number of our pupils during the summer months, with several teachers and supervisors, in accordance with the regulations of the local department of finance. A very large apparent increase in our expenditure, however, is due to the fact that under a new system of salaries and wages instituted by the Board of Trustees the payments of teachers and employees are now made in 12 equal monthly payments instead of in 10 payments as heretofore. Owing to this fact the expenditure for the year just passed

for salaries and wages is largely in excess of that for the fiscal year ending October 15, 1902. The expenditures for salaries and wages for the fiscal year ending October 15, 1904, it is confidently believed, will not exceed those for the fiscal year ending October 15, 1902, and will show a material decrease from those of the year just passed. There has been a very considerable decrease in the amount of interest paid on the outstanding building-loan certificates, due to the energetic efforts of a special committee appointed by the board to have the interest collectable thereon reduced. As a result of this committee's efforts the interest upon all outstanding building-loan certificates, excepting 11, whose total face value is \$2,750, has been reduced to 3 per cent per annum until maturity thereof. An agreement to that effect has been duly stamped upon all the building-loan certificates which have been so reduced.

Since the last report of the finance committee to the Association the amount of \$21,496.06 has been collected from indebtedness existing October 15, 1902. Unfortunately, owing to the retention by the city and State of various moneys claimed to be due the Association, we have been unable to repay the generous loans made to us to meet expenses during the preceding year as mentioned in our last annual report. The total is \$20,700, still due upon these temporary loans.

For all further particulars as to receipts and expenditures we refer to the following statement.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR LEHMAN,
Chairman Finance Committee.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

Amount collected from indebtedness existing October 15, 1902:

New York State.....	\$11,560 90	
New York county.....	8,449 86	
Kings county.....	1,297 00	
Queens county.....	129 86	
Richmond county.....	58 44	
	<hr/>	\$21,496 06

Receipts from New York State and counties exclusive of the above item:

New York State.....	\$17,704 21	
New York county.....	18,441 71	
Kings county.....	2,771 55	
Queens county.....	52 11	
Richmond county.....	224 22	
Greene county.....	300 00	
Orange county.....	741 47	
Westchester county.....	300 00	
Washington county.....	300 00	
Nassau county.....	300 00	
Dutchess county.....	512 50	
Ulster county.....	300 00	
City of Kingston.....	30 00	
	<hr/>	41,977 77
Receipts from pay pupils.....		675 00
Donations		545 70
Legacies		1,306 66

Dues of 185 members, at \$10 each.....	\$1,850 00
Dues of 43 patrons, at \$25 each.....	1,075 00
Due of one life member.....	250 00
Interest on Levi Goldenberg prize fund.....	50 00
Cash on hand October 15, 1902.....	3,373 14
	<hr/>
Total	\$72,599 33
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EXPENDITURES.

Interest on outstanding building-loan certificates. .	\$1,555 00
Levi Goldenberg prize fund.....	60 00

Current Expenses.

Salaries and wages.....	\$32,820 17
Provisions and supplies.....	17,424 69
Clothing and boots and shoes.....	2,130 50
Fuel and light.....	4,549 26
Medicines and medical services.....	963 71
Furniture, beds and bedding.....	1,327 77
Printing and postage.....	717 54
Ordinary repairs.....	3,237 34
School supplies.....	820 25
Industrial school supplies.....	2,566 81
Miscellaneous	299 67
Insurance and taxes.....	1,467 26
	<hr/>
	68,324 97
Cash on hand October 15, 1903.....	2,659 36
	<hr/>
Total	\$72,599 33
	<hr/> <hr/>

The following bills were due to the Institution October 15, 1902, and are as yet unpaid:

New York State.....	\$5,744 56
New York county.....	6,966 41
Kings county.....	902 30
Richmond county.....	83 18

Queens county	\$15 12
Albany county.....	60 00
Westchester county.....	120 00.
Pay pupils.....	225 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,116 57
	<hr/>

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:

GENTLEMEN.—In spite of the fact that there occurred two deaths in the Institution during the past year, the health of the pupils for that period has been remarkably good. The number of cases of slight ailment, such as digestive disturbances, inflamed tonsils, mild attacks of bronchitis, etc., was very small, while among the more serious diseases the following were the only ones which your attending physician was called upon to treat: Scarlet fever, 6 cases; measles, 4 cases; whooping-cough, 14 cases; mumps, 2 cases; meningitis, 2 cases.

The deaths were in both cases due to meningitis, and in both cases the course of the disease was of very short duration. All the others made prompt and satisfactory recoveries.

It is gratifying to be able to report not only that the little patients ill with contagious disease recovered rapidly and completely, but that the number of those affected was so small. When we reflect that there are about 200 children in the Institution, the fact that no more were taken down with the various contagious diseases is a source of great satisfaction. Our thanks are due to the supervisors and teachers for the promptness with which children who give evidence of any indisposition are sent from classrooms and dormitories, and to the nurse whose care

and intelligent cooperation in the immediate isolation of every suspicious case which comes under her charge have led in great part to this fortunate state of affairs.

Respectfully submitted.

L. M. MICHAELIS,
Attending Physician.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING DENTIST.

To the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:

GENTLEMEN.—Your attending dentist has the honor to present the following annual report of dental operations successfully completed in this Institution from October 15, 1902, to October 15, 1903:

Amalgam fillings	280
Cement fillings	125
Extractions for purposes of regulation.....	150
Extractions to assist proper eruption.....	110
Extractions for elimination of useless roots.....	86
Cleanings	400
Treatment of pulpitis	160
Treatment of pericementitis	120
Reduction of alveolar abscess	4
Treatment of follicular stomatitis	1

We wish to express thanks to Dr. William Carr, our consulting oral surgeon, for the advice and cooperation rendered, also our belief in the improved prevailing condition of the mouths of the children entrusted to our care.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE NEWTON JR., D. D. S.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—OF THE MEMBERS.

Section 1. There shall be four grades of members—regular members, patrons, life members and honorary members.

§ 2. Any person may become a regular member or a patron on being proposed at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees and elected by a unanimous vote of the trustees present at such meeting. Regular members shall pay ten dollars annually; patrons shall pay twenty-five dollars annually.

§ 3. Any person, on payment of two hundred and fifty dollars, may, in the same manner, be elected a life member.

§ 4. The Board of Trustees shall have power to elect as honorary members persons of distinction, and such as have rendered eminent service to the Association. The said board, by a three-fourths vote of the members present at any regular meeting, shall also have the power to strike from the roll for good and sufficient causes, such as are or may hereafter be elected honorary members, provided notice of such intended action shall have been given at a previous meeting, and the member afforded a reasonable opportunity to present his objection.

§ 5. Regular members, patrons and life members only shall have the privilege of voting or holding office.

§ 6. Members or patrons who absent themselves from the meetings of the Association for a period of three consecutive years may, by a majority vote of the members present at a regular meet-

ing of the Association, be stricken from the roll, provided due notice shall have been given to each of such intended action.

§ 7. The Board of Trustees shall have power to remit the annual dues of any regular member who shall at the time of the passage of this amendment be a member in good standing of the Association.

§ 8. Any member or patron who shall be more than twelve months in arrears in the payment of his dues may be stricken from the roll, at any meeting of the Board of Trustees, without any notice to such member, by a majority vote.

ARTICLE II.—OF MEETINGS.

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Association shall take place during the second half of the month of October, at such time and place as the Board of Trustees shall appoint; written notice thereof shall be sent to each member at least ten days before the date set therefor. At such meeting the trustees for the ensuing year shall be elected, the annual report of the board read, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting. Before the election of trustees at such annual meeting, two inspectors of election shall be chosen by the members present. They shall act as tellers of the vote, and shall report the result thereof to the president.

§ 2. A special meeting of the members of the Association may be called at any time by the Board of Trustees, and shall be called at any time upon the written application of ten members, duly signed by them and addressed to the secretary.

§ 3. Written notice of any special meeting of the Association shall be sent every member at least five days before the day set therefor, and the object of such meeting shall be stated in the call.

§ 4. The members present at any regular meeting of the Association shall constitute a quorum. To constitute a quorum at any special meeting at least twenty voting members must be present.

ARTICLE III.—OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Section 1. The Board of Trustees shall consist of fifteen members, who shall be chosen as hereinafter set forth. In it shall be vested all executive powers of the Association, and, in particular, the care, maintenance and supervision of the institution carried on by it. It shall have power by a two-thirds vote of all its members to pledge the credit of the Association by proper instrument or any other method to borrow money to carry out the purposes of the Association.

§ 2. At each annual meeting of the board, five trustees shall be elected by a majority of all the votes cast, who shall take the place of the five trustees whose term of office then expire. They shall serve for three years, or until their successors respectively are elected or appointed.

§ 3. It shall, at the first meeting following the annual meeting, elect from among its number a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, a treasurer, and a secretary, each of whom shall hold office for one year, or until his successor is appointed. It shall, at that meeting, appoint an assistant secretary, who shall hold his position at the pleasure of the board.

§ 4. It shall also at that meeting select from among its number the members of the following committees:

- (a) The house committee,
- (b) The school committee,
- (c) The finance committee,
- (d) The library and entertainment committee,

and shall appoint the chairman thereof. Each of these committees shall consist of at least three members.

§ 5. The board shall, at its meeting next preceding the annual meeting of the Association, appoint a committee of three, which shall prepare a slate of officers for the ensuing year to submit to the board at its succeeding meeting. The committee shall consist of members of the board or of members of the Association, or of both.

§ 6. The board shall have power to appoint special committees at any time, and for any purpose deemed proper by it, and to delegate to such special committees any of its powers.

§ 7. The Board of Trustees shall submit to the annual meeting of the Association a detailed report of the affairs of the Association and of the proceedings of the board and of its committees.

§ 8. The board shall fill any vacancy among its members until the next annual meeting of the Association.

§ 9. The board shall meet regularly at least once in every month, except in the months of July and August. Special meetings of the board may be called at any time by the president, or by any three trustees by written application duly signed by them addressed to the secretary, and stating the object of the meeting. Eight members shall constitute a quorum. At any regularly called meeting where less than a quorum shall be present, however, at least five members of the board may constitute themselves an executive committee of the board for the purpose of passing the regular duly audited bills, and the transacting of necessary routine business and taking action on such matters as may not bear delay.

§ 10. Written notice of every meeting of the board shall be sent

by mail to every member at least three days before the date set therefor.

ARTICLE IV—OF THE OFFICERS, COMMITTEES AND PRINCIPAL.

Section 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the members of the Association and of the Board of Trustees; appoint all special committees unless otherwise ordered by the board; sign all orders for the payment of money, and authenticate all documents when so directed by the board. He shall be ex officio a member of all committees. In the absence of the president the vice-president shall act as president pro tem. In the absence of the president and first vice-president, the second vice-president shall act as president pro tem. In the absence of the president and both vice-presidents the board shall appoint a president pro tem.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Section 2. Either vice-president, or any president pro tem., appointed by the board in case of the absence of the president and vice-presidents, or their inability to perform the duties of the office, shall, during such absence or disability, be competent to perform all acts pertaining to the office of president.

THE TREASURER.

Section 3. The treasurer shall, before entering upon his duties, give a bond approved as to form and amount by the Board of Trustees, which shall cover his tenure of office, and be conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties. He shall collect all money due the association, which shall be deposited in the name of the Association in banks or trust companies designated by the board; sign orders for all money directed to be paid by the board; lay before the board, at every stated

meeting thereof an account of the receipts and expenditures for the preceding month, and of the financial status of the Association. He shall have charge of all bonds, mortgages and other securities belonging to the Association, which shall be kept under the direction of the committee on finance, and he shall annually submit to the board a detailed list of the same, and shall, prior to the annual meeting of the members of the Association in October, submit to the president his annual report up to the fifteenth day of October. In case of the absence of the treasurer, or of his inability to act, he shall appoint for the period of such absence or inability a treasurer pro tem. from among the members of the board, who shall incur all obligations and perform all duties incident to the office of treasurer, without, however, relieving the treasurer of his bond.

THE SECRETARY.

Section 4. The secretary shall keep correct minutes of all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Trustees, fair copies of which shall be kept at the institution for the inspection of members of the Association. He shall conduct the correspondence of the board, unless otherwise ordered. He shall have the custody of the seal and authenticate all documents when so ordered by the board. He shall countersign all orders for the payment of money. He shall also keep an alphabetical list of the members of the association and submit the same to the inspection of the trustees when so requested. He shall give notice of all meetings of the association and of the Board of Trustees. The assistant secretary shall be under the supervision and control of the secretary and shall perform the detail work connected with the office.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Section 5. The house committee shall, under the direction of the board, have charge of the domestic management of the whole Institution, of all buildings and repairs thereto. All household supplies and materials for the buildings under its control shall be purchased under its supervision, and it shall carefully examine the monthly salary list of the household officers, the payroll of wages, and all bills, before submitting them to the board for payment, and no such bill shall be presented to the board unless certified to by a member of the committee in writing; it shall purchase such articles as may be required for the use of the Institution in its department; have a careful supervision of the buildings under its control, and of the general economy of the Institution, and of the health, comfort and safety of the inmates. The chairman may, at his discretion, call a special meeting of the committee on one day's notice, and shall do so on the written request of two members, stating the object thereof. The committee shall keep minutes of its proceedings and make a report thereof to the board at every regular meeting.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Section 6. The school committee shall, under the direction of the board, have charge of the educational work of the Institution, including the industrial department. It shall appoint all teachers, and instructors in industrial work; it shall approve of all school books before the same are introduced into the school; it shall see that the school is properly supplied with all articles requisite for the proper instruction of the pupils; it shall submit to the board any measure which in its opinion would advance the education of the pupils. It shall carefully examine the monthly

salary list of the teachers and instructors and all bills for educational supplies before presenting them to the board for payment, and no such bill shall be presented to the board unless certified to by a member of the committee in writing; it shall purchase such articles as may be required for the use of the Institution in its department; it shall have charge of the admission and dismissal of pupils. It shall be its duty to enforce all educational regulations in the Institution, to punish any infraction thereof, to see that proper discipline is maintained in the school rooms; it shall provide for an annual examination of the pupils. The principal shall be a member of the school committee and shall act as its secretary. The chairman may call a special meeting of the committee on one day's notice, and shall do so on the written request of two members of the committee, stating the object thereof. The committee shall keep regular minutes of its proceedings and make a report thereof to the board at every regular meeting.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Section 7. The finance committee shall, under the direction of the board, have charge of the finances of the Association, and shall see to the insurance of its property, and shall in conjunction with the treasurer, make such investments as the board may authorize and examine and audit the treasurer's annual account. It shall make a detailed report of the condition of the finances of the Association whenever requested. It shall make up for the annual meeting of the Association the budget for the ensuing year, which shall be incorporated in the report of the board, and shall before that meeting submit to the president a detailed statement of the financial transactions of the Association during the preceding year.

THE LIBRARY AND ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Section 8. The library and entertainment committee shall have general charge of the library and supervision over the librarian. It shall provide for the suitable entertainment and recreation of the pupils.

THE PRINCIPAL.

Section 9. The Institution shall be under the direct management and supervision of a principal who shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees. He shall be its responsible representative, and shall be accountable to it and to its committees for the orderly management of all departments of the Institution. His duties shall be more particularly defined by the Board of Trustees and its committees, and he shall be at all times subject to their instructions.

ARTICLE V.—OF FUNDS.

Section 1. None of the funds of the Association shall be paid out except upon order of the board or its executive committee, and then only upon warrant of its president and treasurer, duly countersigned by the secretary. In the case of the inability or absence of the president, such warrants shall be signed by the first or second vice-president, and in the case of the absence or inability of the secretary, it shall be countersigned by the chairman of the finance committee.

ARTICLE VI.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Section 1. Order of business for the meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Reports by the chair.
3. Treasurer's report.

4. Reports of standing committees.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Nomination and election of members.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.

§ 2. Order of business for annual meetings of the Association shall be as follows :

1. Reading of the minutes.
2. Annual report of the Board of Trustees.
3. Reports of special committees.
4. Election of trustees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Trustees by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided that the general form of the proposed amendment shall have been embodied in the notice of the said meeting and sent to all the members of the board at least one week before the meeting.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF "THE ASSOCIATION FOR
THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES" TO
BECOME A BODY CORPORATE.

The subscribers being of full age, citizens of the United States and citizens of and residents within the State of New York, hereby certify that they desire to associate themselves together for benevolent, charitable and scientific purposes hereinafter expressed; and that they and their successors may become a body politic and corporate under and by virtue of the act of the Legislature of the State of New York for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies, passed April 12, 1848, and the acts amendatory thereof, they do hereby, in compliance with the same acts, make, sign and acknowledge this certificate in writing as follows, to wit:

Firstly.

The name and title by which such society shall be known in law is "The Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes."

Secondly.

The business thereof shall be conducted in the city and county of New York.

Thirdly.

The particular business and objects thereof shall be:

To introduce the articulate method of instructing deaf-mutes as practiced in Germany, by the establishment of an institution based upon the Eclectic system.

To provide for the instruction and support of poor deaf-mutes.

Fourthly.

The trustees of such society shall be fifteen in number.

Fifthly.

The names of the trustees of such society for the first year of its existence as a corporation are as follows: Mark Blumenthal, Isaac Rosenfeld, Jacob Silberman, Cornelius Rose, Adolphus G. Mandel, Isaac S. Solomon, S. D. Rosenbaum, Lewis J. Phillips, Philip Frankenheimer, Jonas Sonneborn, I. Solis Ritterband, James H. Hoffman, S. M. Peyser, Siegmund T. Meyer, Leopold Bamberger.

In witness whereof they have hereunto set their hands and seals at the city of New York, this 7th day of January, 1869.

[L. s.] MARK BLUMENTHAL.

[L. s.] L. J. PHILLIPS.

[L. s.] JACOB SILBERMAN.

[L. s.] JAMES H. HOFFMAN.

[L. s.] CORNELIUS ROSE.

[L. s.] ISAAC ROSENFELD.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, before me personally appeared Mark Blumenthal, Lewis J. Phillips, Jacob Silberman, James H. Hoffman, Cornelius Rose and Isaac Rosenfeld, to me known to be the individuals described in and who execute the foregoing certificate and severally acknowledged to me that they signed and executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

MYER S. ISAACS,

Notary Public, New York City.

ENDORSEMENT.

I approve of the within certificate as to its form and manner of execution, and consent that it be filed in the offices of the Secretary of the State of New York and clerk of the city and county of New York.

Dated New York, January 8, 1869.

D. P. INGRAHAM,

Justice.

(Filed January 11, 1869.)

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original certificate of incorporation of The Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, with the acknowledgement thereto annexed, filed in this office on the ninth day of January, 1869, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said certificate.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

D. WILLERS, JR.

Deputy Secretary of State.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

I, Charles E. Loew, clerk of the said city and county, and clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said county, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original certificate of incorporation of The Association for the Improved Instruction of

Deaf-Mutes on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, this 11th day of January, 1869.

CHAS. E. LOEW,

Clerk.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK RELATIVE TO THE CARE
AND EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

CHAPTER 325.

AN ACT to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years, as amended April twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Passed April 25, 1862.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this state, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of such town, or of any supervisor of the county where such child may be, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

§ 2. Any person, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child, within this state, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseer of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisors, if satisfied that the parents or natural protectors

of such child are, or such child is, in indigent circumstances, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

§ 3. The children placed in said institution, in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars each per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the director of said institution shall find, as to any such child, that it is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expense for the board, tuition and clothing of such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institution, not exceeding the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses, for the support of the poor of the county from which said child shall be received; and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of said institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 725.

AN ACT to increase the compensation authorized by an act entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years," passed April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Passed April 24, 1867.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The expenses of the board, tuition and clothing of the children under the age of twelve years placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, pursuant to the provisions of the third and fourth sections of chapter three hundred and twenty-five, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall, until otherwise directed by law, be estimated at the rate of two hundred and thirty dollars per capita, instead of the amount therein provided.

§ 2. This act shall take effect September first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[Extract from chapter 552, Laws of 1864, title 1, section 8.]

Every indigent person, resident of this state, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or if an orphan, whose nearest friend, shall have been resident in this state for three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received, if deaf and dumb, in the Institution for Deaf and Dumb; provided his or her application be approved by the superintendent of public instruction; and in those cases where, in his opinion, absolute indigence is not estab-

lished, he may approve of such application, and at the same time may impose conditions whereby some proportionate share of the expenses of educating and clothing such pupils shall be paid in the treasury by their parents, guardians or friends, in such way and manner, and at such time or times as he shall designate, which condition he may subsequently modify as he shall deem expedient.

CHAPTER 180.

AN ACT relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes.

Passed April 12, 1875; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections one and two an an act entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twenty years," passed April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, are severally hereby amended by adding to and inserting therein after the words "New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" whenever the same occur in said sections, respectively, the words following, viz., "or the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes."

§ 2. All provisions of law now existing, fixing the expense of the board, tuition and clothing of children under twelve years, placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, shall apply to children who may, from time to time be placed in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, in the same manner and with like effect as if said last-mentioned institution had also been originally named in the acts fixing such compensation, and as if said acts had provided for the payment thereof to the institution last-mentioned, and the bills

therefor, promptly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of the last-mentioned institution, shall be paid to said institution by the counties respectively from which such children were severally received, and the county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 3. Sections nine and ten of title one of an act entitled “An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to the public instruction,” passed May second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, are hereby amended, so that the same shall extend and apply to the said “Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes,” in the like manner and with the like effect as if the said last-mentioned institution, as well as the other therein mentioned, had originally been named in the said sections respectively.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 213.

AN ACT relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Passed April 29, 1875; three-fifths being present.

Section 1. Section one of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled “An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years, as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, and chapter

five hundred and forty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one," is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this state or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of the town, or of the supervisors of said county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the state for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 2. Section two of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, and chapter five hundred and forty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child, within this state, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years may make application to the overseer of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof, that the health, morals or comforts of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of

Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the state for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 3. Sections three and four of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 3. The children placed in said institutions, in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars each per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of the institution, to which a child has been sent, shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expenses for board, tuition and clothing for such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institutions not exceeding the amount of three hundred dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are the other expenses of the county from which such children shall be received; and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal or one of the officers of the institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper authorities.

§ 5. Sections nine and ten of title one of chapter five hundred and fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the several acts relating to public instruction," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 9. Every person resident in this state, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or if an orphan, whose nearest friend shall have been a resident in this state for the

three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received into one of the following-named institutions, viz.: The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes; the LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in this state for the education of deaf-mutes,* either of the institutions aforesaid shall be provided with board, lodging and tuition, and the directors of said institution shall receive for each pupil so provided for the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, in quarterly payments, to be paid by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the treasurer of said institution, on his presenting a bill showing the actual time and number of such pupils attending the institution, and which bill shall be signed by the president and secretary of the institution, and verified by their oaths. The regular term of instruction of such pupils shall be five years; but the superintendent of public instruction may, in his discretion, extend the term of any pupil for a period not exceeding three years. The pupils provided for in this and the preceding section of this title shall be designated state pupils, and all the existing provisions of law applicable to state pupils now in said institution shall apply to pupils herein provided for.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

*So in the original.

CHAPTER 36.

AN ACT to further amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years (chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three)," passed April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved by the Governor, February 18, 1892; passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as heretofore amended, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child, within this state, over the age of five years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseer of the poor of any town or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing, by satisfactory affidavit or other proof, that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the LeCouteulx Saint Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in the Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf at Albany, or in any institution in the state for the education of deaf-mutes, as to which the board of state charities

shall have made and filed with the superintendent of public instruction a certificate to the effect that said institution has been duly organized and is prepared for the reception and instruction of such pupils.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

REGULATIONS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

I. The medical board shall consist of five members, to-wit: the regular attending physician, an oculist and aurist, a dermatologist, a surgeon, a consulting physician and the chairman of the house committee of the Board of Trustees. The latter shall be chairman of the medical board.

II. The members of this board shall be appointed annually by the Board of Trustees during the month of January in each year, and shall hold their office during the pleasure of the Board of Trustees. There shall also be appointed a regular dentist to the institution.

III. The duties of the attending physician shall be:

1. To promptly examine each proposed pupil, and report as to his acceptability to the principal.

2. To visit the Institution upon Monday and Friday of each week.

3. To make such an examination of each pupil during the month of October in each year, and at such intervals thereafter as shall, in his opinion and the opinion of the medical board, be necessary to properly safeguard the health of the pupils. There shall, however, be not less than three such examinations during each school year.

4. To keep, or cause to be kept, in a book to be provided for that purpose, an accurate record of the medical condition of each pupil in the Institution, showing his condition at entrance and at each examination held as above provided for, together with such

additional data and information as shall make said book an accurate medical history of each of said pupils.

5. To investigate any cases of disease or illness occurring within the Institution in pupils or other inmates, and to take such measures as may be proper to protect the health of the pupils and inmates of the Institution.

6. To examine into and take measures to safeguard the sanitary condition of the Institution and its inmates.

7. To make a report to the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the medical and sanitary condition of the Institution and its pupils.

IV. It shall be the duty of the aurist to promptly examine each admitted pupil and to cause the result of his examination to be incorporated in the medical records of the Institution. He shall also take such measures to improve the conditions of the organs of the pupils examined by him as his investigation shall show to be proper, provided there is no objection made by the parent or guardian after due notice.

V. It shall be the duty of the various specialist members of the medical board to attend such cases as shall lie within their province; these cases shall be sent to them by the attending physician whenever in his opinion their services shall be required.

VI. There shall be a meeting of the medical board during the month of February in each year, the exact date of which shall be fixed by the chairman. There shall be meetings of the medical board at such other times as the chairman shall consider necessary. A meeting of the board shall be called at any time by the chairman at the request of any two of its members.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. This Institution is intended for children who are either entirely or partially deaf, in consequence of congenital or adventitious deafness, and who can not be educated in common schools.

2. Candidates for admission must be over 5 and under 14 years of age, of ordinary intelligence and constitutional vigor, and free from contagious disease. They must pass a satisfactory medical examination regarding these points.

3. Pay pupils are charged \$300 for the scholastic year, payable semiannually in advance. This sum provides for tuition, board, washing and medical treatment in ordinary cases of sickness. Pay pupils who do not board and lodge in the Institution are charged \$225 a year.

4. Pupils between the ages of 5 and 12 years to be supported at public expense are admitted to the Institution by a certificate from the county supervisor. Those over 12 must procure, either directly or through the principal of the Institution, a certificate from the Commissioner of Education at Albany. Blanks and all information as to these requirements will be cheerfully furnished on application to the principal.

5. All pay pupils entering the Institution are admitted for the current school year. No deduction will be made from the annual charge in consequence of absence or on any account whatsoever, nor will the tuition fee, or any portion thereof, be refunded in case of withdrawal of pupils before the expiration of the school term.

6. The Board of Trustees reserves to itself and its officers the right to dismiss any pupil.

7. The regular scholastic work of the school extends from the first Wednesday in September to the third Wednesday in June. The school building is open all the year round.

8. All inquiries and applications for the admission of pupils must be made to the principal at the Institution.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.	Hon. Samuel Greenbaum.
Hon. Charles C. Burlingham.	Dr. Abraham Jacobi.
James C. Colgate, Esq.	Hon. Eugene A. Philbin.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Names of regular members printed in italics are paying members.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Asiel, E.	Budge, Henry
Astor, Col. J. J.	Cahn, Leopold
August, Elias	Chaim, Dr. L. M.
August, George	Cohen, Henry
Baer, Morris B.	Cornell, J. M.
Bernheim, Charles L.	Einstein, Hon. Edwin
Bliss, Hon. Cornelius N.	Einstein, David L.
Blumenthal, Mrs. George	Fischel, Jacob
Blumenthal, George	Glazier, Simon W.
Blumenthal, August	Goldman, Mrs. M.
Bonn, William B.	Goldman, Marcus
Brown, Levi L.	Goldsmith, Daniel

Goldsmith, Louis
Grissler, Gottlieb
Guggenheim, Daniel
Hammerslough, Edward
Hammerslough, Julius
Heidelbach, Alfred S.
Heilbrun, Adolph
Herrmann, Nathan
Herzog, Max
Ickelheimer, Henry R.
Juilliard, A. D.
Kohn, Julius A.
Krohn, Franz
Levy, Samuel
Lewisohn, Adolph
Loth, Joseph
MacLean, A.
Mandel, Leon
Mandell, Kaufmann
Marshall, Louis
Mertens, William
Meyer, Max
Munzesheimer, H.
Nathan, Max
Nathan, Harmon H.
Naumberg, E.
Neustadt, Sigmund
Phillips, Lewis J.
Rosenbaum, S. D.

Rothfeld, Sol.
Rothschild, Ludwig
Rothschild, Jacob
Rothschild, William
Rothschild, V. Henry
Sachs, Samuel
Schiff, Jacob H.
Schiffer, L. G.
Schoolherr, Louis
Seeberger, Louis
Shephard, Fred. M.
Sidenberg, Henry
Siedenbergh, Rhinehard
Speyer, James
Smith, John L.
Stein, A. N.
Stieglitz, Edward
Straus, Hon. Oscar S.
Strauss, Adolph
Tefft, William E.
Townsend, F. R.
Vietor, George F.
Warburg, F. M.
Weill, Alexander
Wendell, Jacob
Wiemuth, Carl
Yankauer, E.
Zucker, Alfred

PATRONS.

Arnstein, Eugene	Lehman, Arthur
Binger, G.	Lehman, Mrs. Mayer
Borg, Simon	Lehman, Meyer H.
Calman, Henry L.	Lehman, S. M.
Cohen, Mrs. B.	Levine, Julius
Dreyfuss, Ludwig	Lewisohn, Jesse
Goldman, Henry	Limburger, Richard
Goldenberg, Samuel L.	Loeb, James
Harrison, Hon. F. Burton	Mayer, Otto L.
Harrison, Mrs. F. Burton	Morgenthau, H.
Harrison, Miss Virginia	Mosenthal, Herrmann
Heimerdinger, J. E.	Myers, Nathaniel
Heinsheimer, Louis A.	Platzek, M. Warley
Heyman, Samuel	Plaut, Albert
Hirsch, Samuel	Sachs, Harry
Hirschhorn, Charles	Sachs, Mrs. S.
Hough, Charles M.	Schiff, Mortimer L.
Housman, Clarence J.	Sielcken, Herman
Knapp, H. K.	Stern, Mrs. B.
Kaufmann, Baruch	Sternbach, Sidney M.
Lauterbach, Edward	Stine, Mrs. Marcus
Lehman, Emanuel	Straus, Nathan

REGULAR MEMBERS.

Achelis, Frederick	<i>Ansbacher, A. B.</i>
Adler, Felix	August, Daniel
Allen, Charles G.	Bamberger, Herrmann
<i>Altman, Benjamin</i>	<i>Bamberger, Louis</i>

- Banner, S. Morrill*
Benjamin, Eugene S.
Bernhard, Abraham
Bernheim, Isaac J.
Bernheim, Mrs. Henry C.
Bernheim, Henry C.
Bernheim, Julius
Bernheimer, Jerome
Bernheimer, Miss Rosie
Bien, Julius
Blum, Albert
Blum, H. L.
Blum, Edward C.
Blumenthal, Dr. M.
Blumenthal, Albert
Boskowitz, Adolph
Brill, Maurice
Bruhl, Mrs. M.
Buchman, Albert
Calman, Charles
Calman, Mrs. E.
Calman, Albert
Carlebach, Emil
Carr, H. J.
Cohen, S. M.
Cohen, Mrs. J. G.
Cohn, A.
Demuth, William
Delafield, Lewis L.
Delafield, Mrs. Lewis L.
Delafield, Frederick P.
Dittman, Henry I.
Dittman, Charles
Dormitzer, Henry
Dreyfus, Miss Jennie M.
Dryfoos, Louis
Ehrmann, Ernest
Eidlitz, Otto M.
Einstein, Mrs. David L.
Ellinger, Max
Ellinger, Ludwig
Eppinger, I.
Erdmann, Albert J.
Erdmann, William
Fatman, S. A.
Fatman, Morris
Fatman, Mrs. Morris
Fechheimer, S. M.
Fleischman, Marco
Frankel, Simon
Frankfort, M.
Frankenberg, David
Frankenheimer, L. S.
Frankenheimer, Max
Frankenheimer, Miss R.
Frankenthal, M. M.
Frankfield, A.
Fried, Samson
Friedman, A.
Friend, Mrs. S.

Fries, Charles

Fuld, Felix

Fuld, Julius

Gernsheim, Michael

Glazier, Henry I.

Goldman, Dr. Julius

Goldschmidt, Gus A.

Goldschmidt, Mrs. S. P.

Goodhart, Mrs. P. J.

Goodhart, P. J.

Gottheil, Paul

Gottheil, Leon

Greene, David

Greene, Dr. R. H.

Greenbaum, D. S.

Gruntal, B. H.

Gruver, E. A.

Guggenheim, Mrs. S. R.

Guggenheim, S.

Guggenheimer, Charles S.

Guiterman, Rudolph

Hahlo, Herman

Halff, M. L.

Hall, Mrs. William R.

Hamburger, Isaac

Hammerslough, Samuel

Hart, Abraham

Hays, Miss C.

Hecht, Myer

Heilbronn, J.

Hendricks, Miss Eleanor

Henriques, Clarence A.

Henry, Miss Florence

Herrmann, Adolph

Herzfeld, F. H.

Herrmann, Milton C.

Herrmann, Isaac

Herzog, Edward N.

Herzog, Paul M.

Herzog, Oscar

Herzog, Arthur

Hesslein, S. A.

Hochstadter, Harry G.

Hoffman, Alex. E.

Hoffman, F. B.

Hollander, B.

Honig, I.

Hornthal, L. M.

Horwitz, Otto

Isaacs, David I.

Jaeckel, Hugo

Jaffe, Otto M.

Jonas, L. A.

Josephthal, Louis M.

Kahn, Moses

Kaufmann, Mrs. B.

Kaufmann, Gottlieb

Kaufmann, Charles

Kaufmann, A. L.

Kaufmann, Julius

- Kayser, Max
King, Samuel J.
Klaber, Adolph
Knapp, Dr. H.
Kohlman, Charles
Kohn, Dr. Samuel
Kramer, L. N.
Kridel, A. M.
Lachman, Samson
Langeloth, I.
Lehman, Irving
Lehman, Philip
Levenson, Louis
Levi, Berthold
Levy, Adolph
Lery, Felix H.
Levy, L.
Lery, Samuel
Lery, William L.
Lewisohn, Walter
Lichtenauer, Joseph M.
Lichtenstein, S. K.
Limburger, Ernest A.
Limburger, Herbert R.
Loeb, Fred L.
Loeb, Solomon
Loeb, Miss R.
Loewenthal, Julius
Lopez, Manuel
Lorsch, Edwin S.
Lorsch, Arthur S.
Lorsch, Henry
Lowenstein, B.
Lowenstein, Leon B.
MacVeagh, Charles
Mainzer, Mrs. B.
Marks, Fred W.
Marks, Marcus M.
Mayer, S. W.
Mayer, Edwin
Mendel, M. W.
Meyer, Eugene, Jr.
Minzesheimer, Mrs. Charles
Morrison, Ed.
Mosenthal, Philip J.
Moses, Sol.
Nathan, Mrs. H.
Nathan, Harold
Neuberger, Benno
Neukirch, Charles
Neustadter, Henry
Newman, Henry
Nuboer, F. W.
Oberndorf, David
Ollesheimer, Henry
Oppenheimer, Max
Parker, Willard, Jr.
Peck, Leopold
Peck, Alfred L.
Peck, Carl E.

Pfeiffer, Adolph	<i>Scholle, Albert H.</i>
Prochownick, Adolph	<i>Schram, Louis B.</i>
Ranger, Sol.	<i>Seligman, Mrs. Maurice</i>
<i>Reckendorfer, S. J.</i>	<i>Seligman, Maurice</i>
Rice, Henry	<i>Seligman, Mrs. Jesse</i>
Rose, Cornelius	<i>Seligman, Alfred L.</i>
Rosenbaum, H. C.	<i>Seeligman, Louis F.</i>
Rosenbaum, Mrs. S.	<i>Shenfield, Abr.</i>
<i>Rosenberg, W.</i>	<i>Sidenberg, Gustavus</i>
Rosenblatt, Leo G.	<i>Sidenberg, Richard</i>
Rosenblatt, Mrs. Leo G.	<i>Simon, J. R.</i>
<i>Rosenfeld, George</i>	<i>Sinsheimer, Leopold</i>
<i>Rosenfeld, Mrs. Isaac</i>	<i>Sondheim, Mrs. Eugene</i>
<i>Rosenfeld, William I.</i>	<i>Sondheim, Phineas</i>
<i>Rossin, A. S.</i>	<i>Sonneborn, Jonas</i>
<i>Rossin, Morris</i>	<i>Spiegelberg, Levi</i>
<i>Rothschild, Louis F.</i>	<i>Spiegelberg, James E.</i>
<i>Rothschild, Mrs. M.</i>	<i>Stein, Louis N.</i>
<i>Rothschild, Maurice</i>	<i>Steinhardt, Jacob</i>
<i>Rothschild, S. F.</i>	<i>Steinman, Karl</i>
<i>Rothschild, Harry S.</i>	<i>Stern, Mrs. Isaac</i>
Russak, Frank	<i>Stern, Isaac</i>
<i>Sachs, Dr. Julius</i>	<i>Stern, Leopold</i>
<i>Samson, Felix</i>	<i>Stieglitz, Alfred</i>
<i>Schafer, Leonard</i>	<i>Stix, Otto L.</i>
<i>Schafer, Samuel M.</i>	<i>Strasburger, Louis</i>
<i>Scheftel, A.</i>	<i>Strauss, Albert</i>
<i>Scheuer, Maurice</i>	<i>Strauss, Frederick</i>
<i>Scheuerman, Henry L.</i>	<i>Strouse, Clarence A.</i>
<i>Schicle, Louis</i>	<i>Strouse, Ned</i>

*Sykes, Miss Sophie**Thalmann, Ernst**Thalmann, Mrs. Ernst**Thalmessinger, M.**Thaw, H. K.**Traub, Sol.**Thompson, P. F.**Tuska, Benjamin**Ulmann, Bernhard**Ullmann, E. S.**Untermeyer, Mrs. Maurice**Wallach, Isqac**Walter, Philip**Wehle, Theo.**Weil, Leon**Weinberg, Mrs. Charles**Wimpfheimer, Charles**Weibusch, Charles F.**Wolff, Mrs. F. R.**Wormser, Abraham**Zinn, Adolph*

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF
SOCIETIES
FOR THE
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO
CHILDREN AND ANIMALS
OF NEW YORK STATE
Held at Albany, 1903

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 15, 1904

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1904



ELBRIDGE T. GERRY

Ex-President New York State Convention of Societies for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Children and Animals.

HON. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

The President of the New York State Convention of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals since its organization in 1890. Finding that he was unable longer to give personal attention to the many details of the office, Mr. Gerry retired at the last Convention. The work of protecting animals and children from cruelty and abuse has had the warm active support of Mr. Gerry since the idea was first introduced into this country by his personal friend, the late Henry Bergh. These gentlemen were associated together in the organization of the first Society—The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1866—and when formed Mr. Gerry was elected Vice-President and the Counsel of the Society. In 1874 Mr. Bergh and Mr. Gerry organized the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the world—The New York Society—and a few years thereafter (in 1879), Mr. Gerry was elected its President, which office he held for twenty years.

It was he who originated or formulated nearly all of the laws in relation to anti-cruelty, both to animals and children, and also many others along humanitarian lines. He has given himself—his time, ability and money—in furthering the work as carried on in this State against the cruel and abusive use of either child or animal.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION FOR 1904

President

ROBERT J. WILKIN, No. 164 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary

H. CLAY PRESTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

Treasurer

WILBUR S. PECK, No. 3 Granger Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Vice-Presidents

WM. O. STILLMAN, M. D.....	278 State St., Albany, N. Y.
THOMAS J. BELL.....	Auburn, N. Y.
MRS. L. L. TOZIER.....	Batavia, N. Y.
Z. BENNETT PHELPS.....	Binghamton, N. Y.
HENRY R. JONES.....	105 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn, N. Y.
DEWITT CLINTON.....	39 Erie St., Buffalo, N. Y.
F. H. BUTLER.....	62 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
G. POMEROY KEESE.....	Cooperstown, N. Y.
CALVIN P. WALRAD.....	Cortland, N. Y.
CHARLES LATTIN.....	Elmira, N. Y.
THOMAS HUNTER.....	Fulton, N. Y.
R. MARKWICK.....	Gouverneur, N. Y.
STEPHEN HOLLANDS.....	Hornellsville, N. Y.
W. HAZLITT SMITH.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
REV. CHARLES M. HALL.....	Kingston, N. Y.
JAMES L. WEEKS.....	Jamestown, N. Y.
P. N. EATON.....	Lancaster, N. Y.
F. J. SAWYER.....	Lockport, N. Y.
JOHN D. LINDSAY.....	297 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.
GEORGE T. BONNER.....	11 York Ave., New Brighton, N. Y.
GEORGE W. PETERS.....	41 Smith St., Newburgh, N. Y.
ALFRED BRIDGEMAN.....	49 Smith St., Newburgh, N. Y.
CHARLES H. BOND.....	Oswego, N. Y.
CLINTON S. ARNOLD.....	Ossining, N. Y.
HENRY W. BULLARD.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
J. DuBOIS CARPENTER.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
REV. A. L. BYRON-CURTISS.....	Rome, N. Y.
J. B. Y. WARNER.....	Rochester, N. Y.
HON. GEO. A. CARNAHAN.....	Rochester, N. Y.
JOHN McENTEE.....	Rondout, N. Y.
JOHN W. TRUESDELL.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
W. S. PECK.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
HON. JOSEPH P. GILSON.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
MAJOR P. W. BAILEY.....	Seneca Falls, N. Y.
F. D. ROTH.....	Watertown, N. Y.
DR. G. B. BALCH.....	136 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Executive Committee

President, Secretary and Treasurer *ex officio*.

Clinton S. Arnold, Ossining.

George A. Carnahan, Rochester.

Committee on Legislation**FOR CHILDREN**

John D. Lindsay, New York.

Fillmore M. Smith, Syracuse.

Howard A. Smith, Rochester.

FOR ANIMALS

Raymond B. Arnot, Rochester.

George W. Peters, Newburgh.

Auditors

Justin Seubert, Syracuse.

A. Abraham, Brooklyn.

Special Committee on Humane Education and Extension

Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss, Rome.

Mrs. J. W. Truesdell, Syracuse.

Mrs. H. Clay Preston, Binghamton.

Mrs. Arthur J. Wells, Syracuse.

1903

LIST OF DELEGATES PRESENT AT CONVENTION AT ALBANY, N. Y.

Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society	(Albany)	William O. Stillman, M. D. N. J. Walker. Mrs. Melvie A. Clayton.
Broome Co. S. P. C. A.	(Binghamton)	H. Clay Preston.
Broome Co. S. P. C. C.	(Binghamton)	Mrs. H. Clay Preston. Mrs. F. W. Grummond.
Elmira S. P. C. C. and A.	(Elmira)	No representative.
Cayuga Co. S. P. C. A.	(Auburn)	No representative.
Cortland S. P. C. A.	(Cortland)	No representative.
Chautauqua Co. S. P. C. C.	(Jamestown)	No representative.
Poughkeepsie S. P. C. C.		No representative.
Poughkeepsie S. P. C. A.		No representative.
Erie Co. S. P. C. A.	(Buffalo)	No representative.
Lancaster Branch Erie Co. S. P. C. A.	(Lancaster)	No representative.
Queens City S. P. C. C.	(Buffalo)	No representative.
Jefferson Co. S. P. C. C.	(Watertown)	No representative.
Brooklyn S. P. C. C.	(Brooklyn)	Walter F. Prince. Robert J. Wilkin.
Humane Society P. C. A.	(Rochester)	Nelson Millard. J. B. Y. Warner.
Rochester S. P. C. C.	(Rochester)	William A. Killip.
New York S. P. C. C.	(New York City)	John D. Lindsay. E. Fellows Jenkins. Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry.
Niagara Co. S. P. C. C. and A.	(Lockport)	No representative.
National Animal Protective League	(New York)	No representative.
Newburgh S. P. C. A.	(Newburgh)	No representative.
Newburgh S. P. C. C.	(Newburgh)	No representative.
Syracuse S. P. C. C.	(Syracuse)	Fillmore M. Smith.
Central N. Y. S. P. C. A.	(Syracuse)	Dr. M. J. Henderson. O. Robinson Casey. Wilbur S. Peck.
Woman's Auxiliary	(Syracuse)	No representative.
Oswego S. P. C. C. and A.	(Oswego)	No representative.
Utica S. P. C. C.	(Utica)	No representative.
Fulton S. P. C. C. and A.	(Fulton)	No representative.
Stevens S. P. C. A.	(Rome)	No representative.

Gustavus Swan S. P. C. C.	(Rome)	Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss.
Richmond Co. S. P. C. C.		
	(New Brighton)	No representative.
Rockland Co. S. P. C. A.	(Nyack)	No representative.
Saratoga S. P. C. C.	(Saratoga)	No representative.
St. Lawrence Co. S. P. C. C.		
	(Gouverneur)	No representative.
Ulster Co. S. P. C. A.	(Rondout)	No representative.
Ulster Co. S. P. C. C.		No representative.
Westchester Co. S. P. C. C.	(Yonkers)	G. B. Balch, M. D.
Ossining Branch American S. P. C. A.		
	(Ossining)	No representative.
Schenectady Branch Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society		
	(Schenectady)	C. M. Abbott. C. L. Prince.
Seneca Co. S. P. C. C. and A.		
	(Seneca Falls)	No representative.
Genesee Co. Humane Society		
	(Batavia)	Mrs. Emily A. Tozier. Mrs. Jennie C. Baker.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 38

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 15, 1904.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF

Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals

OF

NEW YORK STATE

1903

The Convention was called to order in Humane Hall of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, corner of Eagle and Howard Streets, Albany, New York, on Wednesday, October 7th, 1903, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., by President Elbridge T. Gerry of New York City, who welcomed the delegates from the various Societies who were present.

After the call of the roll and the setting of the time for the Convention's sessions, the President appointed O. Robinson Casey of Syracuse, N. J. Walker of Albany and G. B. Balch of Yonkers, the Committee on Credentials.

H. Clay Preston of Binghamton was appointed Press Secretary.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with, they having been printed in the Proceedings and distributed, and the Secretary's report was presented, and was as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Little did your Secretary imagine when the first suggestion was made for the organization of this Convention, that to him would fall the lot of being its Secretary practically from its inception in 1890, but such is the case and I have seen, in that time, the work well organized throughout the State, and in nearly every county, either a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, sometimes both, or a humane committee established and in working order. Much has been done, but there is still much to do, and struggling societies in the smaller municipalities need to be strengthened, need to be enthused and encouraged, if the best protection is to be given to the ill-treated child or the dumb animal.

In looking over the long years since the first meeting of the Convention in 1890, when the plan and scope then outlined was settled upon, it would be well for a moment to revert to the report of the Committee who drafted the form of the organization in the following manner:

1. The Committee recommend that the Convention of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty in New York State be made permanent.

2. That the Annual Convention be held in October in each year and that the place of meeting be designated at the previous Convention, and

3. That the Officers be a President, no less than fifteen Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer and an Executive Committee.

Thirteen Conventions have been held; at Albany, the State Capital, in 1890, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1902 (six times); at Syracuse, in 1891, 1898 (twice); at Buffalo, in 1892, 1899, 1901 (three times), and at Rochester, in 1893 and 1900 (twice).

At each one of these, the Mayor of the City, or other distinguished public officer welcomed the delegates and wished them

God-speed in their work and certainly the work accomplished has been great, indeed.

. Looking over the period we find :

1. The agitation for the regulation of lying-in establishments, conducted by mid-wives, the professional boarding of infants and the annihilation of the old fashioned " baby farm."

2. The prevention of the commitment of juvenile offenders to prisons as punishment.

3. The establishing on a proper basis of the taking of the statements of young children in trials.

4. The enactment of laws first permitting and finally compelling the private trials of children's cases.

5. The more humane treatment of lost children and their care.

6. The giving of preference where children were concerned to cases in all courts in the State, and finally in the establishment of the beneficent legislation regarding children's courts.

7. The age of consent, the great protection for female children, has been successively raised from a low to a higher plane, so that today the protecting arm of the law reaches out over all girls under eighteen years.

8. The perfecting of the marriage laws.

9. The necessity for immediately reporting all infants with sore eyes, so as to insure their prompt medical treatment.

10. The calling attention to the abuse of the insurance on the lives of children.

11. The State regulation of the use of children in theatrical performances.

12. The stoppage of the sale of tobacco, cigarettes, etc., to children.

13. The discussion of the Curfew Law.

14. The indiscriminate and careless placing out of children in families both within and without the State, regardless of the interests of the child.

15. The consideration of methods to reach out and secure a proper regard and treatment for wife and children by truant husbands and fathers.

16. The regulation of the employment of children in factories, and also in mercantile establishments.

17. The agitation for the succor of the wives and children of male prisoners while confined.

18. The inquiry regarding the hasty and ill-advised turning out of the Indian children from State care.

And then on the side of our animal friends :

1. The agitation, discussion and legislation condemning the shooting of harmless pigeons for sport.

2. The investigation and prosecution of cruelty to animals along the canals.

3. The discussions regarding glanders and dishorning.

4. The legislation regarding the better care and licensing of dogs in cities.

5. The introduction of improved dog-pounds.

6. The investigation and agitation regarding the transit of animals on railroads where many thousands of sheep and hogs were found dead at the end of the trip and where other thousands of these small animals were found seriously injured.

7. The condemnation of the use of dead birds as decorations on ladies' hats.

8. The criticism and discouragement of the use of lever bits in horses' mouths.

9. The recommendation that docked horses in the summer time should be covered to protect them from the pest of flies.

And then as applying for the general good of all the organizations :

1. The organization and continuance of the Committee on Humane Education and Extension.

2. The formation of new societies for the prevention of cruelty.

3. The spreading of the work into the counties and the organization of Humane Committees.

4. The offering of prizes for essays to be competed for by the school children.

5. The protection of the directors and managers of Membership Corporations from personal liability.

6. The active work in securing the preaching of humane sermons in the several churches.

7. The action on the adjacent county law, and,

8. Finally the release from taxation of legacies which have been made for the benefit of these organizations and those of our solicitude.

What a grand list of achievements! What a beautiful record, to be pointed to with pride, of the efforts of this State organization, and, therefore, when I come to the end of thirteen years and review from our proceedings this list of betterments and efforts for betterment for our fellow man and for our humble friends, the beast and bird, I feel that although the work has been at times hard, at times inconvenient, still to feel that I have been enabled to be connected with an organization that can point to such an achievement, even though my position has only been in a very minor capacity, at the same time, I feel that I can with fullness of heart congratulate you on the success of your meetings.

When the Convention was organized there were eighteen societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, eighteen for the prevention of cruelty to children, and the strength of these societies was largely only evident in the length of their names, but now the Secretary's books show that there are nineteen societies distinctly for the prevention of cruelty to animals, twenty-four for the prevention of cruelty to children, one humane society that covers both objects, two societies whose chief aim is educational, and twenty-two humane committees formed in as many counties of the State.

The record is a good one, but it does not mean that the work can be laid down or that our meetings and efforts should cease; on the contrary so much good has been accomplished and there is so much work left for us to do, that we must buckle on the armor the tighter and still march on to greater accomplishments in this God-given work.

No reference to the subject would be complete without a public recognition of the work and services that have been

given by those sainted souls who have passed over to the Great Beyond, and forever laid down their work in this world. Extending over so short a period as the life of this Convention, the list is not long and we yet have left to us for usefulness many who established the Convention or have been its main supports and guides for advancement. The originator of the idea and joint signer of the call for the first Convention, Dr. Enoch V. Stoddard, at that time the President of the Rochester Humane Society; Col. E. A. Rockwood, whose whole soul was wrapped up in the work of the Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Buffalo; the reverend priest of the Catholic faith, whose presence was always an inspiration for renewed effort even under discouraging conditions, Rt. Rev. Bishop T. A. Hendricks of Rochester and more recently transferred to the see of the Philippine Islands, where he will, no doubt, continue the great work in which he was so interested in our State; the active, reliant, progressive President of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, Dr. W. O. Stillman, who has carried into the humane work the tenets of the great profession which he so much honors by his practice. And, then, that other great man, who today is the only one left who can feel the personal influence of that good and noble character, Henry Bergh, to whom he was the legal adviser and staunch friend, and who with Mr. Bergh fought the early and most difficult battles for the humane cause. A man whose greatness, even among those who like ourselves know him best and love him so much, is not fully appreciated now, but whose name and fame will go on and be remembered so long as the prevention of cruelty, as an idea, shall live. You know to whom I refer, the honored President of this Convention, Elbridge T. Gerry, who so long has stood at the head of the idea of humanity to dumb animals, kindness to children and the special care of the sick.

The work of the Secretary for the past year has been very materially interfered with by a change in his local position, and consequently much more would have been accomplished had the

time and opportunity been within his reach; he must now, however, lay down the work as your servant.

The expenses of the Secretary's office have been as follows:

FROM OCTOBER 15, 1902, TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

To Stationery, Printing, including the report of the	
proceedings	\$180 27
Express charges.....	18 60
Postage	71 08
Telegrams	87
Newspaper Reports of Meeting.....	2 20
Stenographer's Report of Meeting.....	51 10
Clerical hire	54 87
Collections on checks.....	55
Rent of typewriter.....	5 50
L. H. Hall, for literature.....	1 60
Whitehall & Hoag, badges.....	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$390 64
	<hr/>

1902.

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 9..Received from Wilbur S. Peck, Esq., Treas....	\$26 75
Nov. 13..Received from Wilbur S. Peck, Esq., Treas....	70 83

1903.

Jan. 8...Received from Wilbur S. Peck, Esq., Treas....	36 25
Feb. 10..Received from Wilbur S. Peck, Esq., Treas....	145 13
May 7..Received from Wilbur S. Peck, Esq., Treas....	63 16
Sept. 4..Received from Wilbur S. Peck, Esq., Treas....	14 55
Oct. 3..Received from Wilbur S. Peck, Esq., Treas....	33 97
	<hr/>
	\$390 64
	<hr/>

In closing, and in taking my retirement from your official list, let me say that I feel proud of the connection and in wishing you God-speed for even greater success in the future, I also ask God's blessings upon you, one and all.

ROBERT J. WILKIN,

Secretary.

No report was received from the Executive Committee as no business had been brought to their attention.

The report of the Representative Delegates to the American Humane Association's meeting was presented and stated that the meeting was held in the City of Albany shortly after the last Convention, and

I. That they attended the meeting and duly presented the following resolution as instructed by the Convention :

“Resolved, That this Convention disapproves of any movement for the incorporation of the American Humane Association, either locally or by the United States Congress, or of any reorganization of that Association with that end in view.”

II. That the question was discussed at length in the meeting and the proposition to incorporate the American Humane Association defeated. After which the representatives left the same shortly before its adjournment.

On motion, the report was received.

The chair appointed the Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss of Rome, E. Fellows Jenkins of New York and Dr. M. J. Henderson of Syracuse, the Committee on Nominations.

MATTERS RELATING TO CHILDREN.

The Committee on Legislation for Children presented its report, which showed that the following bills at the instance of the Committee had been presented and enacted by the Legislature, being

I. Section 291 of the Penal Code was amended to define “disorderly ” and “ungovernable ” children and to provide for their proper commitment.

LAWS OF 1903, CHAPTER 50.

2. Also Section 290 of the Penal Code was amended to prohibit purchases by junk dealers from children; thus putting a stop to furnishing a market for property stolen by small children.

LAWS OF 1903, CHAPTER 309.

3. Also the Charter of the New York Catholic Protectory was amended to include cases of "disorderly" and "ungovernable" children, who might be committed thereto.

LAWS OF 1903, CHAPTER 90.

4. Also Section 921 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was amended, authorizing the Justice of any Criminal Court when a child is committed to an institution pursuant to law, to order the arrest of the father to ascertain his ability to provide for the child.

LAWS OF 1903, CHAPTER 13.

5. Also the Brooklyn Children's Court Bill, providing for a Children's Court similar to that existing in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

LAWS OF 1903, CHAPTER 159.

6. Also Section 554 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was amended to permit the release of arrested children for minor offences on personal recognizance. The object of this Act was to prevent our Societies, other than in the City of Albany and cities of similar size, from being overcrowded by committals of newsboys and others for selling papers, etc., without licenses, ball playing and the like.

LAWS OF 1903, CHAPTER 329.

II. The following bills failed to become laws.

1. A bill introduced at the instance of your Committee to amend Chapter 370, Section 13, Subd. 8, Laws of 1899, being the Civil Service Law. As that law now stands, under the broad definition of "crime" established by the Penal Code a child who has been convicted of a violation of a city ordinance or of any minor offence is absolutely excluded under the Civil Service Law, forever thereafter from examination on application for an office. His Excellency Governor Odell vetoed this bill.

2. A bill (not introduced by your Committee) to amend Section 288 of the Penal Code by making it a *felony* to abandon or fail to support children. Your Committee were not in favor of its passage.

3. A bill introduced at the instance of the Secretary of the Mayor of New York, to create a Bureau of Licenses therein (of which he should be the head) and authorizing the transfer by the Mayor thereto of all matters relating to such licenses. It was vigorously and successfully opposed by your Committee upon the ground that its ambiguous language might authorize a claim for jurisdiction by such secretary over theatrical licenses, which is now vested by the Penal Code in the Mayor himself.

III. The following bills not introduced by your Committee became laws:

1. Amending Section 287 of the Penal Code by punishing with *imprisonment for seven years* parents or persons who are responsible for the abandonment of children under fourteen years of age.

LAWS OF 1903, CHAPTER 376.

2. Amending Section 291, Subd. 7, of the Penal Code by providing that cases of children under sixteen, accused of violation of law, *shall* be tried in separate court room.

LAWS OF 1903, CHAPTER 331.

3. Amending the General Corporation Law, by providing that any corporation maintaining a charitable, philanthropic or educational institution in this State, may have branch institutions in other States.

LAWS OF 1903, CHAPTER 178.

4. Amending Sections 483 and 11-a of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to Probation Officers.

LAWS OF 1903, CHAPTER 274.

LAWS OF 1903, CHAPTER 613.

5. The following so-called Child Labor Laws were passed at the instance of the University Settlement people. The bills intro-

duced were very crudely drawn and if passed as offered would have practically repealed some of the most valuable provisions of the Penal Code relating to children. The promoters of the measures, your Committee regret to say, were very persistent and obstinate in passing them; but the better sense of the Senate compelled recognition of the objection made by your Committee, and as amended and passed they will probably prove comparatively harmless. It is doubtful if they can be enforced in many respects; but the reformers are sanguine that they will be an educational lesson to the Board of Education, whose duty it will be to enforce the principal law relating to newsboys. Your Committee succeeded in procuring the passage of the Act already referred to, by which children arrested under this newsboy act may be admitted to bail by personal recognizance, instead of being sent to overcrowd the temporary shelter of our societies in the larger cities.

The report was received.

The report of the following Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were then read and generally showed active interest:

Mohawk and Hudson River (Albany and Troy); Broome County (Binghamton); Elmira; Chautauqua County (Jamestown), no report; Poughkeepsie; Queens City (Buffalo); Jefferson County (Watertown); Genesee County (Batavia); Brooklyn; Rochester; New York (this report was made by F. Fellows Jenkins, Superintendent); Niagara County (Lockport); Newburgh; Syracuse; Oswego; Utica (no report); Fulton; Gustavus Swan (Rome); Richmond County (no report); Saratoga Springs; St. Lawrence County (Gouverneur); Steuben County (Hornellsville); Seneca County (Seneca Falls, no report); Ulster County (no report); Otsego County (Cooperstown); Westchester County (Yonkers); Schenectady Branch of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society.

Also reports were presented from the Delaware County Committee at Delhi; Columbia County Committee at Hudson, and Lewis County Committee at Lowville.

John D. Lindsay of New York, Fillmore M. Smith of Syracuse and Howard A. Smith of Rochester were appointed as the new Committee on Legislation for Children.

At this point a recess was taken for lunch and when the Convention reconvened, Dr. W. O. Stillman, the President of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, delivered his address of welcome to the delegates present, which was responded to by Elbridge T. Gerry, the President of the Convention, as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Workers in the Cause of Humanity:

It is again my privilege briefly to lay before you the condition of our work, its history during the past year and its promise for the future. I shall begin with the past year.

The Legislature last winter enacted some laws which were beneficial in one sense and not so in another. As I predicted long since, the difficulty today is that earnest workers in the cause of humanity, whether in settlements or otherwise, often fail to qualify themselves by study and experience before undertaking to advise the Legislature what is required to be done. They take it for granted that because they do not understand the method of applying the law, therefore the law itself is defective and needs amendment; and with the very best impulses they rush wildly in with hasty legislation, far-reaching in its consequences, dangerous in its results, and too often defeating the very purpose of its introduction. Last year was no exception to this rule. Crude laws were introduced relative to children in factories, newsboys in cities, and a number of similar topics, which were pressed with great vigor by their advocates in the very face of objections showing the legislation asked for to be faulty and requiring a great deal of pruning and amendment. The history of these will appear more at large in the report of the Committee on Legislation, to which your earnest attention is invited. But I again repeat the warnings, so often uttered, of the necessity of vigilance being exercised in watching legislation on the subject of children, as

to the source from which it emanates, what its purport is, and what are the qualifications of those who ask for the enactments.

Our last Convention unanimously adopted a resolution disapproving of the western scheme for the creation of a national department of charity and prevention of cruelty. The matter came up in the American Humane Association, and although a motion was made and carried to postpone its consideration, an effort was again made to reconsider the matter and defeated with much difficulty. The scheme was a dangerous one. It proposed to create an additional department of the United States government for the purpose of dictating to States the laws they should pass for their own internal government on the subject of children and animals. Connected with this there was to be a commissioner, presumably with a salary, who was to advise and direct the whole subject everywhere, and our various societies throughout the States were to be guided and governed by this political appointee, in a manner subversive of the principles upon which our foundations rest and in utter disregard of the right of every sovereign State to regulate its own police affairs by appropriate legislation within its geographical limits. For bear in mind that the Court of Appeals of this State has definitely settled, as matter of law, the constitution of our Societies; they have been emphatically declared to be aids for the enforcement of the criminal law and nothing else. Consequently, they are the ones whose familiarity with the subject best qualifies them to determine as to the language, the scope and the nature of laws needed for the protection of children and of dumb animals. To place this power in the hands of one or more commissioners, located at Washington—political appointees, who of necessity cannot be familiar with every statute in every part of the Union—is in reality to invade rights which have existed since the foundation of the government, and, in my humble opinion, the plan should not be tolerated for a single moment. The States are well able to take care of themselves in the protection of their own children. Our system of intercommunication is such that no diffi-

culty whatever is experienced in the extending of that protection, even although the child may be temporarily without the State of its birth or adoption. Centralization of power in this respect would certainly be most dangerous and lead to discord and confusion in the administration of justice, and afford avenues of escape for the cruelist, who, when detected, turns at the present time in vain for loopholes in the law through which he may escape condemnation and punishment. It is to be hoped that the new bill just about to be introduced in Congress will never emerge from the committee to which it will be referred, and I desire further to call attention to the fact, that if Congress should enact this law, the effect would be most disastrous financially to all of our Societies. Bequests now made to them individually would, instead, be left to this great central National Bureau to be squandered at its pleasure in "educational" work and fat salaries to the deserving. Useless statistics would be piled up by the millions and our great and glorious work of rescue and prevention obscured. I cannot well conceive of a plan better framed than this to destroy our usefulness. To make the prevention of cruelty a subject for politicians to utilize in political patronage and for personal capital, is to lower the whole moral tone of the Nation. I sincerely trust that this Convention will stamp as pernicious this second effort to interfere with its work by resolutions condemning the measure and instructing its delegates to the ensuing meeting of the American Humane Association to oppose its adoption.

I also hope that none of our Societies have been misled by a plausible circular issued by the promoters of the scheme into giving proxies to certain of their friends and of questionable validity, designed to utilize the votes of the delegates attending in person.

Generally throughout the State much interest is felt in the enforcement of our laws. Our Societies were the first to endeavor to check the employment of children in factories, and today the original acts are simply added to in order to draw the lines of such employment tighter than before. Adult labor at the present

time exists in profusion. There is no reason why the State of New York should permit the young growth of the labor element to be suppressed and stifled by premature overwork, leading inevitably to premature physical decay. Our Societies have stood nobly by the labor element in their efforts to secure protection for their children, and the Legislature has recognized the wisdom of such enactment when drawn within proper lines and couched in proper legal language.

In again welcoming you in Convention, let me allude to the fact that for the second time one prominent in the work of our Associations has been elevated to the bench. Not long since the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was deprived of its President, the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, by his election to the Supreme Court bench of the State by an overwhelming majority. Latterly, Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, who has spent a lifetime in the promotion of the interests of humanity throughout the entire State and, indeed, throughout the United States, was recognized by the Mayor of New York as most deserving to be entrusted with the administration of justice in the new Children's Court in Brooklyn, recently created by act of the Legislature. It is, indeed, most gratifying to observe that patient working on the lines laid down by our Societies does not fail of recognition, although sometimes a long period intervenes before that work is fully appreciated and realized. Judge Wilkin carries with him to the bench the experience not only of an earnest philanthropist, but of a trained lawyer; and his prompt and vigorous disposition of cases during the brief period that he has occupied judicial position has won the encomiums of the bar, of his brethren of the bench and of the entire community.

I desire in closing to express my gratitude to the Convention for the many successive terms of office as its presiding officer to which I have been elected, and for the indulgence and consideration which have always been shown me, on every occasion when I have been called upon to perform its important functions.

The Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss then presented the report of the

Committee on Humane Education and Extension, congratulating the State Secretary upon the good work done by his office in the organization of the Humane Committees in the several counties, and recommended that most efficient work could be done by the employment of a person who could give his whole time in lecturing on humane work under the auspices of Societies already formed. The Committee therefore offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the present committee be discharged, and a new one appointed of the same number as the old, whose labors through the ensuing year shall be directed to bring out the above definite plan of operation.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

The Chairman then appointed the Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss of Rome, Mrs. H. Clay Preston of Binghamton and Mrs. John W. Truesdell and Mrs. Arthur J. Wells of Syracuse on the new committee.

Dr. Stillman read a very interesting paper on the "Need of a Training School for Humane Workers," in which he showed that the great need in humane work at the present time was the lack of persons satisfactorily trained along the line of anti-cruelty work. He showed the peculiar requirements for such positions and recommended the establishment of a school either at New York or Albany for their training. The paper was received with applause.

At this point, Mrs. H. Clay Preston of Binghamton was requested to address the Convention and explain the manner and results of her individual efforts along the line of humane education. Her exposition was listened to with great interest and applause followed the close of her remarks.

Robert J. Wilkin of Brooklyn then explained the work of the Children's Courts in the State, especially the one located in Brooklyn.

Adjournment for the day was then taken.

ROBERT J. WILKIN.

Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, born Oct. 2, 1860, in "Greenwich Village" in the City of New York, of Scotch parents. Was educated in Public School No. 35, in West Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, New York, and in the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute. Became connected with the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as clerk, in 1877, and continued there until November, 1880, when he was placed in charge as Superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Studied law in the office of Moore, Low & Wallace and was admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsel-at-Law in May, 1889. Was appointed Attorney to the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in 1890. Was elected Secretary of the American Humane Association at its meeting in Toronto, Canada, about 1889, and served in that capacity for one year. Was the first Secretary of the New York State Convention of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty on its organization in 1890, and continued as such until 1903, when he was elected President of the Convention upon the retirement of Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry. Served on the Committee of Legislation for Children for a number of years, and was the author and promotor of a number of laws relating to children, among which were the laws to regulate lying-in establishments and "baby farms," Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1892; the expeditious disposition of charges against children, Chapter 103 of the Laws of 1902, and others, including the amendment of the Charter of the City of New York that provided for the establishment of a Children's Court in Brooklyn, being Chapter 159 of the Laws of 1903. On April 15th, Honorable Seth Low, Mayor of New York City, appointed him one of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division, and as such Justice he was assigned to preside over the new Children's Court above provided for. Mr. Wilkin is an attendant at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church and a member of the Brooklyn, Crescent Athletic and the Brooklyn Canoe Clubs, the Brooklyn Bar Association and the American Canoe Association.



ROBERT J. WILKIN

President New York State Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to
Children and Animals.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 8, 1903.

The Convention reconvened and Treasurer W. S. Peck of Syracuse presented his annual report, which was as follows:

1902.

RECEIPTS.

		Balance on hand at last report.....	\$37 27
Nov.	12..	Elbridge T. Gerry.....	100 00
Dec.	22..	Ulster County Society.....	2 00
	30..	National Am. Protective League.....	1 00
1903.			
Jan.	7..	Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society	5 00
		W. O. Stillman, M. D.....	5 00
	12..	Erie County Society.....	5 00
	21..	Poughkeepsie Society.....	5 00
	31..	Cortland County Society.....	5 00
		Genesee County S. P. C. C.....	1 00
Feb.	9..	Rochester Society for P. C. C., by Mrs. T.	
		Olcott	5 00
		New York Society P. C. C.....	50 00
		Elbridge T. Gerry.....	150 00
	12..	Utica Society P. C. C.....	5 00
	19..	Rochester Humane Society.....	5 00
		Hornellsville S. P. C. C.....	1 00
April	4..	Ossining Society P. C. A.....	5 00
	22..	Mary A. Sayer, Treasurer.....	2 00
		Fulton Humane Society.....	3 00
June	24..	Cayuga S. P. C. C.....	3 00
			<hr/>
			\$395 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Oct.	18..	Approved bill, R. J. Wilkin.....	\$26 75
Nov.	12..	Approved bill, R. J. Wilkin.....	70 83
1903.			
Jan.	7..	Approved bill, R. J. Wilkin.....	36 25
Feb.	9..	Approved bill, R. J. Wilkin.....	145 13
May	16..	Approved bill, R. J. Wilkin.....	63 16

1903.

Sept.	3..Approved bill, R. J. Wilkin.....	\$14 55	
Oct.	1..Approved bill, R. J. Wilkins.....	33 97	
		<hr/>	
		\$390 64	
	Exchange on local checks.....	50	
		<hr/>	\$391 14
			<hr/>
	Balance on hand.....		\$4 13
			<hr/>

The Treasurer's report was referred to the Auditing Committee.

MATTERS RELATING TO CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The report of the Committee on Legislation for Animals was presented verbally by Dr. Stillman, the Chairman, in which he explained the action of the Committee during the past season.

Reports of the works of the local Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were read from the following societies, and proved interesting:

Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society (Albany and Troy); Broome County (Binghamton); Elmira; Cayuga County (Auburn); Cortland (no report); Poughkeepsie; Erie County (Buffalo); Jefferson County (Watertown); Rochester; Niagara County (Lockport, no report); Newburgh; Central New York (Syracuse), presented by O. Robinson Casey; Oswego; Fulton; Stevens of Rome; Tompkins County (Ithaca); Ulster County (no report); Ossining; Schenectady Branch of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society.

The President then appointed Raymond B. Arnot of Rochester and George W. Peters of Newburgh, the Committee on Legislation for Animals for 1904.

A communication was received from the Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in relation to the appeal to the great powers respecting horses wounded in battle, and the same was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. J. B. Y. Warner of Rochester and W. S. Peck of Syracuse, to suggest action by the Convention. This Committee retired, and later reported that as no particulars had been sent with the communication, and

in view of the absence of delegates from the Erie County Society, the Committee recommended that the matter be laid on the table for the present. This was carried.

The Nominating Committee presented their report, which contained the following letter:

To the Committee on Nominations:

GENTLEMEN.—Much to my regret I find that I must decline renomination as President of this Convention and member of its Committee on Legislation. The time has come when I can no longer discharge the functions of these important positions to my own satisfaction, and, while deeply interested in our humane work, I now ask to be relieved from the responsibility of its direction.

With great respect,

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

They also presented the names, and the persons therein recommended, were on motion, elected the officers for the ensuing year. (For list see pages 3-4.)

Dr. Balch then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention deeply regrets the resignation of its President, Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, and that in accepting the same, as it is reluctantly compelled to do, it takes this occasion to express its sincere gratitude for the constant attention and faithful devotion to the interests of the Convention which he has always displayed during his term of office.

Several delegates then spoke expressing their regret at the retirement of the President and the resolution was carried.

Justin Seubert of Syracuse and A. Abraham of Brooklyn were appointed as the Auditing Committee.

The subject of the appointment of representative delegates to the American Humane Association meeting then was considered, and Walter F. Prince of Brooklyn presented a resolution to the effect that in view of the objectionable methods that had been adopted by those interested in the incorporation of a federation to be known as "The American Humane Federation," that it was

the sense of the Convention that no delegates be appointed and the State Convention be unrepresented.

This was seconded, but amended, referring the matter to a committee of two to prepare a suitable resolution fully embodying the views of the Convention. It was then carried.

Wilbur S. Peck and John D. Lindsay were appointed on the committee, and later reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention hereby reiterates its disapproval of any movement for the incorporation of the American Humane Association, either locally or by the United States Congress, or of any reorganization of that association with that end in view.

2. *Further Resolved*, That the Convention condemns the methods adopted to obtain apparent support for the incorporation movement at the forthcoming meeting of the said Association, as disclosed in the recent circular of President Brown urging Societies who favor incorporation to select delegates to the said meeting from their own people who will go, and make up the balance from certain members of other societies who are already pledged to the committee's plan of incorporation.

3. *Further Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Convention the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty in New York State should not send delegates to the ensuing meeting of the American Humane Association in November, 1903.

These, on motion, were unanimously carried.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to send a copy of this resolution to the President and Secretary of each Humane Society in the United States.

The Committee on Credentials made its report which was received. (See list on page 5.)

Mrs. L. L. Tozier of Batavia presented an invitation from Genesee County Society to the Convention to meet there in 1904 and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss called attention to the absence from the Convention of the Right Rev. Father Hendrick of Roch-

ester, and, after extended remarks, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

WHEREAS, The Right Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, our co-laborer in humanitarian work, and a member of this Convention since its inception, has been called by his church to higher duties in his profession, be it

Resolved, That we extend to him our sincere and hearty congratulation on his elevation to the Episcopate, and the assurances that we wish him God-speed in the arduous duties of the same in the Philippines.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be embodied in the official minutes of this Convention, and a manuscript copy of this our expression of respect, esteem and affection for Bishop Hendrick be forwarded to him by the Secretary without delay.

The following resolutions were then presented and carried:

By Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss:

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be asked to investigate the advisability of passing a law setting apart a definite time in the sessions of the public schools for instruction on humane work.

By O. Robinson Casey:

Resolved, That the New York State Convention for the Prevention of Cruelty acknowledge with thanks the full and impartial accounts given by the press of the proceedings at its present session.

By H. Clay Preston:

Resolved, That any vacancies which may occur in offices or committees appointed or elected by this Convention previous to its next annual session may be filled by the President.

By J. B. Y. Warner:

Resolved, That the thanks of the delegates of this Convention be tendered to the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society

for the gratuitous use of Humane Hall for the holding of its sessions.

Mr. Prince offered a resolution requesting the Executive Committee to consider the advisability of holding evening sessions at which papers on various subjects might be presented and read for the benefit of the delegates. After discussion, on motion this matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The President then announced that Mr. James N. Smith, the Secretary and General Agent of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Providence, R. I., was present as a guest and he made some interesting remarks, and was followed by Mr. George McCarthy, the President of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Jersey City, N. J., both of whom were guests of the Convention.

A report was received from the Central New York Humane Education Society through its President, Mrs. John W. Truesdell of Syracuse, which was read and proved very interesting.

No further business appearing, the Convention adjourned to meet again the first Wednesday in October, 1904.

QUESTION BOX

During the Convention the "Question Box" is kept on the Secretary's desk, into which any delegate may drop a question and the same is brought before the Convention for answer.

The questions presented and answers to the same as far as practical are given here.

A.

Q. Is it legal and proper for a society to take charge of cases in adjoining counties in which there is no society?

A. Section 71 of the Membership Corporation Law specially covers such a case and makes it entirely proper.

B.

Q. The great difficulty in placing children in country districts in an institution is the objection of county officers to the expense. How can this be overcome?

A. By the commitment of children to the overseer of the poor and by agitation.

C.

Q. Explain the difference between the active membership and contributing membership.

A. An active member may serve by giving time and making no contribution of money; the contributing member on the other hand, can be a member without any service, but solely on payment of a fee.

D.

Q. Is it in the jurisdiction of a Humane Society to report the lack of fire escapes on a commercial building, having several families with children living on upper floors?

A. Yes.

E.

Q. What course shall be pursued to compel the proper authorities to take care of feeble-minded children? Who are the proper authorities?

A. This was explained at length by President Gerry. (For full discussion see minutes.)

F.

Q. Is the language of paragraph 4 of Section 292 of the Penal Code, forbidding the exhibition of children "Unnatural physical formation or development"—emphasis on "Unnatural development"—applicable to dwarf children, perfectly formed, but of abnormally small size; to abnormally fleshy children, and finally to infants prematurely born, weighing but two or three pounds, and exhibited in incubators for gain?

A. President Gerry explained that the difference between formation and development as contemplated by the law was that formation referred to the present condition of the child, while development meant a deformity likely to arise at some future time. That it was a question of fact whether any of the children referred to were deformed or gave the appearance of natural formation or development.

G.

Q. Is the case of a woman, wheeling a child lying on its back in an uncovered baby carriage, its eyes exposed to the sun, a proper one for action? If so, has action been taken in such case by any of our Societies?

A. No special action is known to be reported, but this is a question of fact for a court or jury as to whether the child is or is not suffering.

BASIS

The objects of the New York State Convention were set forth in 1890 to be :

1. To bring the several organizations into close connection, and thus form greater uniformity of procedure, as well as assistance and support when needed in adjoining districts.

2. To consider and discuss important questions of daily experience.

3. To secure more extended means of education of society in the business of the organization.

4. To secure general understanding of the bearing of necessary humane legislation, both existing and to be secured in the future, and

5. Many other questions which seem to demand the careful consideration of those interested in humane work.

AND THE ORGANIZATION TO BE AS FOLLOWS :

1. The Convention of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty in New York State.

2. The Annual Convention to be held on the first Wednesday of October in each year. The place of meeting to be Albany, unless otherwise ordered by the Convention of the previous year, or otherwise designated by the Executive Committee.—Amended in 1897.

3. The officers to be a President, not more than thirty-five Vice-Presidents (who are to be Presidents of Societies in the State), a Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee of five, to consist of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two lay members to be elected annually.

4. Two Standing Committees on Legislation to be formed, one for laws relating to children, and the other for those relating to animals. Each committee to be appointed by the President.

(Extract from the First Convention Proceedings).

STATISTICS FOR 1903

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Location	Complaints received	Prose- cuted	Contributing Members
Albany and Troy.....	1838	486	600
Batavia	15	11	15
Binghamton	568	173	200
Brooklyn	3011	152	675
Buffalo	623	30	1
Cooperstown	1	0	72
Elmira	50	0	55
Fulton	49	—	128
Gouverneur	15	7	10
Hornellsville	7	0	10
Jamestown	—	—	—
Kingston	—	—	—
Lockport	4	1	0
Newburgh	37	15	—
New York.....	10019	7354	3000
New Brighton.....	—	—	—
Oswego	18	0	75
Poughkeepsie	1	0	0
Rochester	615	24	23
Rome	19	1	18
Saratoga	169	12	85
Schenectady	148	0	95
Syracuse	702	88	150
Utica	—	—	—
Watertown	168	22	—
Yonkers	183	61	20
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

Location	Complaints received	Prose- cuted	Contributing Members
Auburn	80	2	93
Albany and Troy.....	5333	17	600
Binghamton	343	33	200
Buffalo	984	21	—
Cortland	—	—	—
Elmira	100	1	55
Fulton	20	0	128
Ithaca	25	1	200
Lancaster	—	—	—
Lockport	—	—	—
Newburgh	21	3	80
New York.....	53093	520	1132
Oswego	14	5	75
Ossining	93	2	20
Poughkeepsie	34	1	93
Rochester	570	56	156
Rome	—	—	—
Rondout	—	—	—
Schenectady	245	0	95
Syracuse	765	104	240
Watertown	219	6	54
	=====	=====	=====

NEW YORK SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY

SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

HEADQUARTERS	ADDRESS.	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY
Auburn.		Thomas J. Bell.	Miss Susan F. Hart.
Auburn (Woman's Auxiliary).		Miss Martha A. Bulard.	Miss Susan F. Hart.
Binghamton.		Z. Bennett Phelps.	H. C. Preston.
Brooklyn Branch, A. S. P. C. A.	No. 13 Willoughby Street.	In charge of Insp't'r F. O. Clark.	
Buffalo (Erie Co. Society).	No. 39 Erie Street.	De Witt Clinton.	Miss Marg't F. Rochester.
Cortland.		Calvin P. Walrad.	Hon. Enos F. Mellon.
Elmira.	No. 128 N. Main Street.	Charles Lattin.	Jessie L. Herrick, M. D.
Fulton.		Thomas Hunter.	Mrs. Edna A. Moore.
Ithaca.		W. Hazlitt Smith.	Miss Elizabeth Collins.
Lancaster Branch (Erie S. P. C. A.).		P. N. Eaton.	C. H. Bullis.
*New York.	26th St. & Mad. Sq.	John P. Haines.	John M. Knox.
Newburgh.	No. 41 Smith Street.	George W. Peters.	Albert E. Layman.
Lockport.		F. J. Sawyer.	Miss Alice E. Crocker.
Oswego.	No. 64 E. Cayuga Street.	Charles H. Bond.	Mrs. G. M. Gardenier.
Poughkeepsie.		Henry W. Bullard.	Charles F. Cossum.
Rochester.	No. 723 Powers Block.	J. B. Y. Warner.	Mrs. W. W. Armstrong.
Rome (Stevens S. P. C. A.).	City Hall.	C. O. Zimmerman, M. D.	
Rondout.		John McEntee.	
Ossining Branch (A. S. P. C. A.).		Clinton S. Arnold.	Mrs. C. S. Arnold.
Syracuse (Cen. N. Y. Society).	No. 3 Granger Block.	Wilbur S. Peck.	G. B. Warner.
Syracuse (Woman's Auxiliary).		Mrs. J. W. Truesdell.	
Watertown (Jefferson Co. Society).		J. C. Knowlton.	Mrs. G. H. Babcock.

*The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals claims jurisdiction in every county in the State.

SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

HEADQUARTERS.	ADDRESS	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY
Batavia.		Mrs. L. L. Tozier.	Mrs. Frank E. Lawson.
Binghamton.		Z. Bennett Phelps.	H. Clay Preston.
Brooklyn.	No. 105 Schermerhorn St.	Henry R. Jones.	Alex. Munn.
Buffalo (Queen City Society).	No. 62 Delaware Avenue.	Edward H. Butler.	James McC. Mitchell.
Cooperstown (Otsego Co.).		G. Pomeroy Keese.	Samuel R. Warrin.
Elmira.	No. 128 N. Main Street.	Charles Lattin.	Jessie L. Herrick, M. D.
Fulton.		Thomas Hunter.	Mrs. Edna A. Moore.
Gouverneur.		R. Markwick.	Miss Helen I. Parker.
Hornellsville (Steuben Co.).		Stephen Hollands.	C. E. Schultz.
Jamestown.		James L. Weeks.	Mrs. Laura K. Larmouth.
Kingston.		Rev. Charles M. Hall.	C. K. Loughran.
Lockport (Niagara Co.).		Mrs. Jesse Peterson.	Miss Maude L. Van Horn.
Newburgh.	No. 49 Smith Street.	Alfred Bridgeman.	Miss Rhoda A. Taylor.
New York.	No. 297 4th Avenue.	John D. Lindsay.	E. Fellows Jenkins.
Oswego.	No. 64 E. Cayuga Street.	Charles H. Bond.	Mrs. G. M. Gardenier.
Poughkeepsie.		J. Dubois Carpenter.	Everett H. Travis.
Richmond Co. (New Brighton).	No. 11 York Avenue.	George T. Bonner.	Mrs. Julia K. West.
Rochester.	No. 90 Sophia Street.	George A. Carnahan.	Mrs. Edward S. Ellwanger.
Rome (Gustavus Swan).		Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss.	Hon. G. T. Davis.
Saratoga Springs.	No. 173 Circular Street.	Hon. Joseph P. Gilson.	E. D. Selden.
Seneca Falls (Seneca Co.).		Major P. W. Bailey.	Hon. H. M. Glen.
Syracuse.		John W. Truesdell.	Fillmore M. Smith.
Utica.	No. 202 Genesee Street.	William Blaikie.	Rev. Dana W. Bigelow.
Watertown.		E. D. Roth.	Mrs. U. C. Walker.
Yonkers.	No. 136 Warburton Avenue.	G. B. Balch, M. D.	

HUMANE SOCIETIES

HEADQUARTERS	ADDRESS	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY
Mohawk & Hudson River.	{ Eagle and Howard Sts., Albany. No. 79 Fourth St., Troy.	W. O. Stillman, M. D.	N. J. Walker.
Schenectady Branch.		S. G. Ashmore.	Dr. Elizabeth Gillette.
Brooklyn Woman's Animal Aid Society.		Mrs. Anna Lawson.	Miss Emma Toedteberg.
The National Animal Protective League, 103 E. 22d St., N. Y.		Mrs. Myles Standish.	George H. Guy.

EDUCATIONAL

COUNTY HUMANE COMMITTEES

COUNTY	OFFICE	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY
Cattaraugus	Little Valley	J. B. F. Champlin	Welcome Brown.
Chenango	Norwich	*Nelson P. Bonner	W. B. Matterson.
Columbia	Hudson	James McNeill	Miss Blanche Membert.
Clinton	Plattsburgh	*Alfred Guibord	Chas. H. Signor.
Delaware	Delhi	James K. Penfield	Fred W. Youmans.
Essex	Port Henry	*W. C. Witherbee	
Franklin	Malone	*Rev. J. H. Brown	Rev. J. H. Brown.
Fulton	Gloversville	*M. F. Britton	
Herkimer	Herkimer	*E. B. Mitchell	
Lewis	Port Leyden	*Maj. John S. Koster	
Madison	Canastota	*Dr. W. H. Carpenter	Prof. O. W. Sturdevant.
Ontario	Canandaigua	*A. W. Sutherland	Jas. A. Robson.
Orleans	Albion	*Hon. Isaac S. Signor	Gurdon W. Fitch.
Putnam	Garrison-on-Hudson	*W. Church Osborn	Hon. John P. Donohue.
Schoharie	Schoharie	Dr. S. A. Scranton	C. H. Prosper.

Schuyler	Watkins	*S. F. Northrup.....	Chas. L. Frost.
Steuben	Bath	Reuben R. Lyon.....	Charles Dudley.
Sullivan	Monticello	*A. H. Fulton.....	Mrs. W. L. Thornton.
Tioga	Owego	*Harry C. Haywood.....	A. P. Storrs.
Warren	Caldwell	*W. H. Burnett.....	
Washington	Sandy Hill	*Hon. A. D. Arnold.....	E. C. Rogers.
Wayne	Lyons	Hon. Jas. W. Dunwell.....	Hon. Wm. S. Gavitt.
Wyoming	Warsaw	*Mrs. Wm. H. Sherman.....	

*Committee not complete.

ANNUAL REPORT

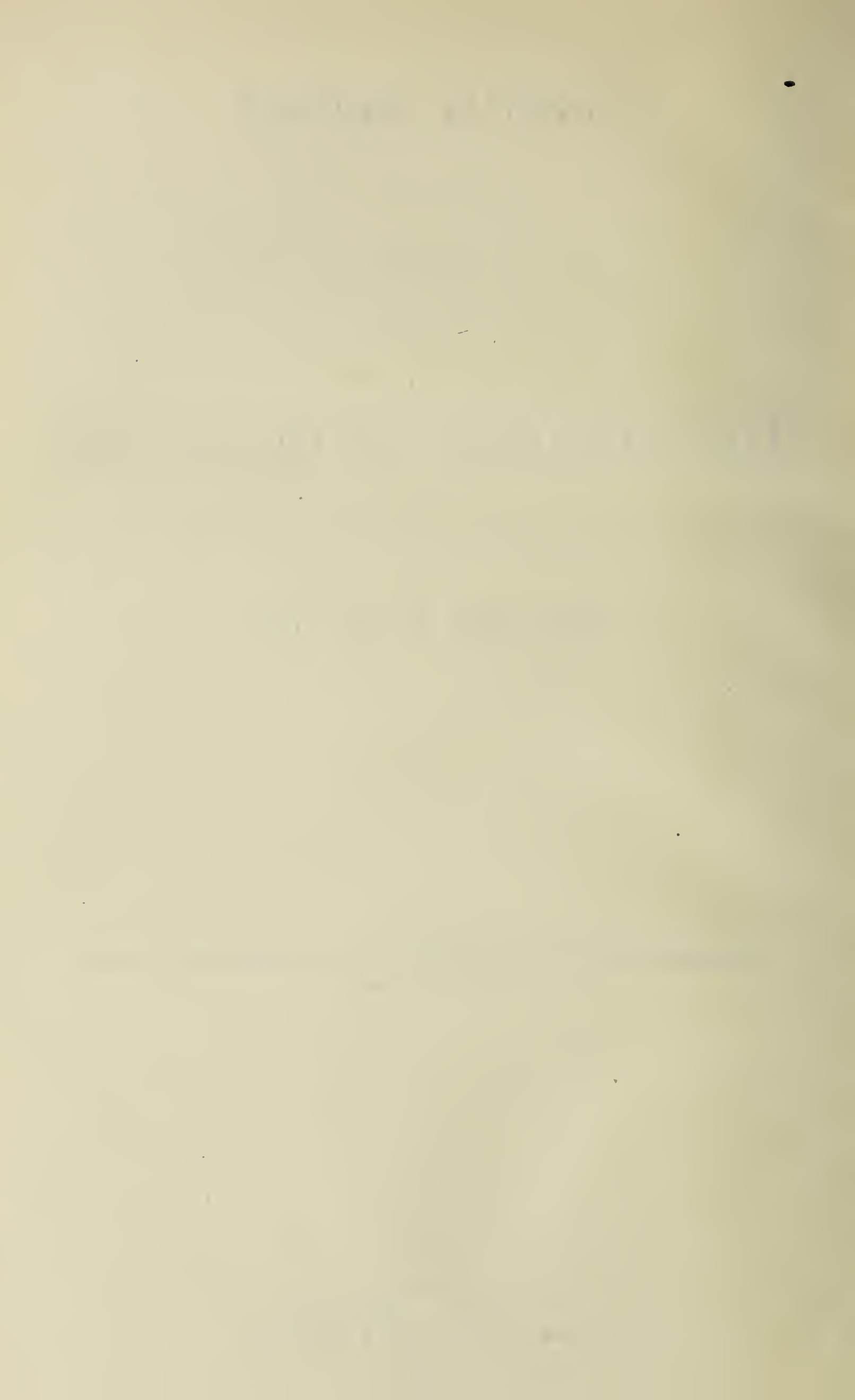
OF THE

Commissioners of Quarantine

FOR THE YEAR 1903

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY 15, 1904

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1904



STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 39.

IN ASSEMBLY,

ALBANY, *February* 15, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The Board of Commissioners of Quarantine respectfully makes its annual report as follows:

GENERAL WORK.

During the past year the number of passengers whom the Board of Commissioners of Quarantine have had to provide for is as follows:

Persons on Hoffman Island.....	2,205
Persons on Swinburne Island.....	98

Total	2,303
-------------	-------

The total is not so large as the number for the year 1902, nor yet so large as the number for the year 1901, which was 7,934, yet the cases of malignant and contagious diseases have been greater and have caused the board greater labor and anxiety in caring for them.

EMERGENCY WORK, 1903.

The Board of Quarantine Commissioners in their annual reports called the attention of the Legislature to the dangerous condition of the sea wall and docks at Hoffman Island, and prognosticated disaster which would cause the expenditure of a large sum of money.

The foreseen calamity happened in the fall of the year 1902. The sea wall caved in; the disinfecting plant tumbled into the water; the foundations of the adjacent buildings were undermined—which threatened their collapse—and the docks were in jeopardy of falling into the bay.

The description of the disaster is contained in the report of the superintendent of Hoffman Island under date of August 27, 1902, who said: "The entire fumigating plant caved in, the flooring gave way, down went the disinfecting chambers, as far as they could go, so that they resemble a railroad collision with three locomotives piled on top of each other."

This catastrophe practically rendered the island useless for quarantine purposes. The prompt measures taken by the board to overcome the misfortune are detailed in the board's annual report of 1902.

Under the provisions of section 83, chapter 268, Laws of 1900, known as the "Emergency Act," this board was authorized to expend the sum of \$70,000 to repair the damage done; and the Legislature of 1903, by chapter 24, subsequently passed an act appropriating this amount. The act was subsequently amended by chapter 594.

The State Architect carefully prepared elaborate plans and specifications for the work to be done under this provision of law.

The Board of Commissioners of Quarantine duly advertised for bids, and finally, under the advice and with the consent of the State Architect, awarded the contract for the building of the sea wall and dock to Ellery Colby, who was the lowest of the bidders.

Mr. Colby commenced work under this contract in the fall of 1902 and diligently prosecuted it to completion in November, 1903.

The work of this contractor has been done under the immediate supervision of a competent engineer detailed by the State Architect, who has resided on the island throughout the progress of the work and has thoroughly and carefully inspected each and every portion of it. He has reported that the work has been well done.

The board is happy to inform the Legislature that this important contract has been speedily finished and the difficult work under it satisfactorily done.

The cottages designed for cabin passengers on Hoffman Island are brick structures and their exteriors were unpainted. The island is in a most exposed position and the gales which visit it are sometimes beyond conception. The rain driven by the furious wind beating against the cottages was forced through the walls and made the rooms therein damp, mouldy and unhealthy. The board out of this appropriation has painted the outside of these buildings to make them waterproof and to overcome the complaints of passengers detained therein as to their unhealthfulness.

HEATING NEW BUILDINGS.

The new buildings on Hoffman Island will accommodate 100 cabin passengers and are so admirably arranged that one building, being connected with the other by a corridor, can be separated from the contagious buildings, also each dormitory in each building can be separately used, so that passengers from different ships in one build-

ing or dormitory can be isolated from the passengers from other ships arriving from different infected ports and placed in the other buildings or dormitories.

The Legislature, under chapter 710, Laws of 1901, appropriated a certain sum of money out of which \$1,787 was paid for heating these buildings and corridors.

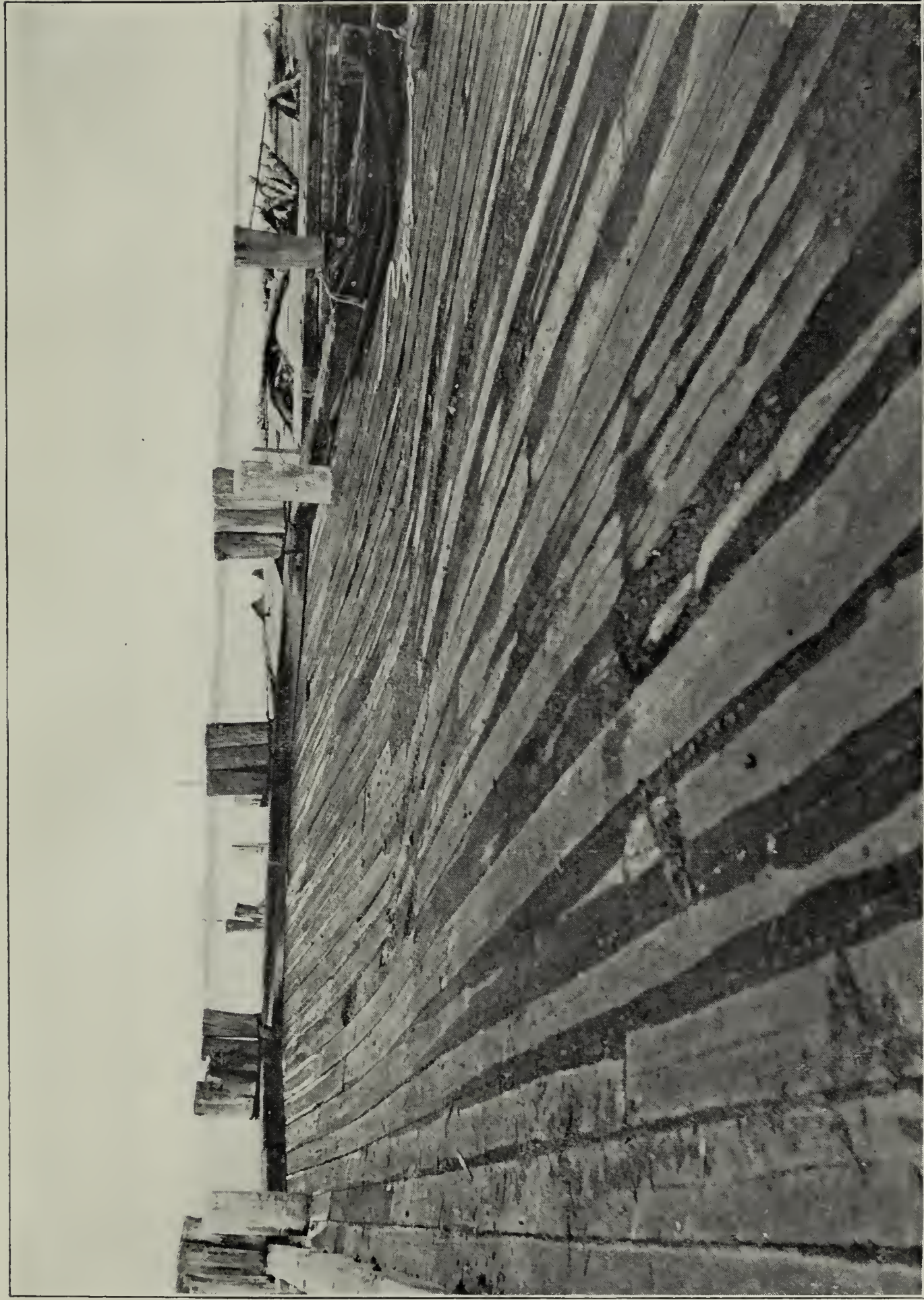
When these buildings were originally designed, the State Architect planned for their heating by steam, but the appropriation proving insufficient to do this, the board, under the advice of the State Architect, installed a hot air heating apparatus, i. e., heating these buildings by furnaces, under the supposition that they would adequately heat and evenly warm all the rooms and corridors connecting the buildings. Five furnaces were deemed sufficient to heat the buildings and the board put them in at the cost mentioned.

The board has given these furnaces and this system of heating a thorough and impartial trial. It has proven very expensive, totally inadequate and absolutely unsatisfactory.

The furnaces consume a ton and a half of coal a day. It takes the time of a man to wheel the coal, tend the fires and cart away the ashes.

In the exposed situation of the island, subject to wintry gales from the ocean, the wind circling round the buildings and piercing every crevice, these furnaces have been incontrovertibly demonstrated incapable of heating the buildings or maintaining an even degree of temperature throughout them; one portion will be freezing, another barely warm, and no part sufficiently heated to be habitable during the cold weather of fall, winter and spring.

The board and the State Architect have carefully considered this subject and recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of an amount for the heating of these structures by steam, which, being



No. 1.—Condition of dock at Swinburne Island showing its rotten and sinking condition.

supplied from the central power house, hereafter explained, will, it is believed, adequately heat these buildings at a much less expense than at present.

The State Architect estimates the cost of this steam installation will be \$6,000.

The board has been obliged to discontinue the use of these new buildings during the present winter because of the impossibility of heating them.

HEATING PLANT.

The Legislature, under chapter 710, Laws of 1901, appropriated the sum of \$5,500 for new boilers, etc., on Hoffman Island.

The board, after duly advertising for bids, awarded a contract to the Ames Iron Works for the construction of two boilers of pattern and capacity approved by the State Architect. This contract amounted to \$2,271. The boilers were constructed and duly delivered on Hoffman Island by the Ames Iron Works. After being properly inspected and found in compliance with the contract, they were paid for. Before the boilers could be "set" and the balance of the appropriation, amounting to \$3,191.07, expended for the purposes designated, the unfortunate accident occurred on Hoffman Island by which the sea wall was washed away, the disinfecting plant fell into the bay, the foundation of adjacent buildings undermined and the docks were threatened with destruction. The State Architect advised this board to delay the "setting" of the boilers and to defer the expenditure of the above mentioned balance until the opinion of the Legislature could be obtained and its sanction for the erection of a central powerhouse, as hereafter explained, for which this unexpended balance could be used.

NEW BOILERHOUSE.

The boilers on Hoffman Island are now in a dilapidated old structure known as the "powerhouse." It was built a number of years ago and is situated on one side of the island in an inconvenient location and considerably removed from the new buildings for cabin passengers. It is in a ruinous condition and is of too antiquated construction to be of present benefit. The boilers in it were worn out and the Legislature last year made appropriation for new ones, as appears in the paragraph on the "heating plant" in this report.

The old boilerhouse will have to be materially enlarged and practically rebuilt to hold them. This will cost a considerable sum and it will then be in its present inconvenient and remote position.

When the accident to the sea wall, docks, etc., happened at Hoffman Island, the new boilers had not been set and the State Architect recommended delay in setting them, and advised against the expenditure of the money necessary to remodel the present powerhouse to hold them, until the sanction of the Legislature could be obtained for the erection of a central powerhouse.

It is the plan of the State Architect to locate it in the center of the island, where steam can be readily conducted to all the buildings, and especially to the new buildings for cabin passengers, where it will be essential for the proper heating of them, as set forth in the paragraph on "heating new buildings."

If the powerhouse were in the center of the island it would be in close proximity to the artesian well and water tank, which supply the water for the boiler necessary for the generation of steam.

The coal dock is in the middle of the island. The powerhouse and boilers should be adjacent to it, and thus save the expense of wheeling coal to a distant part of the island where the boilers now are.

The powerhouse, if in the center of the island, will be much nearer the new buildings and equally near the old. It will save considerable money in conducting steam to the new buildings, and greatly facilitate heating them.

If this new powerhouse be authorized the old powerhouse can be used for the disinfecting plant, and it being adjacent to and at the end of the new dock the contagious effects of passengers when landed on the dock can be immediately taken to the disinfecting apparatus without cartage to any other part of the island. It will lessen chance of contamination. It will facilitate disinfection. It will save the cost of building a new disinfecting plant, and the disinfecting plant will then be located in its proper place on the island.

The State Architect estimates the cost of this new powerhouse, the setting of the boilers and their appurtenances and the remodeling of the old powerhouse for the new disinfecting plant will be \$10,000, and the board respectfully asks the appropriation of this amount for this purpose.

PAINTING COTTAGES.

The walls of the interior of the cottages designed for cabin passengers on Hoffman Island were finished with rough plaster. The seeping of the water through the buildings, as before explained, together with the action of the salt air, has disintegrated the plaster, and it is falling from the walls. The board is advised that, both for sanitary purposes and for the preservation of the buildings, it will be necessary to coat these walls with plaster of paris and paint them. This estimated cost will be \$3,000.

FILLING OF ISLAND.

Some years ago when Hoffman Island was enlarged the Legislature made an appropriation for filling it in, and sand was pumped from the channel of the bay for that purpose.

When the present board came into office it was found that the wind was rapidly blowing the sand away and soon there would be no island. The board covered the easterly half of the island with a dressing of dirt and sodded it. With the other half the wind still plays its havoc, the sand is being blown away, ridges and gulleys are being made and the island is disappearing. The Legislature should appropriate a sum for the filling, dressing and sodding of the remainder of this island; if it is delayed the expense will be much increased.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE.

The funds granted by the last Legislature to this board for its running expenses amounted to \$10,000 for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1903.

This sum is totally inadequate and it will be impossible to carry on the work of this commission for an amount less than the sum of \$12,000.

This board is charged with a most important public duty. Should epidemics rage in this country, this board and the people's representatives should escape criticism due to insufficiency of appropriation.

The work of this board has vastly increased. It cares for a multitude of detained persons each year, and so far to the satisfaction of those unwillingly quarantined, without friction with the steamers' representatives bringing them, and without public complaint.

The board practices every economy it can devise and conscientiously seeks to curtail its expenses in every way.

The board is charged with the care and maintenance of the two islands, Hoffman and Swinburne. It has to keep the islands and the buildings therein in good condition and repair. It has to prevent waste and deterioration in a most unpropitious location. It has to



No. 2.—Condition of dock at Swinburne Island showing rotten piles and apprehension of its collapse.

keep the buildings ready for unexpected occupancy ; to clean, renovate, repair, improve and hold them in constant sanitary condition. It has to supply articles and utensils for the use and comfort of the quarantined persons and it has to keep equipped and furnished the buildings which are the habitation of the persons while detained.

It has to pay for the equipment of the tug " State of New York," to purchase its coal, buy its supplies and provide for its maintenance.

In a department like this there are innumerable matters constantly arising calling for the expenditure of money ; slight disbursements if promptly made save the expenditure of large amounts. " A stitch in time saves nine."

It must be remembered that this department has no means of support except such sums as are appropriated by the Legislature.

It should be recalled that the expenses of caring for the three new buildings on Hoffman Island are an additional burden and have materially increased the disbursements of this board.

The board endeavors to save the State every penny it can, but it can not do the impossible.

The expenses of the board, restricted by most rigid economy, amount to \$1,000 per month.

The board would respectfully and solicitously urge the Legislature to give these matters careful consideration, believing the members will see the imperative necessity of granting this appropriation so earnestly asked for.

DEFICIENCY.

The Legislature last year appropriated a sum barely sufficient for the ordinary running expenses of this department.

The Legislature also appropriated several amounts for essential repairs. These amounts were penciled by the Executive of the State.

During the year repairs became necessary to some of the buildings on the islands in order to continue them in use, and to prevent larger expenditures in the future. The board was thereby obliged to draw from its small care and maintenance account for these needful purposes.

The deficiency which the board estimates by reason of the above in the care and maintenance account will be \$2,500, for which contingency the board respectfully asks provisions be made by the Legislature.

SWINBURNE ISLAND.

The board deems it its duty to reiterate for the consideration of the Legislature its recommendation in regard to the hospital system on Swinburne Island, contained in its last report, as follows:

Swinburne Island is most important in the quarantine system of the State.

It is used for the care of sick persons and the detention and isolation of persons with contagious diseases.

At any hour a vessel may arrive from any part of the world bringing pestilence to our country. The Quarantine Board must be prepared for any emergency and at any time to cope with any infection and to handle any epidemic that may have broken out in any arriving vessel.

Yet the condition of the island and the buildings is bad beyond description, for words are inadequate to portray it. The buildings are wooden pavilions erected some thirty-five years ago to meet an unexpected emergency, and upon which no repairs have been made until the present year.

The dormitories are of wood, with plastered walls, in which the germs of disease may be harbored and propagated. There are no

means of purification. The members of the Legislature can see the result of putting a succession of cases of contagious diseases in such pavilions. They are heated by stoves.

There are no provisions for cabin passengers, no means of discrimination, and all who are detained are placed in these unsanitary, unhealthy and ruinous structures.

The buildings are a disgrace to the Empire State, and the board believes the State open to the severest criticism for detaining in such buildings the sick and diseased.

The hospitals on this island should be thoroughly sanitary, and constructed with the strictest regard to advanced medical and quarantine science to properly care for the oftentimes dangerously sick and dying persons who are sent to the island for our ministrations.

The State Architect has carefully inspected this island and unites in the opinion of the board that the buildings are unworthy of any substantial betterment, and recommends the construction of new buildings.

The board deems it advisable not to attempt too much at once, and in a spirit of economy recommends to the Legislature the erection of two new hospital buildings this year. The State Architect has estimated the cost of such buildings, with the necessary plumbing, heating and lighting, will be \$20,000. The board respectfully asks the Legislature to appropriate this sum, earnestly urging that no appropriation of the State is more necessary or more essential for its welfare.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

The Legislature of last year was unable to consider the recommendation for the new hospital pavilion mentioned, and the board was obliged to get along with the old buildings on this island as best it could. If these old buildings are continued longer in use they will

require general repairing this year to preserve them in a condition fit even now for occupancy.

The board requested the State Architect's personal inspection of them, and his opinion of what sum it would be necessary to expend to make them habitable and continue them fit for quarantine purpose.

The inspection was made. The State Architect reported it would be necessary to expend the sum of \$3,500 for general repairs.

The board therefore asks the appropriation of the sum of \$3,500 for general repairs to the buildings on Swinburne Island.

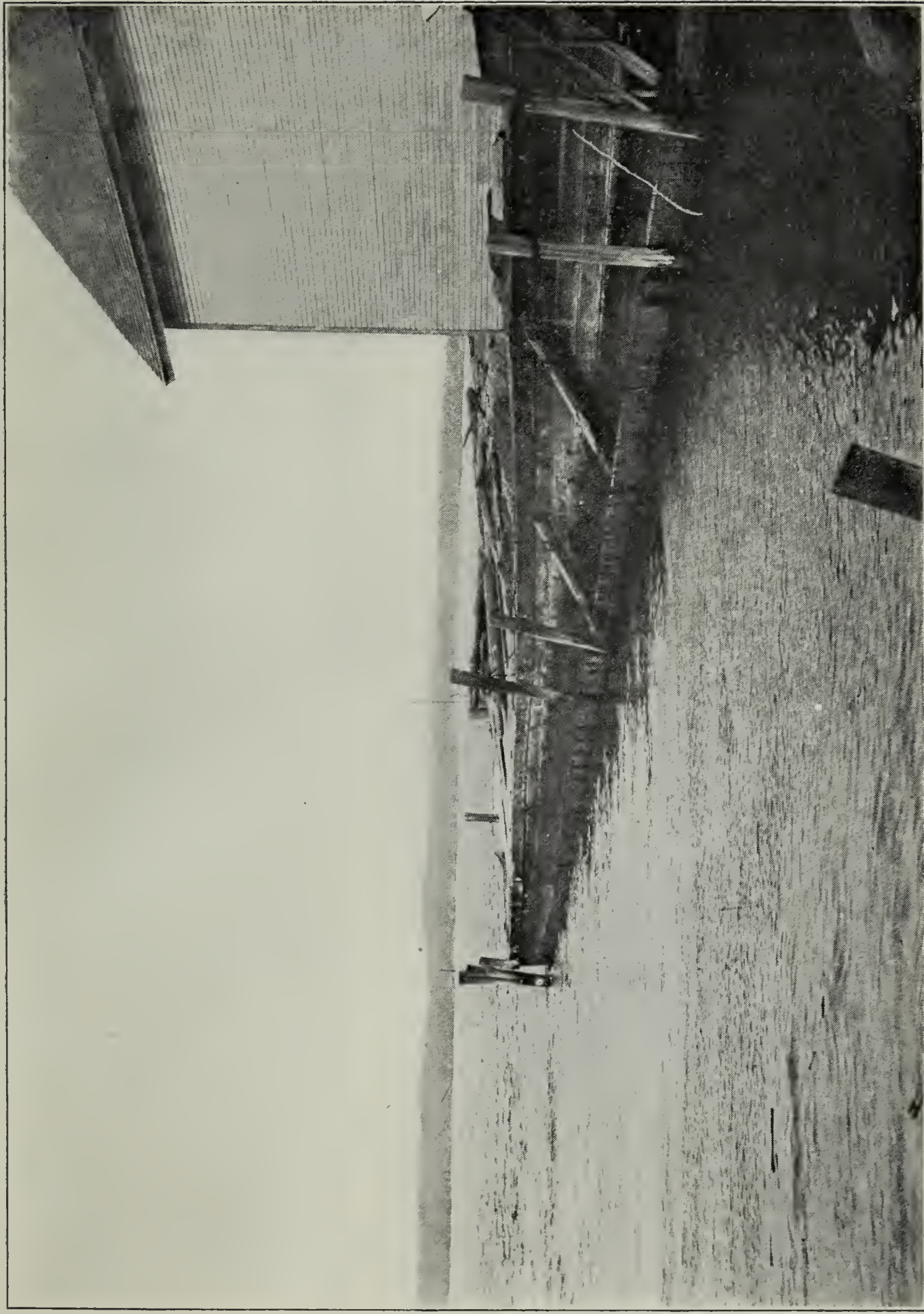
DOCK.

The dock at Swinburne Island is in a ruinous condition. It was built some thirty years ago. The foundation piles have now rotted and the dock is sinking into the water. It is in jeopardy of breaking down at any moment. It may last but a short time; it may stand longer. The length of its duration experts are unable to foretell this board, but they expect it will soon inevitably tumble into the bay.

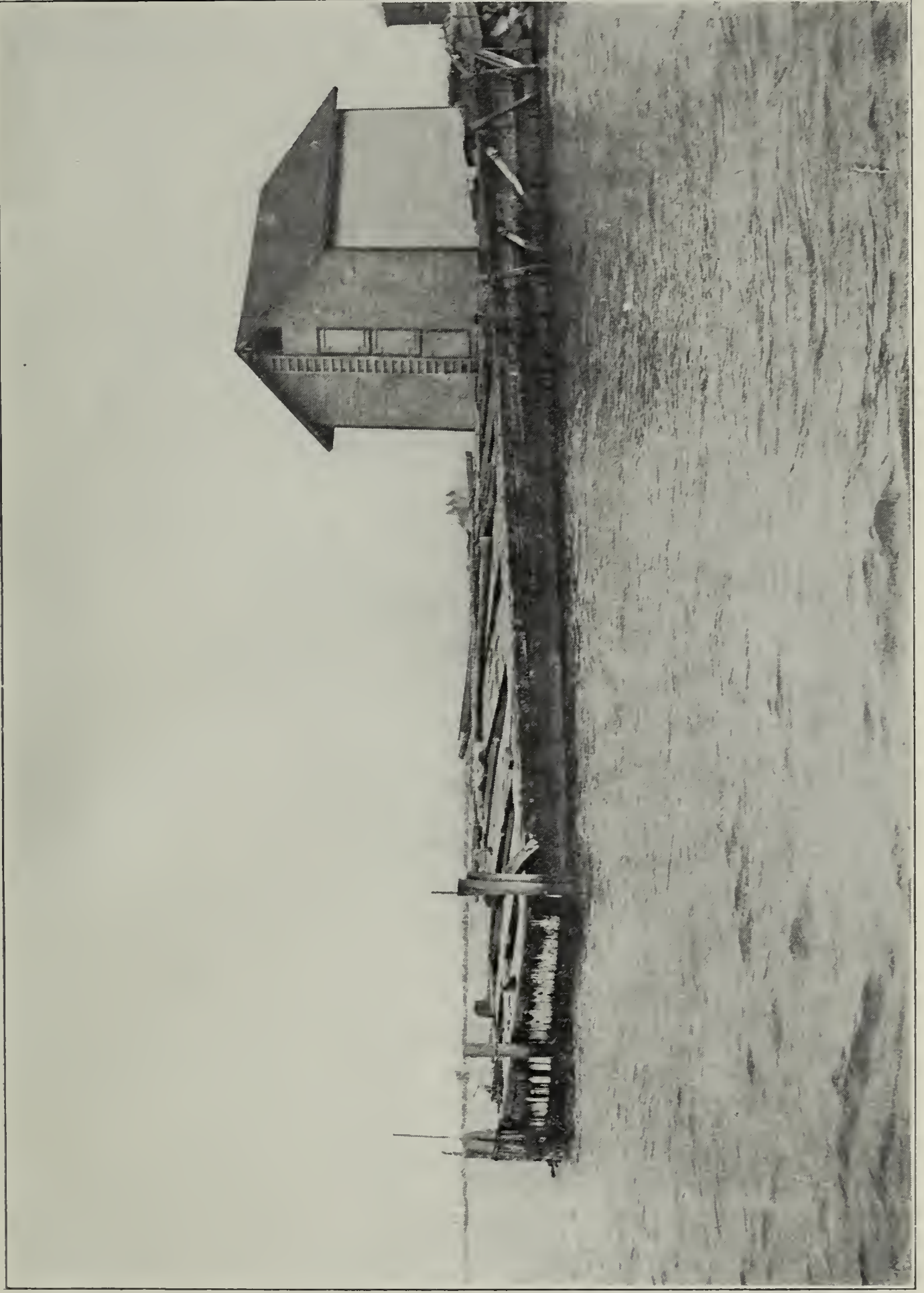
The board respectfully called the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the dock at Hoffman Island and the disaster which was likely to happen. The dock at Swinburne Island is threatened with similar destruction. A dock is essential and the island can not be used without it. If it tumbles into the water, it will cost a large sum to rebuild it. The board thinks it can be repaired now, but the repairs must be quickly made to save it. The estimated cost of repairing it is \$6,000.

EMERGENCY WORK, HEALTH OFFICER'S STATION.

During the fall of the year 1903 the board, at the request of the Health Officer of the port of New York, procured an emergency



No. 3.—Condition of ice house dock at Swinburne Island.



No. 4.—Condition of ice house dock at Swinburne Island showing its sinking and rotten condition.

allowance under the provision of law of \$7,000 for the repairing and rebuilding of the dock at the Health Officer's station and an additional allowance of \$1,500.

The Board of Commissioners of Quarantine, under the advice of the State Engineer and Surveyor, entered into a contract with a contractor selected by the Health Officer for the doing of this work.

The work has been done under the supervision of the State Engineer and Surveyor and Mr. E. M. Skinner, attached to the Health Officer's department. They have reported to this board the completion of the work to be done under this contract.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Care and maintenance for the fiscal year beginning

October 1, 1902, appropriation for the salaries of employees made under chapter 593, Laws of 1902,

amount appropriated. \$19,120 00

Less disbursements during the years 1902 and 1903,

approved by the State Comptroller. \$18,718 00

Remaining in the hands of State Comptroller. 402 00

\$19,120 00

Care and maintenance for the fiscal year beginning

October 1, 1901, for general repairs and expenses of maintenance from the general fund, made under

chapter 593, Laws of 1902, amount appropriated. . . . \$10,000 00

Less disbursements as per vouchers approved by the

State Comptroller. 10,000 00

Care and maintenance, for the support of the government, for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1903, appropriation for the salaries of employees, made under chapter 598, Laws of 1903, amount appropriated \$20,020 00

Less disbursements as per vouchers approved by the State Comptroller \$4,981 98

Remaining in the hands of State Comptroller, January 1, 1904 15,038 02

\$20,020 00

Care and maintenance, for general repairs and expenses of maintenance from the general fund, made under chapter 598, Laws of 1903, amount appropriated \$10,000 00

Less disbursements as per vouchers approved by the State Comptroller \$3,153 65

Remaining in the hands of State Comptroller, January 1, 1904 6,846 35

\$10,000 00

For the quarantine station at Hoffman Island, for two new boilers and feed water heaters set up complete, made under chapter 710, Laws of 1901, reappropriated under chapter 589, Laws of 1903, amount appropriated \$5,500 00

Less disbursements approved by the State Comptroller.	\$2,368 50
Balance in hands of State Comptroller, January 1, 1904	3,131 50

\$5,500 00

For the quarantine station at Hoffman Island, for piping and repairs to steam plant, made under chapter 710, Laws of 1901, and reappropriated under chapter 587, Laws of 1903, amount appropriated, from which nothing has been expended.....	\$2,750 00
Remaining in the hands of State Comptroller, January 1, 1904.....	2,750 00

For the quarantine station at Hoffman Island, for rebuilding the disinfecting plant, sea wall and docks and for repairing damaged buildings belonging to the quarantine establishment on Hoffman Island, made under chapter 24, Laws of 1903, as amended by chapter 594, Laws of 1903, amount appropriated.	70,000 00
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Less disbursements as per vouchers approved by the State Comptroller.....	\$60,894 65
Balance remaining in hands of State Comptroller, January 1, 1904, as explained in the following paragraph	2,105 35

\$70,000 00

For the quarantine station, Hoffman Island, and for the rebuilding of the disinfecting plant, sea walls and other buildings, damaged by the caving in of sea

walls at quarantine establishment, Hoffman Island,
 appropriated under chapter 587, Laws of 1903,
 which was portion of the \$70,000 made under chap-
 ter 24, Laws of 1903, and reappropriated by chapter
 567, Laws of 1903, amount appropriated, no portion
 of which has been expended. \$7,000 00

Amount remaining in the hands of State Comptroller,
 January 1, 1904. 7,000 00

For the remainder of the furnishing of the buildings
 for cabin passengers on Hoffman Island, made
 under chapter 587, Laws of 1903, amount appro-
 priated, from which nothing has been expended. . . . \$1,500 00

Amount remaining in the hands of State Comptroller,
 January 1, 1904. 1,500 00

For the purpose of making repairs to the Health
 Officer's dock, quarantine station, Clifton, S. I., as
 authorized under section 83, chapter 268, Laws of
 1900, as emergency work, amount authorized. \$7,000 00

Less disbursements as per vouchers approved by the
 State Comptroller. \$6,726 37

In hands of State Comptroller, January 1, 1904. 273 63

\$7,000 00

Additional authorization for repairing docks of Health Officer's station, Clifton, S. I., no portion of which has been expended.....		\$1,500 00
Remaining in hands of State Comptroller, January 1, 1904		1,500 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

FRED'K H. SCHROEDER,
CHAS. H. MURRAY,
JOSEPH SIMONSON.

The Board of Commissioners of Quarantine.

GEORGE SCHRADER, *Secretary.*



HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY, MADISON AVENUE AND
TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK
APRIL 10, 1866.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.



JOHN P. HAINES, PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY, MADISON AVENUE AND 26TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 5, 1904.

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER

1904

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO
ANIMALS

1904

President.

JOHN P. HAINES.

Vice-Presidents.

BENJAMIN D. HICKS.

REV. MORGAN DIX, S.T.D.

FREDERIC GALLATIN.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF.

JOHN CLAFLIN.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

JAMES GRANT WILSON.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK.

JOEL B. ERHARDT.

REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT.

Executive Committee.

BENJAMIN D. HICKS.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

JAMES GRANT WILSON.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK.

JOEL B. ERHARDT.

JOHN MASON KNOX.

REV. MORGAN DIX, S.T.D.

JOHN CLAFLIN.

FREDERIC GALLATIN.

REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT.

GORDON KNOX BELL.

HORACE W. CARPENTIER.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

FREDERICK G. BOURNE.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN MASON KNOX.

Counsel.

STRONG & CADWALADER.

Attorneys.

J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT.

CROWLEY WENTWORTH.

Superintendent.

CHARLES H. HANKINSON.

Veterinary Surgeon.

SAMUEL K. JOHNSON.

BROOKLYN OFFICE:

13 Willoughby Street.

Inspector.

FRANK O. CLARK.

Attorney.

GEORGE F. ELLIOTT.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 40.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 5, 1904.

Report of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

HEADQUARTERS, MADISON AVENUE AND 26TH STREET,
NEW YORK, *February 5, 1904.*

Hon. S. FREDERICK NIXON,

Speaker of the Assembly, Albany, N. Y. :

¶ Sir.—I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Legislature of the State of New York the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Yours very truly,

JOHN P. HAINES,

President.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen :

The year 1903, which is to be covered by the present report, has been a time of serious and severe trial to nearly all charitable associations in the city of New York. It is reported on excellent authority that the managers of every hospital in the city are confronted with a deficit of thousands of dollars in their receipts as compared with their necessary expenditures. In some cases the amount is so great as to cause serious embarrassment, and the total, so far as reported, reaches the large sum of nearly half a million of dollars. According to the best information I have been able to obtain, a similar shrinkage of income has been experienced in nearly, if not quite, all other charitable institutions. There is nothing strange in this fact, for the year just ended will long be memorable in the annals of American finance as a time in which a reaction from immoderate and unwise speculation plunged thousands of persons into actual poverty and caused heavy loss to many thousands of others, while the true conditions of prosperity were fulfilled to a degree which, in normal circumstances, ought to have caused a general as well as an absolute increase of wealth. If our Society were entering on the new year with a heavy deficit on the expenses of the year just closed, we should simply share a general misfortune, but I have the great happiness to report that we have not only been enabled to pay every dollar of the year's expenses but

also to extinguish the last mortgage with which the Headquarters of the Society were burdened. Thus we are entering on the New Year free from debt, and, for the first time in our corporate history, owning a building especially erected for our own work, free and clear of all encumbrance.

I do not pretend to deny that the payment of this last mortgage brings relief from a heavy and toilsome burden. From the time when the Board of Managers resolved to erect our present Headquarters I have never for a moment doubted the wisdom of that measure. No one could have quite so keen an appreciation as I had of the crippling inconvenience with which our work was done in rented buildings, and hardly any one could be expected to appreciate as I did the ultimate economy both of labor and of money which could be secured by the possession of a building specially constructed for our uses. But besides all this, there are other steps of progress to be made of which it would have been folly to think until the foundations of the Society, so to speak, should be so firmly and permanently laid as to command public confidence and respect. I therefore heartily agreed with the opinion of the Board that, in the order of rational progress, and with a view to larger future usefulness, the time had come when the construction of a permanent building, adapted to our present wants and capable of expansion to meet future requirements, would be a measure of farsighted wisdom. At the same time, I could not resent the hesitation with which that measure was regarded by some very earnest and sincere friends of our Society and our cause. No one could deny that the undertaking before us would be a venture of faith, calling for courage as well as confidence. To my own mind the question to be decided was whether our faith was well founded; but in view of the experience of the Society during many years, and with certain elements of information in my own personal and official possession, I could have no doubt on that point. In the years that have elapsed since then, I

confess there have been times when difficulties and unexpected discouragements have made it difficult to maintain the buoyancy of hopeful resolution with which our enterprise had been begun. Yet, on the whole, we have been wonderfully sustained, and now that the work is done, we can look back to its beginning with a full conviction that it would have been a folly and a weakness not to undertake it.

Among those whose wise counsels, earnest faith and un-failing sympathy for many years past I recall with gratitude, is one whom death has recently taken from our number. Frederic René Coudert died in Washington, D. C., on December 20, 1903. He was born on March 1, 1832, and was therefore in his seventy-second year. He was graduated with the highest honors of Columbia College at the early age of eighteen. At twenty-one he was admitted to the Bar and began a professional career of more than fifty years, in which he won the highest honors open to a jurist. Among his clients he could number the greatest mercantile and financial institutions of Europe and America. He was a distinguished delegate to the International Congress on the Law of Nations at Antwerp in 1877. He was counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea Fur Seal controversy before the International Commission in Paris in 1893-95. He was also a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission in 1896 and 1898. Political office he neither sought nor desired; and he declined a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States when it was offered to him by President Cleveland. At the time of his death the law firm of Coudert Brothers was so extensively engaged in the practice of international law as to have offices not only in New York but in Washington, Paris, Havana and Manila, and its services were retained by half a dozen European governments. While engaged in business of such magnitude and variety, Mr. Coudert might easily have excused himself from participating in

benevolent and charitable public works, but he was not a man to decline to bear his full share of any public or private duty. In our own Society he felt and expressed the deepest interest. He became a member of the Society and Board of Managers in 1889, and one of its vice-presidents in 1901. It was impossible for him to be regularly present at the meetings of the Board, but on all occasions of great importance he made it a point to be present if it were possible to do so. Calm in counsel, stable in judgment, always courteous in manner and address, the influence which he might justly have commanded was cheerfully conceded by the affectionate respect of his associates. In the whole discussion connected with the now completed project of building our present Headquarters, Mr. Coudert was steadfast and consistent in maintaining that it ought to be done, and done without delay. The Board of Managers will doubtless adopt a suitable minute on the heavy loss which our Society sustains in Mr. Coudert's death, and I am sure that we shall all fervently unite in the prayer which would have been most acceptable to himself, *Requiescat in pace*.

I have already hinted that there are extensions of the scope of our work, as well as enlargements and improvements in its methods, to which we may now look forward with hopeful expectation. The Board of Managers may safely be trusted to take all such matters under favorable consideration at the proper time. It would be ill-advised, however, to anticipate the action of the Board by indicating their probable character at this time. For the present it must suffice to say that there will be neither undue haste nor indolent rest in the movement of our Society. We rejoice to know that it has done some things which no other society in the world has ever undertaken. We are glad to believe that it has done those things reasonably well. But we make no pretence of perfection. We have to learn, sometimes through our own mistakes; and what we have

learned is opening the way to larger work, and better, than we have ever yet done. These remarks are peculiarly applicable to the local work of the Society in the city and State of New York. But there is another aspect of our Society itself which we cannot consent to overlook, and to which we hope to give even more attention in the future. A few words on that point may not be altogether amiss in this place.

Our corporate name, adopted by Mr. Bergh and his associates in 1866, is "The *American* Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." The introduction of that word "American" was no matter of chance or fancy. It was deliberate, and it was intended to express the purpose of the Society which should bear that name. Mr. Bergh never intended this to be a *merely* local society. He intended it, as far as possible, to take the same place, and to perform the same functions, in this country which the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals then performed and still performs in Great Britain, not merely, nor even chiefly, in local activities for the prevention of cruelty, but in the establishment of local societies in all parts of the country, and in the propagation of humane sentiments throughout the world. As it was no part of Mr. Bergh's plan to confine the activities of the American Society to the city or State of New York, so neither was it any part of his purpose that local societies in other places should be in any way subordinate to or dependent on the American Society. Mr. Bergh knew the American character much too well for that. He knew that in this country independence is an indispensable condition of activity in all good works; and he knew that the American system of Federated States, each governed by its own legislature, makes it peculiarly necessary that the friends of animal protection in the different States should operate independently of each other as their several circumstances may require in the prosecution of their common work. To meddle or to interfere with *bona fide*

societies actively engaged in the prevention of cruelty to animals never entered into Mr. Bergh's head. It was by the propagation of such societies, and by cordial coöperation with, them on all proper occasions, that he hoped to justify the American name which he chose for our Society. That policy of our founder has never for a moment been abandoned; and now we have the satisfaction to know that, in the United States of America, there are no fewer than 233 local societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The American Society does not pretend to have created those societies; but if the Royal Society for the protection of animals in Great Britain has the satisfaction to know that, without the inspiration of its own good example, Mr. Bergh might never have thought of taking up the same cause in this country, so we of the Society which he founded here have an equal right to rejoice in the thought that his good example in the founding of the American Society has inspired and stimulated others to engage in the same good work in other parts of our common country. In that sense, though in that sense only, the Royal Society in England can justly claim to be the *parent* society for the protection of animals throughout the world, and, in the same sense, though in no other, the Society which Mr. Bergh founded and proudly called the American Society may be rightly counted as the *parent* society for the protection of animals in this country. This is a claim which every generous-minded lover of animals will readily concede; and it is a claim which truth and loyalty to the memory of our revered founder constrain us to assert.

We admit that the possession of such a name implies a corresponding duty on the part of those whose privilege it is to bear it; and without undue pretension we may fairly claim that our position has enabled us to justify our American name in not a few effective ways. Some, it must be confessed, are less pleasing than others. More than once it has fallen to our lot to defend the cause of animal protec-

tion, not against its enemies, but against false or too officious friends. More times than a few it has been our painful duty to expose the cheap clap-trap of pretenders seeking to gain notoriety as champions of humanity while they neither knew nor cared one straw for the cause they professed to serve. Once at least we have had to fight and kill a society, organized ostensibly for the protection of animals, but really for the protection of wholesale offenders against the laws for the prevention of cruelty. Hardly a year passes that we are not obliged to spend days and weeks of anxious labor merely to prevent the enactment of foolish laws which their promoters fancy would prevent some form of cruelty, but which would do a great deal more harm than good. Seldom is there a session of the Congress of the United States that we are not obliged to defeat some mercenary scheme ostensibly proposed for the protection of animals but really for the liberal filling of the capacious and vacuous pockets of some coterie of adventurers. These are far from pleasant duties, but if they were not done, and done effectually, the cause of animal protection would very soon fall into contempt.

There are other more pleasant ways in which our interest in the good cause of animal protection has been, and continues to be, very practically exhibited in all parts of this country. It was only yesterday, so to speak, that the outrageous cruelty committed by German cavalry officers in a so-called "long-distance race" tickled the fancy and stirred a feeling of emulation among some restless people in the great Northwest. A long-distance race from Chadron to Chicago was publicly announced with three hundred entries, one of them a woman. It was impossible to *stop* that race, for the simple reason that there is no law under which a man can be punished for cruelty until the cruelty has been committed. But every town and village between Chadron and Chicago was placarded with printed notices offering rewards for evidence to convict any person of actual cruelty

in that way, and we had agents actively at work with such effect that no cruelty would have been possible without our having evidence sufficient to secure the punishment of the offender. What was the result? Why this, that instead of three hundred riders there were only nine, and the horses were not ridden to death as they would otherwise have been.

Another long-distance race which was planned to take place from Deadwood to Omaha was prevented altogether, and not a man could be found who was willing to confess that he had ever been connected with the scheme.

Eleven years ago it was publicly announced that arrangements had been made to produce the disgusting spectacle of a bull-fight at a State fair in Alabama. Preparations for it were complete; but through the action of the American Society calling the attention of the Mobile Society to the projected outrage, the exhibition was abandoned.

Quite recently, a very few women of Stamford, Connecticut, publicly advertised their intention to hold a Cat Tournament in which the cat destroying the largest number of mice in a given time should receive a prize. One of these women made herself unenviably notorious by her advocacy of the scheme and by her insolent ridicule of all who objected to it. The exhibition did not take place, and the projectors of it, retiring under a storm of public indignation, were fain to pretend that they had meant nothing but a hoax upon the public. It is hardly likely that they will attempt another hoax of that kind; and in view of that fact, our Society can well afford to disregard the malicious vituperation with which its "interference" was resented.

Within the past year a cocking-main was proposed to be held near Louisville, Kentucky. A brief letter from this Society to the Governor of Kentucky and another to the President of the local society in Louisville prevented its occurrence.

Within less than one month a similar event was an-

nounced to take place near Birmingham, Alabama. A note to his Excellency, Governor Jelks, prevented *that*.

If it were worth while I might prolong this list indefinitely; but these instances will be sufficient to illustrate a class, and also the method of our Society in dealing with them. Our rule is always, in every instance, to secure the action of the local society if such society exists; and many a case occurs in which local societies are first apprised by us of acts of cruelty, committed or to be committed, in their own vicinity. Where there is no local society, or where, for any reason, it cannot act efficiently, we immediately work through the proper state or municipal authority, and never yet without a satisfactory result.

Our relations with the officers of the Federal Government have been frequent and most gratifying. During the war with Spain we had every assurance that all possible care would be taken for the avoidance of preventable suffering to army horses and mules. After the occupation of Porto Rico and Cuba we had the best evidence that American influence had been immediately applied to the abolition of certain characteristic forms of cruelty which had previously prevailed. Even in the Philippines we have had the satisfaction to know that the authorities have not forgotten the cause of the defenceless brute creation; and last, though not least, the United States of America has this distinction among all the nations of the earth, that a standing order from the staff headquarters requires a veterinary surgeon or other competent person to be detailed for the speedy destruction and relief of horses wounded in battle.

I mention these things with no purpose or feeling of boastfulness. Very far from that. All we have done is little in comparison with what remains to be done. But I do think that we may fairly claim to have justified *the American Name* which is borne by our Society; and I am certain that we have been faithful to the *American Idea* of local independence in all local concerns. That a time is coming

when still larger measures may be accomplished by a wise combination of local energies, I do not doubt; but until the true interest of our cause shall be made supreme over all petty schemes of self-advertisement, I regret to think that no such combination can be made effectual.

I have only one other point to make in an address which is already too long. I refer to the incalculable value of the magazine of the Society, *OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS*. It is not published for profit, and yet I do not hesitate to say that it has brought enormous returns for every dollar expended in its production and distribution. That magazine reaches thousands of persons unknown to me or to any other member of the Society. To my certain knowledge it has brought directly into our treasury in one single year more than its publication has cost in the past ten years of its existence. Of its usefulness in other respects as an educational organ, I need not speak because it speaks for itself; but I wish to say with all plainness that, either directly or indirectly, it is one of the most valuable agencies in our possession. A *marked* copy distributed to the press has often had the effect of putting some important matter before millions of readers. *Unmarked*, its contents are often copied by the daily press, to the no small advantage of our cause. In many other ways which I might mention its value has been amply demonstrated, but I will say no more on that subject except to commend it to your more careful attention, and to add that, in its new form, I think you will find it attractive.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is almost painful to say that, although our membership is more numerous than ever before, the roll contains not more than about eighteen hundred names. In response to my appeal last year that every member should secure another member there was some considerable increase, one lady finding it easy within her own circle to enlist no fewer than one hundred recruits. I repeat that appeal, and I repeat it urgently. But why should every

member secure only one other? If every one would secure *five*, and if that ratio were kept up only two or three years, we should then have a constituency such as I am proud to think that The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals deserves to have.

JOHN P. HAINES,
President.

December 31, 1903.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Address of the President and the Reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent, printed elsewhere in this report, so thoroughly cover the operations of the Society during the past year that there remains little for me to add.

It must be very gratifying to the friends of our cause to read the Address of the President, in which he has the pleasure of informing them of the increased prosperity and usefulness of the organization over which he presides. It is a cause for congratulation that the Society has entered upon the new year better equipped than ever before to fight the battle against cruelty and injustice to God's humbler creatures.

By the appointment of additional Special Agents to operate in localities not heretofore represented, and by the incorporation of new societies at various points throughout the United States, the work of animal protection has been largely extended, and by a steadily growing membership new people have been brought into closer touch with our work.

The only change in the personnel of the Board of Managers during the past year was occasioned by the death of Mr. Frederic R. Coudert.

The Obituary Record, printed elsewhere in this report, contains the names of thirty-one members, workers in the cause of animal protection, whose loss the Society has been called on to mourn during the year.

Following is a summary of the work accomplished during the year 1903:

Arrests and Prosecutions.....	587
Animals suspended from labor.....	3,041
Horses, mules and other large animals, disabled past recovery, humanely destroyed.....	4,288
Small animals, homeless or disabled past recovery, humanely destroyed.....	83,012
Disabled horses and other large animals removed from the streets in ambulances.....	544
Cases Investigated.....	39,236

JOHN MASON KNOX,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1904.*

To The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

The Treasurer begs to submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1903, showing a Cash Balance on hand of \$2,404.40.

Respectfully,

JOHN MASON KNOX,
Treasurer.

JOHN MASON KNOX, *Treasurer, in account with* THE AMERICAN
CURRENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR

DR.	
To Cash balance, Dec. 31, 1902	\$550 95
“ Bequests : Edward A. Hammond	\$95 00
Jane Whittelsey	2,972 03
Charlotte M. Hoyt	300 00
Caroline Mank	403 33
Charles H. Meeker	4,500 00
Isadora De Wolf Ritter	475 00
George Gardener Grennell	78,625 00
	87,370 36
“ Members’ Dues and General Donations	13,752 68
“ Fines	4,133 25
“ Rentals, Dividends, Interest, Licenses, etc.	90,237 97
<hr/>	
	\$196,045 21

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing accounts of Cruelty to Animals, and have verified the same by the

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

CR.

By Disbursements from January 1, 1903, to date: General	
Maintenance, including Light, Fuel, Postage, Salaries, etc.	\$26,287 21
" Equipment and Maintenance of New York Shelter	36,825 48
Brooklyn "	17,160 81
Richmond "	4,746 20
" Brooklyn Office: Maintenance	7,513 96
" Ambulance House, New York: Maintenance, including Feed, Food, and Medicine for Homeless and Abandoned Animals	143 64
" Ambulance House, Brooklyn: Maintenance, including Feed, Food, and Medicine for Homeless and Abandoned Animals	739 36
" Repairs to Real Estate, Rent, Interest, Taxes, and Insurance	8,111 12
" Legal Expenses	5,358 22
" Fountain Account	33 53
" Humane Literature	5,111 07
" Stationery, Printing, Annual Report, etc.	2,239 16
" Ullmann Estate: Mrs. Thayer	700 00
" Young Defenders' League	107 86
" Library Account	454 30
" Lecture Fund	1,475 49
" Temporary Loan Paid	6,000 00
" Payment of Mortgage on Real Estate	70,000 00
" Furniture and Fixture Account	633 40
" Cash balance, Dec. 31, 1903	2,404 40
	<hr/>
	\$196,045 21

of the Treasurer of The American Society for the Prevention
Society's books and vouchers.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK, }
GORDON KNOX BELL, } *Auditing Committee.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The following report of the work of the Society, in the enforcement of the humane laws of the State and the alleviation of animal suffering, only briefly sets forth part of what has been accomplished during the past year.

Reference can only be made in a general way to the many different phases of animal abuse with which the Society has to deal.

Ninety per cent. of complaints of acts of cruelty to animals are not prosecuted for the reason that the alleged cruelty is of such a trifling nature as not to warrant such procedure, and while I do not wish to be understood in the sense of discouraging well-meaning people from reporting cases of animal abuse, I may be pardoned for suggesting that citizens be not too hasty in their conclusions as to whether the act is one of wanton cruelty, or is owing to a lack of judgment on the part of the offender.

It frequently happens that citizens cause the arrest of drivers, for what the former consider cruelty. To illustrate, a complaint is received which reads as follows:

“The horse was sick and unfit for use, could not pull the load, and the driver beat the animal most cruelly.”

The offender, by order of the citizen, is arrested by a police officer, and taken to the nearest magistrate's court. Court may be closed for the day—prisoner is then taken to the station house, where he is kept, unless bailed out, till the next morning, when he is again taken to court. When his case is called, no complainant appears, and the prisoner is discharged. In the meantime, the horse has been examined by a veterinary surgeon, and found in good condition—no

marks of beating, the load weighed and found to be less than the weight of the empty vehicle, the whip used of the ordinary kind.

Now, to sum up; the driver is in prison all night, the horse, wagon and contents placed in livery, at expense of the owner; complainant failed to appear in court and the proceedings are dismissed.

Such acts on the part of citizens, although done in good faith, tend to bring about unfair criticism as to the methods of the Society, for it is always assumed that the Society is instrumental in bringing the proceedings, when, as a matter of fact, it has no knowledge of the case until after it has reached the police court.

If people interested in our work would discriminate wisely and not act hastily, much practical good would be accomplished. Drivers are but human, and "a kind word turneth away wrath." Advice here, a word of warning there, will do more to prevent abuse to animals than the arrest of the individual.

STABLES.

That the general public are more active in giving expression to their interest in animal protection, goes without saying, and owners as well as custodians realize that ownership does not carry with it the right to abuse or neglect their animals, no matter of what species.

Our efforts toward the amelioration of the sanitary conditions of underground, ill-ventilated stables and other places where horses and mules are housed, have been, to some extent, successful in causing such places to be made more comfortable and less dangerous in case of fire. The opposition aroused by our inspection of so-called stables is most surprising; many places have been found where it would be impossible for a single animal to be rescued in case of fire, yet the owners or lessees of such properties strenuously objected to making improvements, for the only reason that "it

would cost too much." Such obstinacy we have overcome in some instances by moral suasion, and in other cases by appealing to the law.

OVERLOADING.

The cruelty of overloading is not done through ignorance, but for mercenary motives, and the suffering imposed upon a horse by compelling it to haul a load beyond its physical strength is inhuman. And strange as it may seem, such cases are the most difficult to convict, for drivers when charged with overloading plead that the horse was "balky." In cases, however, where it is found practicable to weigh the load, and it is found to be excessive, the punishment is very severe. In cases where no arrests are made, our Special Agents compel drivers to take off part of the load, or else get extra horses.

GLANDERS AND FARCY.

Several unscrupulous horse dealers were prosecuted and convicted, during the past year, for exposing and attempting to sell animals afflicted with farcy or glanders, which diseases are fatal alike to man and beast. In every case severe punishment was imposed of fine or imprisonment.

POISONING.

In spite of the vigilance of our Special Agents, many cases of horse poisoning were reported, and although every effort was made to secure evidence sufficiently convincing to insure conviction of the perpetrators, several prosecutions had to be discontinued, owing to treachery or perjured testimony on the part of the People's witnesses. Several offenders, however, have been proven guilty and sentenced to terms of imprisonment of from three months to one year in the Penitentiary.



ARREST AND PROSECUTION No. 25,660

COPY

13 12-1970

Department of Health of The City of New York.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
SIXTH AVENUE AND 55TH STREET.

SANITARY BUREAU.

Analysis No. 19676

Date Received Oct. 12th., 1903.

Date Reported " 29th., 1903.

Received from Officer Chas. McCarthy, 7th. Prec.

Marked Substance in Envelope. (Sealed). Case

of People Vs. Jacob Granowitz. 109 Clinton Street.

Reason for Analysis Determine Poison.

REPORT:

Weight of substance submitted for analysis 172.5 grains.

Weight of portion used in analysis 37.45 grains.

Found in same, arsenic equivalent to 10.85 grains As_2O_3 (arsenious oxide or white arsenic). The total contents of As_2O_3 in the entire sample would be (if proportion holds true) 49.98 grains.

Dangerous dose of arsenic for a horse (according to Blythe) = 30 grains.

Respectfully submitted,
Edward J. McCarthy
Assistant Chemist.

Edward J. McCarthy
Assistant Chemist.

THE PEOPLE

VS

JACOB GRANOWITZ

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COPY

13 12-1970

Department of Health of The City of New York.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
SIXTH AVENUE AND 55TH STREET.

SANITARY BUREAU.

Analysis No. 19677

Date Received Oct. 12th., 1903.

Date Reported " 29th., 1903.

Received from Officer Chas. McCarthy, 7th. Prec.

Marked Viscera. (In glass jar). Case of

People Vs. Jacob Granowitz. 109 Clinton St.

Reason for Analysis Determine Poison.

REPORT:

Fluid portion of contents of jar = 86 fluid ounces.

Found in same, arsenic equivalent to

4.59 grains of As_2O_3 (arsenious oxide or white arsenic).

Respectfully submitted,
Edward J. McCarthy
Assistant Chemist.

Edward J. McCarthy
Assistant Chemist.

ARREST AND PROSECUTION No. 26,235. SHOWING ANALYSES SUBMITTED IN EVIDENCE BY SOCIETY

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND RECEIVING DEPOTS.

Our Special Agents are in attendance daily at the several receiving depots for live stock, as well as the slaughter houses of the city. At the former it has only been necessary to interfere on one or two occasions, and in those instances to have a number of calves fed, and milch cows relieved of an over-excess of milk.

The mode of slaughtering cattle, or other live stock for human food, is carried on in a humane manner, and we have found nothing to interfere with in that direction.

AMBULANCE AND DERRICK SERVICE.

This part of our work has rendered efficient service during the past year, and has been constantly in demand. Several horses and mules have been rescued from excavations into which they have accidentally fallen and taken to hospitals. It is at the service of the public any hour of the day or night, all the year round.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Reports from Special Agents, other than those attached to the Headquarters of the Society, have been gratifying, as they report that the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals are duly recognized and respected. Few prosecutions have occurred outside of New York City proper. The mere knowledge of the fact that a Special Agent of the Society, with power to enforce the laws, is present in a vicinity is sufficient to deter most people from acting in a cruel manner to their animals.

DOG, COCK FIGHTING AND RAT BAITING.

These old-time so-called sports are now of rare occurrence, at least in the built-up portions of the city. Once in a while, an attempt is made to "pull off" an animal fight at some lonely

road-house or isolated barn in the outlying districts, which fails, however, owing to the vigilance of the police and our local Agents.

CANALS.

Our Special Agents are continually on the watch at the different canals of the State. The animals used in this class of work, it is gratifying to report, are in good condition. Several horses were suspended from labor on account of lameness, and others not lame, but in poor physical condition, were sent to the stable to recuperate.

GENERAL WORK.

Hack stands, ferry-boat landings, markets, places of amusement, excavations and other places where animals are employed and horses and cattle shipped to domestic or foreign ports, were visited by Special Agents of the Society, for the purpose of correcting any conditions likely to cause suffering, and any improvements suggested by the Society, for the better sanitary conditions or comfort of such animals, were cheerfully made.

As an evidence of the continuous and varied character of our work, the following will serve to describe:

A Special Agent, while on his way to court, to prosecute a case of cruelty, meets with a horse lying in the street; a crowd gathers and street traffic is congested. Many have their own ideas as to how the animal should be gotten up, until the driver, nearly distracted by the many kinds of advice shouted to him, gives up in despair. Our Special Agent arrives and goes about the job in a practical way, and soon the horse is on its feet, and if not injured, harnessed to vehicle and started off. The Special Agent makes another start for court, when his services are again required; this time a cat has been run over by a passing vehicle. As usual, a crowd gathers, and suggestions as to what should be done freely

offered, but no one offers to do anything for the relief of the animal. Our Special Agent makes an examination, and finds it injured past recovery; thereupon the suffering animal is humanely destroyed. Arriving finally at the court, he is informed that his case has been adjourned owing to his absence. And so it goes on day after day.

It might be supposed that the introduction of motor vehicles has diminished the employment of animals to some extent. This is true, but only in so far as it relates to the use of animals in large cities.

The streets being covered with asphalt, cause the thoroughfares to become slippery and dangerous for horses, not only during the winter months, but in summer as well, when the streets are sprinkled with water. Hence the employment of mechanical power is most desirable.

The change in systems, however, does not diminish the work of our Special Agents, owing to the fact that much service is being rendered in outlying sections of the city, where large numbers of horses and mules are employed. These animals are very often in charge of ignorant drivers, who have no compassion for their dumb servants, and treat them most cruelly. Our Special Agents, when visiting the places referred to, have arrested drivers and owners while in the act of beating horses on the head, either with the butt end of a whip, shovel or pick-handle, whichever was most handy, because the poor beasts were unable to haul loaded vehicles out of the ruts into which the load had sunk up to the hubs.

It would consume too much space in this report to enumerate the many and various acts of cruelty inflicted upon animals, but in order to illustrate, the following few typical cases will suffice:

Police Officer Driscoll was patrolling his post, when he saw one George Holmes strike a horse on the back with a

cart rung. The blow was very severe and staggered the animal, so that it almost fell to the ground. Officer Driscoll inquired what was the reason for the blow, and the defendant replied that he was bound to make the horse keep its place in line. He was warned that a repetition of the offence would lead to his arrest. This he ignored, and struck another blow. He was promptly arrested, subsequently convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars or be imprisoned for ten days.

Frank White, a truckman, engaged in drawing material to a building in the course of erection, got angry at his horse because the latter moved a few steps beyond the place of destination. After abusing the horse in divers ways, the defendant took an iron wrench, which was used for the purpose of elevating the truck, in order to dump the load, and struck the animal several violent blows on the body. A lady passing at the time remonstrated with the offender for his cruel act, but her remonstrances were received with derision and insults. Finally meeting a police officer, William E. Hall, she told him of the case, and he returned with her and arrested White. He was tried in the Court of Special Sessions, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars or be imprisoned for ten days. Presiding Judge Olmsted said that if it had not been for the defendant's previous good character he would have sent him to prison instead of imposing a fine.

For the reason that a dog belonging to a neighbor trespassed upon the grounds of Pauline Seccor of Long Island, she caused her hired man, Henry Westerman, to shoot the dog with a gun loaded with buckshot. The poor creature was terribly mangled. Both of the offenders were arrested, convicted and punished.

James Bolte was seen striking on the head and body with a whip, in a most cruel manner, a team of mules which he

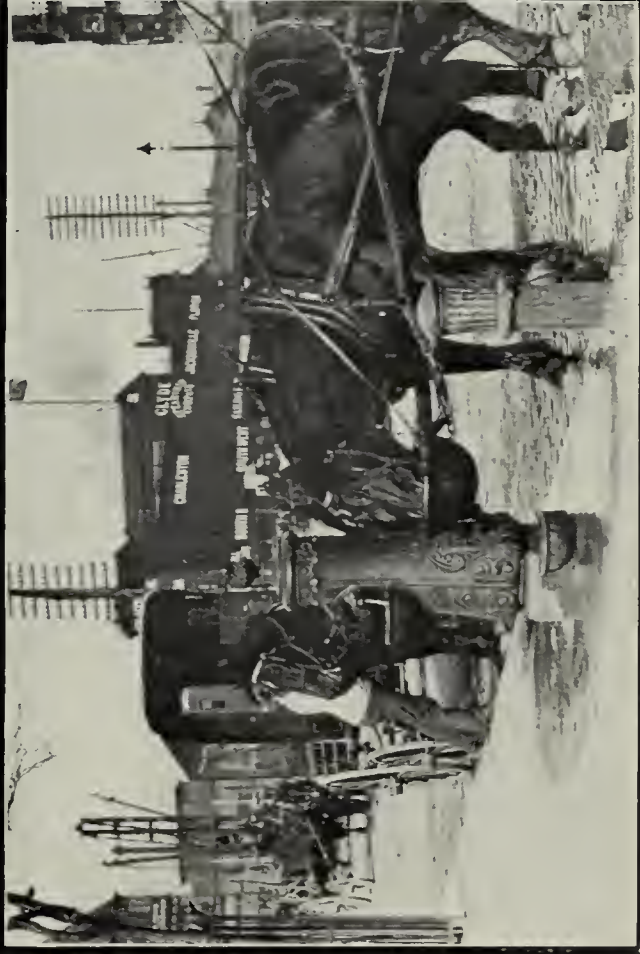
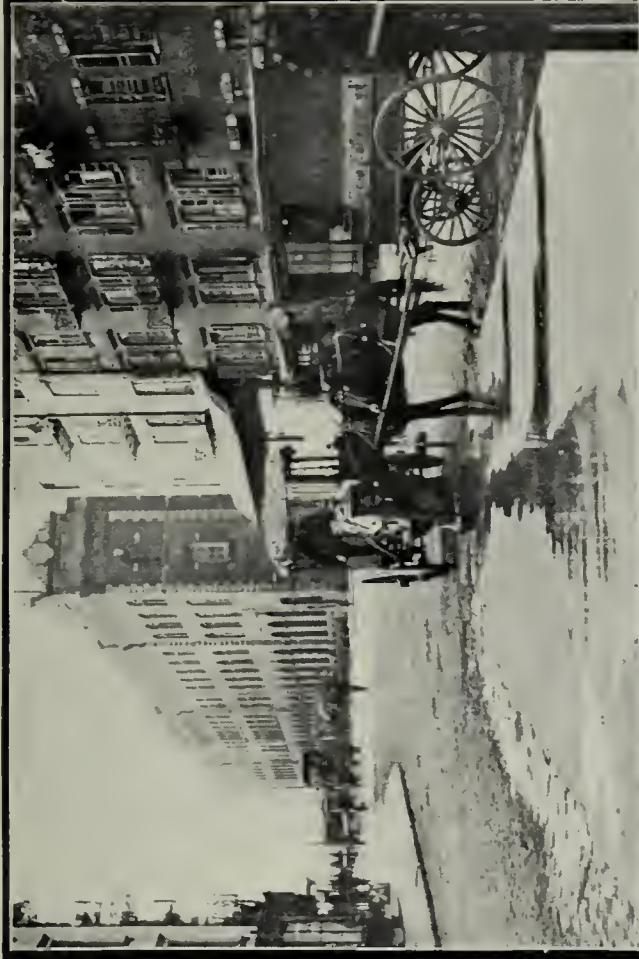


ARREST AND PROSECUTION No. 25,675

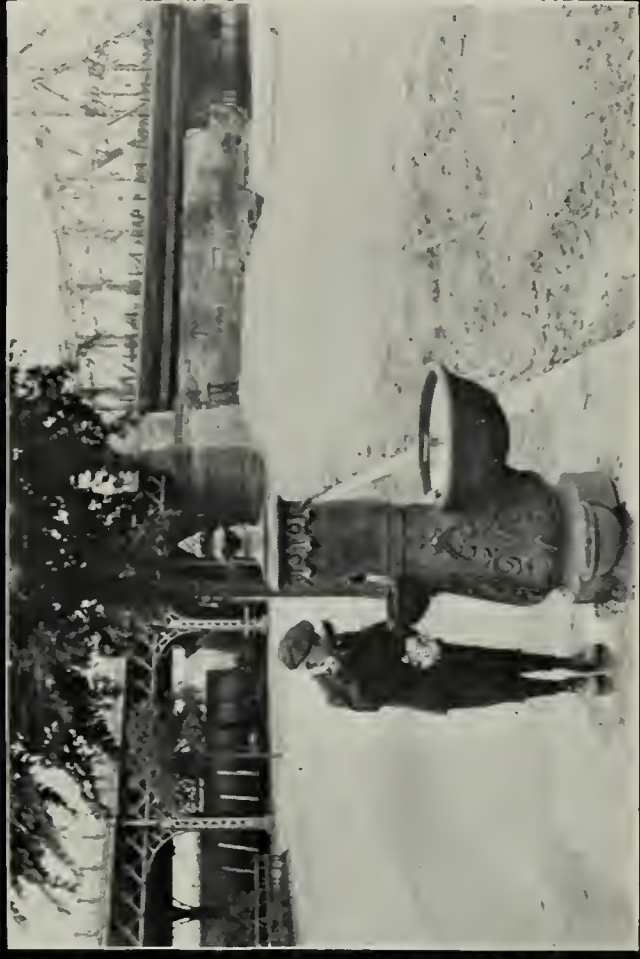
CANAL AND BAXTER STREETS



BEACH STREET AND WEST BROADWAY



CANAL STREET PARK



154TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE

DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR MAN AND BEAST

ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY THROUGH THE LIBERALITY OF THE FRIENDS OF ANIMALS

was driving. The mules were attached to a truck, loaded with broken stone, which had become settled in the mud up to the hubs. It was impossible for the mules to move it, which angered Bolte, who got down and beat the animals in the manner above described. One of our Agents, who witnessed the cruelty, promptly arrested the offender. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars or be imprisoned for twenty days.

Mandel Grief abandoned a horse to die on the public highway. From information received, it appeared that the horse had fallen down near a house occupied by a neighbor of the defendant. The former went to the latter, and informed him of the condition of the horse, and offered to help him get it up and into the stable. This the defendant refused to do, and in fact refused to accept any aid whatsoever, or do anything for the horse until later in the day, when he and others tied a rope to the hind legs of the suffering animal, and pulled the dying creature several hundred yards along the rough road. The offender was tried in the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars or be imprisoned for thirty days.

Gustave Bayard, without any provocation whatever, kicked a small dog into the street. He then held the animal down to the ground with one hand, and beat it in a most cruel manner with the other hand. A lady passing at the time reproved him for his cruel act, when he threatened to strike her in the same manner. Police Officer C. Tautphones happened along at this moment, when the lady caused the arrest of the offender. He was subsequently tried in the Court of Special Sessions, where he made the plea that he was afraid the dog was going to attack him. This was disproved. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars or spend fifteen days in prison.

Dan McHugh of East New York, Brooklyn, shot a goat with a gun loaded with buckshot. He was arrested for the offence, and at his trial claimed that the goat trespassed upon his farm and destroyed a small quantity of vegetables. He denied the shooting, however, but neighbors swore they saw him fire off the gun at the goat. These witnesses were standing in the road at the time, unobserved by the defendant. The animal was terribly mangled and died from the effects of the wound. Defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars by the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division.

Samuel Thornton was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, of having stabbed a horse in the body with a three-pronged pitchfork. It appeared in the evidence that the defendant was drunk on the morning when he committed the act, and had assaulted several of his fellow employés. After being ordered from the premises, he returned, and chased several of the horses into the stable, frightening the animals so that one of them ran into the wrong stall. Thornton seized the pitchfork, and saying with an oath, "I'll make you go into your own stall," plunged the weapon into its body. The sentence of the Court upon his conviction was imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three months.

To mention each case of animal suffering alleviated, or humanely ended, might seem exaggerated, yet not a day or night passes but our Agents are called upon to render aid to injured or sick animals of one kind or another.

Cats have been rescued from dangerous places in trees, etc., where they have been chased by vicious boys or dogs. Horses, dogs, mules, cows and other animals found unsheltered, were taken care of and properly provided for.

Quantities of nails, broken glass and other articles liable to cause injury to animals have been removed from streets.

In addition, many highly checked horses have been relieved and the drivers and owners warned that a repetition of the offence would lead to their prosecution. Broken blinders have been removed, drivers have been instructed how to harness and care for their animals, advice given as to how to treat horses when overcome by the heat, or attacked by other ailments, citizens have been advised as to the proper treatment of domestic animals in cases of emergency, and everything has been done within the power of the Society to alleviate animal suffering when brought to its attention.

The Brooklyn Department of our work, under the able direction of Inspector Clark, has accomplished great work, with the small force under his command.

In conclusion, the undersigned recognizes the interest and courtesy extended to the Society and its Special Agents by every Department of the City Government, more especially the District Attorney and his assistants, the Justices of the Special Sessions and higher criminal courts.

The neat appearance of the uniformed Special Agents of the Society and their prompt and intelligent judgment in all matters pertaining to their official duties are also commended.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. HANKINSON,
Superintendent.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE CASES
PROSECUTED DURING THE YEAR 1903, SE-
LECTED WITH SOME VIEW TO SHOWING
THE DIFFERENT PHASES OF CRUELTY
WITH WHICH THE SOCIETY HAS TO CON-
TEND :

POLICE OFFICER JOSEPH UNGER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was called upon by a poor woman who, with considerable agitation, begged him to follow her to arrest a man for driving a sore and exhausted horse. In her opinion, the animal was quite unable to pull the heavily loaded wagon to which he was attached. The officer being guided to the scene, he found the horse's condition as bad as the woman had described. The horse was immediately unharnessed and given shelter in a nearby stable, where it was placed under the care of a veterinary surgeon. The offender, Vincent Gombardi, was arraigned before Justice Joseph Pool, of the Fourth District Court, and held in \$500 bail for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

CITY MAGISTRATE LORENZO ZELLER caused the arrest of John Daley by Police Officer Harvey H. Ware, of the Thirty-second Precinct, for the offense of attempting to drive a wretched horse, so lame, weak, and emaciated that several livery stablemen refused even to allow the animal to be taken into their stables. Daley was detained at the Thirty-second Precinct, to be arraigned later before Magistrate Zeller at the Fifth District Court, and was held in \$100 bail to answer. At the trial the magistrate himself will appear as a witness against the prisoner. The defendant was advised to have the animal destroyed, and he finally consented to that act of humanity being performed by an officer of the Society.

THE Society's Special Agent at Smithville South, Nassau County, arrested Eugene Mitthauer, bringing him before Justice Tatum on the charge of having neglected to provide food and drink for a horse. When found by the officer of the Society, the animal was in a dying condition. Its life was mercifully ended by the officer.

ON the charge of cruelty to animals, the Society's Special Agent at Yonkers, N. Y., arrested Presto Gaddy, a truck-driver of the city of New York. Gaddy's heavy truck was drawn by a team of horses, one of which had a sore on the off shoulder, constantly chafed by the collar. At the City Court, Justice Kellogg imposed a fine of \$20, which was paid by the offender, in preference to the alternative of ten days in jail.

ON the charge of cruelty to animals, the Society's Special Agent arrested John Terwigillger, at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., as the horse which was drawing his milk wagon was found to have a sore on its back measuring two by two inches, and unprotected from the chafing of the harness. The offender explained that at the time of leaving the stable the sore was healed over, the injury being only a gall. Justice Gescheidt of the City Court discharged the man, with a reprimand, further advising him to pad, or in some other way to ease the collar and the harness of the horse.

AT Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, New York, Louis Cohen was arrested for driving a horse which was utterly exhausted and unfit for work. While being led to a near-by stable the animal fell. It was then taken to the New York Veterinary Hospital in an ambulance. Cohen, who was held in \$100 bail, was tried by Justices Hinsdale, Mayer and McKeon, of the Court of Special Sessions, First Division; but although Cohen pleaded guilty sentence in his case was suspended, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Brodsky, owner of the horse. Cohen was warned by Justice Hinsdale that if he failed to appear against his employer he would be rearrested. Brodsky was found guilty of having caused and permitted the horse to be used. He was sentenced to pay the fine of \$50, with the alternative of fifteen days in the city prison. Brodsky paid the fine.

FOR driving a horse before a loaded truck while the animal was lame from a spavin, and was also suffering from a large sore on the withers, James T. Colligan was arraigned before City Magistrate Robert C. Cornell, of the First District Court, and held in \$200 bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions, First Division. While the defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of cruelty in using the horse, the Court suspended sentence because of the earnest appeal for mercy from the complaining witness, who testified that Colligan was very poor. Justices Wyatt, Hinsdale and Holbrook dismissed the prisoner with the caution that he should not use the horse again, but should

have it immediately destroyed. The horse was humanely put to death without delay.

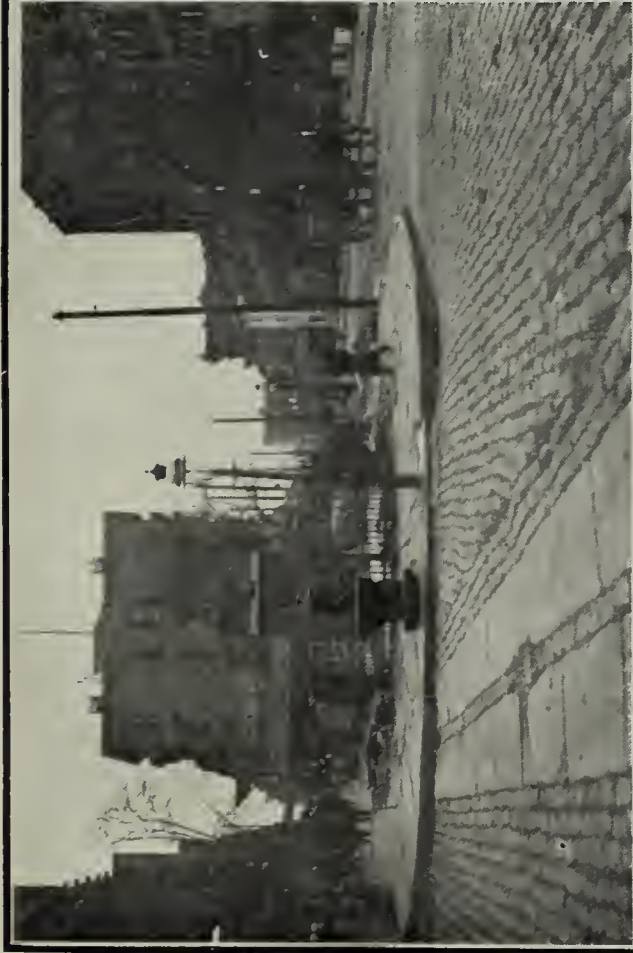
FOR driving a very lame horse to a loaded truck, Tony Schmitt, of Brooklyn, New York, was arrested by an officer of the Society. When seen by the officer, the horse was barely able to hobble along. Schmitt and the owner of the horse, Fred Lindau, were arraigned at the First District Court, before City Magistrate Edward J. Dooley, and held for \$100 bail to be tried by the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division. Justices Fleming, Forker and Keady, of the Court of Special Sessions, found Schmitt guilty of cruelty in driving the horse in its wretched condition; but sentence in this case was suspended, Fred Lindau, the owner, being charged with the offence of having caused and permitted the driver, Schmitt, to use the horse when the animal was unfit for labor. Lindau was fined twenty-five dollars.

FOR working a sore and lame horse in defiance of several warnings against using the animal, the Society's Special Agent, at Richmond Hill, arrested Lewis Johnson while Johnson was forcing the horse to haul a wagon loaded with stone. Despite the prisoner's denial that he was aware of even the lameness of the horse, he was arrested on the charge of cruelty to animals. Justices Fleming, Keady and Forker, of the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division, found the prisoner guilty, and fined him ten dollars.

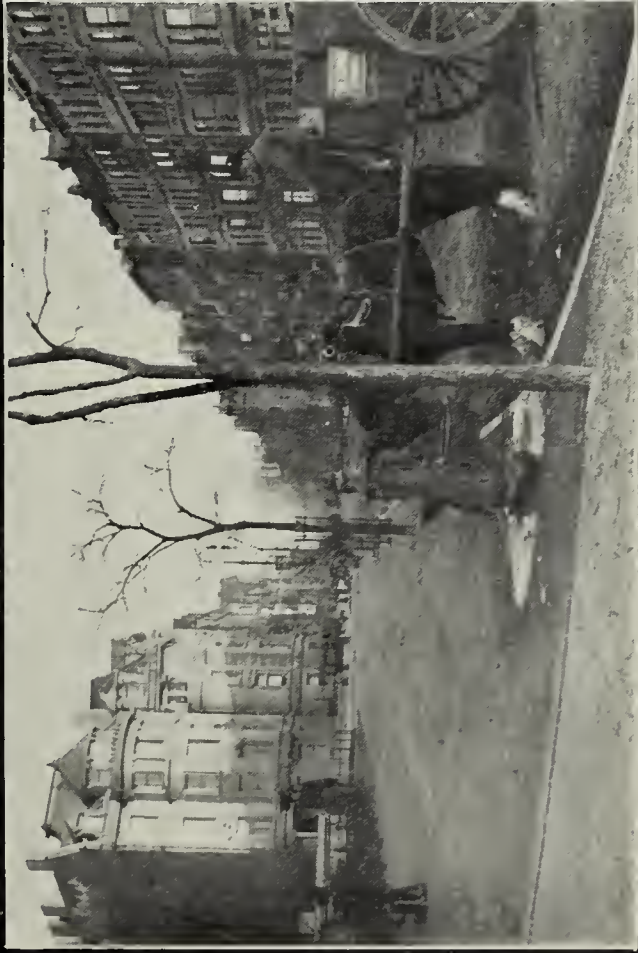
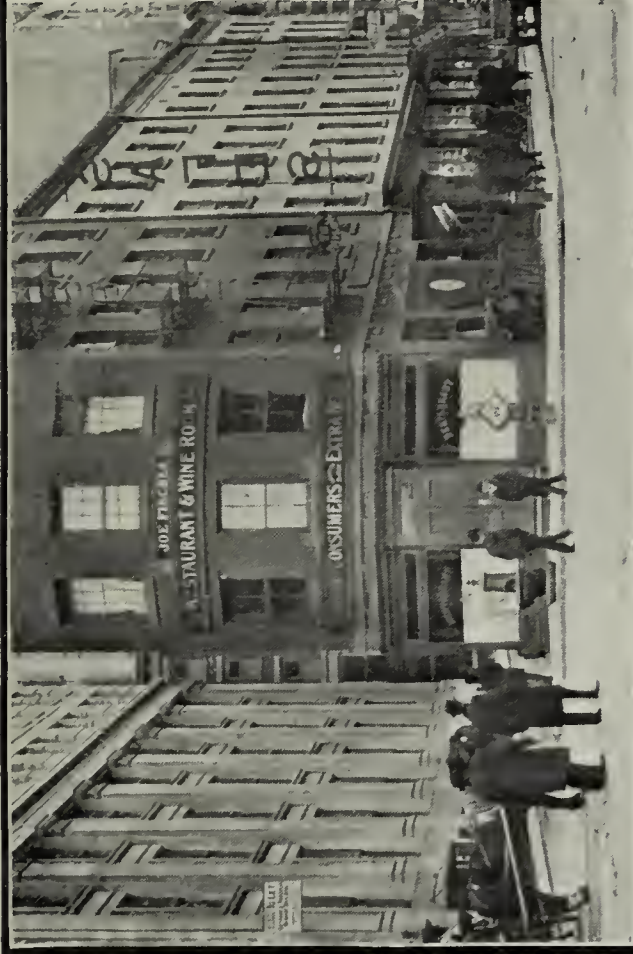
ROBERT WHITTAKER was arrested at Rector Street and North River for cruel treatment of his horse. Brought before Magistrate Cornell, of the First District Court, Whittaker was held in \$300 bail. The complaining witness, Edward D. Cain, at first asked leave of the Court to withdraw his complaint; but when the Court insisted that he should tell why he had caused the arrest, he further admitted that the animal had been most cruelly beaten, its mouth jerked, and the lip cut. In extenuation Whittaker pleaded that he had been drinking. He was, however, found guilty by Justices Wyatt, Olmsted and Holbrook, of the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, by whom he was fined ten dollars, with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

ON complaint of a citizen, Police Officer Maurice F. Walsh, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested Joseph O'Connor, of Brooklyn, for cruelty to animals in having driven from Centre Street, Brooklyn, to Reade Street, Manhattan, a feeble and emaciated horse, totally unfit for work of any kind and which had fallen in the streets from sheer exhaustion. Brutally forced to its feet by O'Connor, the horse again fell. A second

BROADWAY AND THROOP AVENUE, BROOKLYN



MAIDEN LANE AND LIBERTY STREET

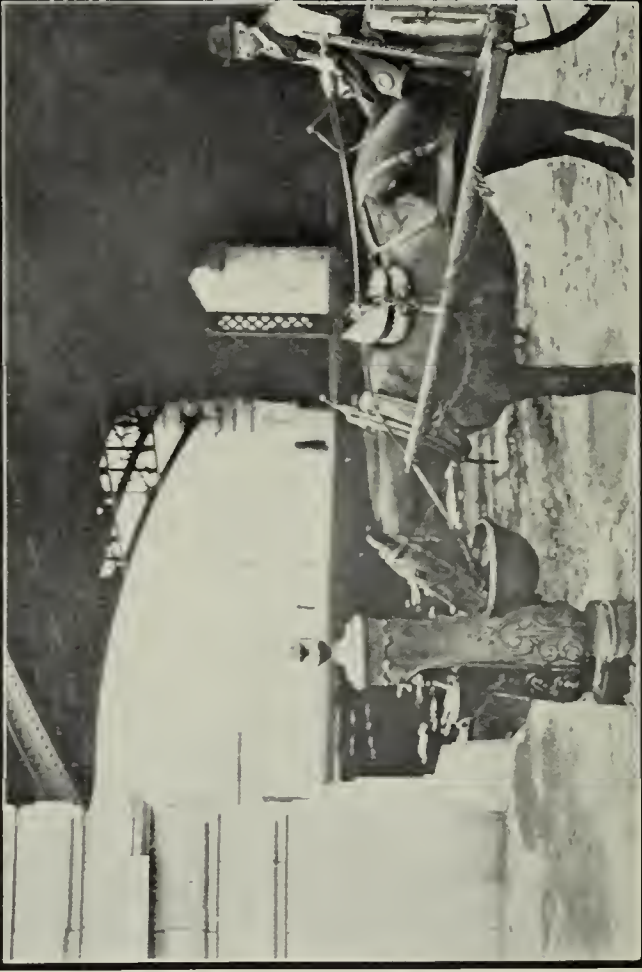
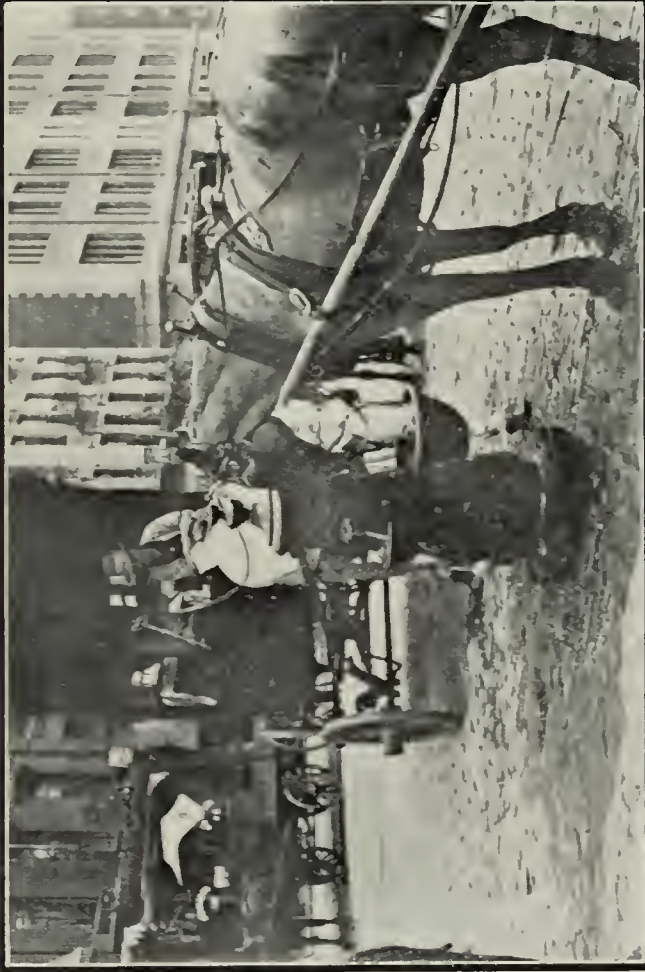


RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 72D STREET



ABINGTON SQUARE

DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR MAN AND BEAST
ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY THROUGH THE LIBERALITY OF THE FRIENDS OF ANIMALS



96TH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE

UNION SQUARE, EAST

DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR MAN AND BEAST
ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY THROUGH THE LIBERALITY OF THE FRIENDS OF ANIMALS

time the driver, with the help of bystanders, urged the wretched creature to stand, and when, a second time it dropped to the ground refusing to attempt to rise, O'Connor beat it with a plank so that one of the witnesses to the cruelty at once had the man arrested. With merciful promptness the Society sent an officer to destroy the horse. O'Connor was then arraigned before City Magistrate Charles A. Flammer, of the First District Court, and was held for trial by the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, where Justices McKean, Olmsted and Holbrook found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to pay the fine of thirty-five dollars, with the alternative of fifteen days in jail.

FOR driving a horse with a sore under the saddle, Gus Williams was arrested by the Society's Special Agent at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and arraigned before Justice P. Kane, of Mamaroneck District Court. Williams was found guilty and was fined \$10. He paid the fine.

FOR driving a weak and tottering horse to a heavily loaded wagon Pasquale Marzullo was arrested by an officer of the Society, the officer, on closer examination of the wretched horse, finding a sore measuring four by two inches on its back unprotected from the constant chafing of the harness. Marzullo was arraigned before City Magistrate Peter F. Barlow, of the Second District Court. There the man declared that he had been ordered by his employer, Fortunato Varriale, to use the horse and that he had no choice but to obey. The Magistrate at once issued a warrant for the arrest of Varriale. On being confronted with his employer in Court, however, Marzullo broke down, retracting his statement that Varriale had ordered him to drive the horse while knowing of its condition. Varriale, he then admitted, was ignorant of the fact that anything was wrong with the horse. Marzullo was held for trial by the Court of Special Sessions.

AT Little Falls, N. Y., Charles Carson was arrested for cutting off a cat's tail with a pair of nippers. He pleaded guilty before Justice Fiekens, of Fort Plain District Court, and paid the fine of \$3.

ON the charge of having unjustifiably shot a shepherd dog, belonging to Clifford Dunland, of Goshen, New York, Jacob Kilmer was arraigned before Justice Wyser of the Goshen District Court. The offender was found guilty and was sentenced to pay the fine of \$25. In default of payment he was consigned for twenty-five days to the county jail.

MICHAEL DERESTO, of Rockaway Beach, N. Y., was arrested by the Society's Special Agent on the charge of cruelty to animals in using a mule while the animal had an unprotected sore on its breast. At the trial before the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division, Justices Forker, Keady and Fleming presiding, Deresto's employer, Mr. Rennington Vernon, a real estate broker and a lawyer, appeared for the defendant, pleaded guilty, and expressed his hearty sympathy with the work of the Society. He declared that he had not known the condition of the animal, but that he held himself morally responsible for it, and therefore would offer no defence, being quite ready to pay the fine the Court would see fit to impose. He was fined ten dollars.

PAUL CREUTZBERGER was stopped by an officer of the Society for driving a team of horses to a truck loaded with stone; one horse, a bay, had sores on the neck, measuring two by two inches, the other animal, a fine gray, had sores on the neck, four by three, and on the breast, two by two inches. The officer obliged the driver to unharness the animals and to take them back to the stable, warning him not to use them again before the sores were quite healed. Two days later the man was seen driving the selfsame horses in the same condition. He was promptly arrested. At his trial by the Court of Special Sessions, Justices McKean, Olmsted and Holbrook presiding, Creutzberger declared in his defence that the horses had been stabled for two days and were perfectly well when taken out for work. He had, he said, padded the collars where they pressed on the sores. His futile excuses were cut short by the Court that sentenced him to pay the fine of ten dollars, or to be imprisoned for five days.

ON the complaint of James Malinos, an officer of the Society arrested Kate Manning for having kicked a goat to death. Arraigned before Magistrate Clarence W. Mead, the prisoner was held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, in \$500 bail. The only witness for the people at the trial was Malinos, who proved his case. The defendant was found guilty and was reproved by Justice McKean, who warned her that if ever she should be brought to court again on the charge of cruelty to animals she would be severely dealt with. Sentence, however, was suspended, for at the last moment the complaining witness admitted that he had used the goat to pull a wagon for an hour after the animal had been kicked by the woman.

IN a hollow iron column of a building in process of erection on Madison Street a cat took refuge. The workmen, not knowing that the animal was in the column, bricked up the opening, imprisoning

the cat. After a time the cat's cries were heard, and the Society was notified of what had happened. An agent of the Society was sent to release the cat. The iron beam, then in position, was about one story above the sidewalk, and the cat's pitiful cries could be distinctly heard. With the assistance of the bricklayers, the Society's agent removed several of the bricks, calling to the animal, which refused to come out. Food and drink were supplied it for the night. Early next morning more bricks were removed, but still the cat refused to come within reach of rescuing hands. Finally the owner, an elderly woman, Mrs. A. Coakley, who lives near the building, was assisted in her efforts to climb a ladder which brought her within reach of the opening in the brick wall. At the sound of its mistress's voice the cat sprang to her arms to be carried triumphantly home. It had been imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

FOR striking a horse on the nose with a pair of ice tongs which made two wounds, an inch and two inches in length, respectively, Myron F. Mattesson was arrested on the complaint of a citizen who witnessed the cruelty. Mattesson was in the employ of the American Ice Company as driver on one of their wagons. At the trial, however, the complaining witness failed to appear, so that the prisoner was discharged.

FOR driving a horse with a rope tied around its tail and drawn between the hind legs so tightly as to cause a wound about eight inches long and four inches wide, Joseph Seigel was arrested by Police Officer Muller of the Twelfth Precinct. At the trial by the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, Justices McKean, Olmsted and Holbrook presiding, Seigel was found guilty and was fined \$50.

FOR failing to provide proper shelter for his horse, Adolph Pfeifer, of Setauket, Long Island, N. Y., was arrested by the Society's Special Agent, and was tried by jury at the Justice's Court of East Setauket. Pfeifer was found guilty and was sentenced to pay the fine of \$5. In discharge of his duty of carrying the United States mail to and from the several post offices of the township, Pfeifer used two horses which he lodged under a few boards nailed slantwise against an outbuilding, so that the animals were exposed on all sides to the weather throughout the year. On several occasions the defendant had been warned that he would be prosecuted if he did not provide properly for the horses. Neglecting the warning, he was finally prosecuted.

POLICE OFFICER JAMES G. RYAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested Robert Weisberg, a Russian, for driving a horse which was utterly unfit for use. The animal was harnessed to a wagon loaded with newspapers. A large sore on the near side of the breast caused the horse evident suffering in addition to the extreme weakness of its general condition. It seemed hardly able to crawl along. Weisberg was taken to the Second District Court, where City Magistrate Joseph Poole held him for trial at Special Sessions at \$200 bail. Arraigned before Justices Holbrook, Mayer and Olmsted, of the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, Weisberg pleaded not guilty, alleging that the horse had left its stable in good condition, but had seemed "played out" when arrested at Forty-second Street by Officer Ryan. The defendant was found guilty, and was sentenced to pay the fine of \$25 or to be imprisoned for five days.

LOUIS LIAGRIE, a Belgian, an expressman, and the owner of a miserable, weak and exhausted horse, was arrested by Police Officer C. O'Donnell, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on the charge of cruelty in using the animal in his business. At Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street the horse had fallen to the ground, unable to rise. The officer's attention was first attracted by the crowd surrounding the prostrate horse. The Society's ambulance was immediately telephoned for and the animal removed to a veterinary hospital for treatment. At the trial before Justices Holbrook, McKean and Wyatt, of the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, the prisoner pleaded not guilty, declaring that there was nothing the matter with the horse. The veterinary surgeon, however, testified that the horse was still in slings at the hospital and unable to stand. The Court sentenced the prisoner to pay the fine of \$25, or to imprisonment for ten days.

For brutally whipping his horse, clubbing it and finally stabbing the animal in the nose with a knife, Charles Brenzel, an Italian peddler, was arrested on warrant by a Special Agent of the Society, three witnesses appearing against the man at the trial. The Court of Special Sessions, Second Division, Justices Fitzgerald, Courtney and Wilkins presiding, sentenced Brenzel to pay the fine of \$25, with the alternative of ten days in prison. The peculiar circumstance of the assault on the horse made Justice Fitzgerald in favor of sentencing the defendant to three months in the County Jail, without fine. By the complainant, Brenzel was first seen attempting to drive the horse while the animal was hobbled with a rope around its feet and attached to the wagon shaft. The horse stumbled and fell, and Brenzel then beat and stabbed it, as the witnesses testified.



ARREST AND PROSECUTION No. 25,875

FOR brutally beating a dog to death, William Link, a painter of Brooklyn, was arrested on complaint of a neighbor who witnessed the deed. The animal was a stray dog that had taken refuge in Link's yard. In defence, the prisoner stated at the trial before the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division, that the dog had bitten one of his children and also a newsboy. Armed with a large stick, Link had gone into the yard and beaten the dog until he killed it. The evidence of the witness, however, proved that Link's excuse was not a truthful one, and the man was sentenced by Justices Fitzgerald, Forker and Courtney to pay the fine of \$20. Link paid the fine without demur.

FOR driving a wretched horse that was lame and knee-sprung, Nicholas Ross was arrested by an officer of the Society, and the horse was photographed in order that its condition at the time of the arrest might be shown at the trial. The defendant claimed that the horse was a good, strong animal and fully able to work, but the photograph submitted as evidence to the Court convicted the man of cruelty in using so wretched a creature. By the Court of Special Sessions, Justices McKean, Holbrook and Olmsted presiding, the prisoner was fined \$50, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

FOR mercilessly lashing a horse over the head and neck with a whip, Albert Barrett, a driver of an ice-wagon, was arrested by a Special Agent of the Society. The officer saw Barrett driving his cart at a furious rate along First Avenue, and brutally lashing one of the horses as described above. Jumping to the wagon, the officer stopped the animals and arrested the driver. At the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, Justices Holbrook, Mayer and Olmsted presiding, Barrett pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to pay the fine of \$15, with the alternative of five days in the City Prison.

HARRY AVERY, a truck driver, was arrested at Yonkers, New York, by the Society's Special Agent on the charge of cruelty to animals in driving his team of horses while both animals were suffering from sores under the collars. The truck was loaded with gravel. At Police Headquarters Avery declared that he was not the owner of the horses; that although he was aware of the size and severity of the sores on the horses' shoulders, he had been ordered by his employer, James A. Varian, a contractor, of Wakefield, N. J., to drive the animals, but to be careful not to be arrested. Avery was paroled until four o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour he was to return in company with the owner of the horses. William A. Kellogg, Justice of the City Court of Yonkers, then suspended sentence in the case of Avery and held

Varian on the charge of having caused and permitted Avery to drive the horses. Varian, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to pay the fine of \$10 for each horse. In default of payment, he was to be imprisoned for twenty days in the County Jail. Varian paid the \$20 and the Court ordered that the truck and the horses be returned to the owner and that on no account should the horses be used until the sores were healed.

FOR brutally beating his horse, the animal being lame from chronic founder in both forefeet, Samuel Dopel, a peddler, was arrested by Police Officer Redmond P. Keresy, of the Thirty-fourth Precinct, who charged him with inhuman treatment of an animal which was also in no condition for work. Dopel was taken to the Thirty-first Precinct and was arraigned before Magistrate Lorenz Zeller, of the Fifth District Court, who fixed his bail at \$100. By the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, Justices Mayer, McKean and Forker presiding, the defendant was found guilty of cruelty to animals and was sentenced to pay the fine of \$5, or to be imprisoned for one day. Dopel had been already in prison for three days before his case was called.

POLICE OFFICER HENRY UPHAM of the Sixteenth Precinct arrested Louis Liagre for working, attached to an express wagon, a horse with sores on its hips and forelegs, and so weak that when it fell it was unable to regain its feet. Magistrate Cornell, on learning from a special officer of the Society that Liagre was an old offender, held him in \$500 bail for trial. The case came up before Justices Wyatt, Mayer and Olmsted, in the First Division of the Court of Special Sessions. Liagre pleaded not guilty. He was represented by counsel, who declared that the Society was persecuting his client, and received the fines imposed by the court. Justice Wyatt defended the Society and its work, and Justice Mayer declared that all the judges of the Court of Special Sessions had full confidence in the organization. Liagre was convicted, and a fine of \$50 was imposed on him, with the alternative of 20 days' imprisonment.

ON the information of a lady living at Yonkers, Thomas Lomasney, an employee of the Westchester Lighting Company, was arrested by Police Officer Delaney, of Yonkers, and arraigned before Justice William B. Moorhouse. A Special Agent of the Society made the complaint, which charged Lomasney with beating in a cruel manner a horse owned by the Lighting Company. Lomasney pleaded guilty, and urged that he was intoxicated. Justice Moorhouse found no excuse in this explanation, and sentenced the man to pay a fine of \$10 or to serve

ten days in jail. As Lomasney had no money, he went to prison for the full term.

ALBERT TRIPP, a farmer of Alton, Wayne County, N. Y., was arrested by a Special Officer of the Society, charged with starving cattle. When arraigned before Justice of the Peace Anson W. Getchell, he obtained a jury trial, and was promptly convicted. Justice Getchell imposed a fine of \$15.

MOUNTED Police Officer Edward Friese, of the Seventy-seventh Sub-Precinct, arrested Michael Dietz, a butcher and horse-dealer, for leading two disabled horses through the streets. On this charge Dietz was held in \$300 bail for trial at Special Sessions. A second charge, of abandoning a horse in the streets, was made against him by a Special Officer of the Society, on which he was held in bail of the same amount. He was unable to procure a bondsman, and remained in jail until his trial before Justices Keady, Fitzgerald and Fleming, of the Second Division of the Court of Special Sessions. He was represented by counsel. On the testimony of a Special Officer of the Society that the horse was suffering from farcy, a contagious disease, the justices found him guilty on both charges. Sentence was suspended in the first case, but in the second Dietz was sentenced to three months in the County Jail. Both the horses were destroyed by the Society's agent.

ON complaint of a citizen of Gloversville, N. Y., George Leicher, a Syrian fruit peddler, was arrested for cruelty to animals in driving a horse with a number of sores on the back and shoulders, unprotected from the chafing of the harness. When arraigned before Recorder Theodore Haviland, of the Gloversville Police Court, the defendant, who had chosen to plead not guilty, finally pleaded guilty. The Recorder took into consideration the fact that it was the man's first offence and fined him but \$5.

FOR throwing a cat out of the window to the sidewalk below, where it was killed, Jacob Steinman, of 119 Delancey Street, was arrested by Policeman Philip Clarke, of the Twelfth Precinct, and was held by Magistrate Breen in \$300 bail for trial at Special Sessions. After two postponements, the case finally came up before Justices Holbrook, Mayer and Olmsted, of the First Division of that Court. In his defence Steinman declared that the cats in his neighborhood had driven him nearly wild, and that on coming in late one night he had found two of them in his bedroom. In the attempt to drive them out one of the

cats became frightened so that it jumped through the window. Policemen Clarke and Quinn, however, testified that Steinman had actually thrown the cat from the window. He was found guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25, or to be imprisoned for ten days. He paid the fine.

WINFIELD S. HUNTINGTON, of Homer, N. Y., was arraigned before Justice of the Peace H. D. Parker at Homer, charged with having failed to feed his horses and cattle sufficiently. He pleaded guilty. As the case appeared to be one of unintentional neglect rather than of wilful cruelty, Justice Parker imposed a fine of but \$5, warning Huntington that a severer sentence would be passed upon him if he should be again arraigned on a similar complaint.

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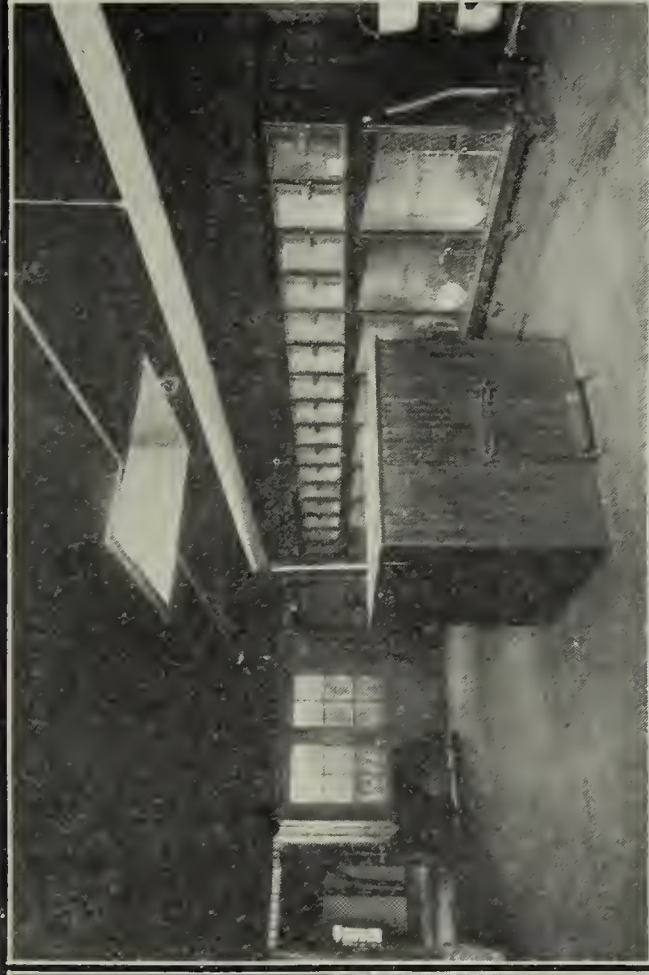
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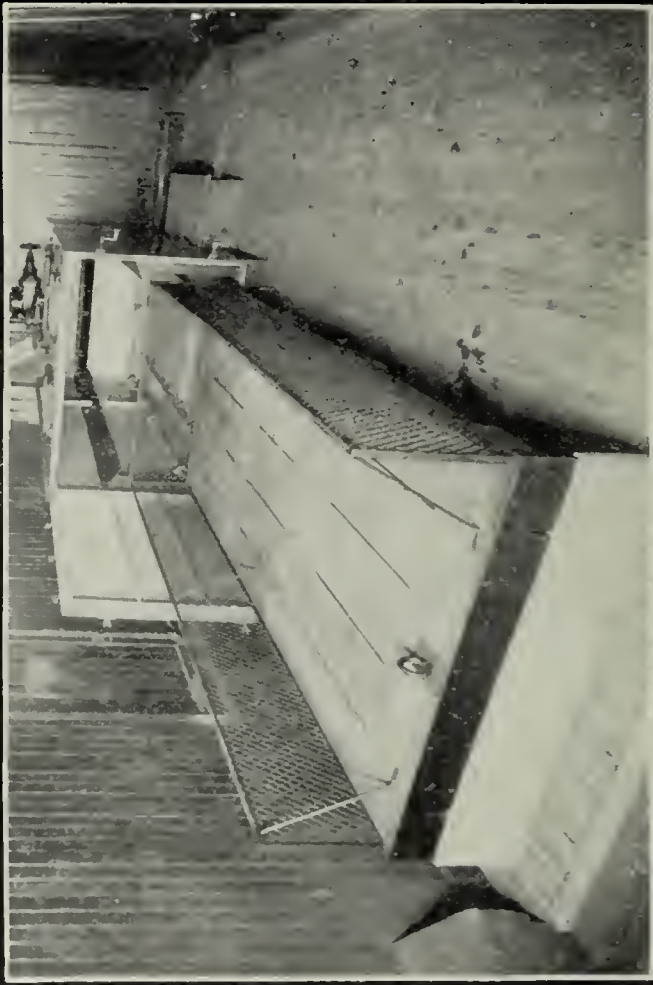
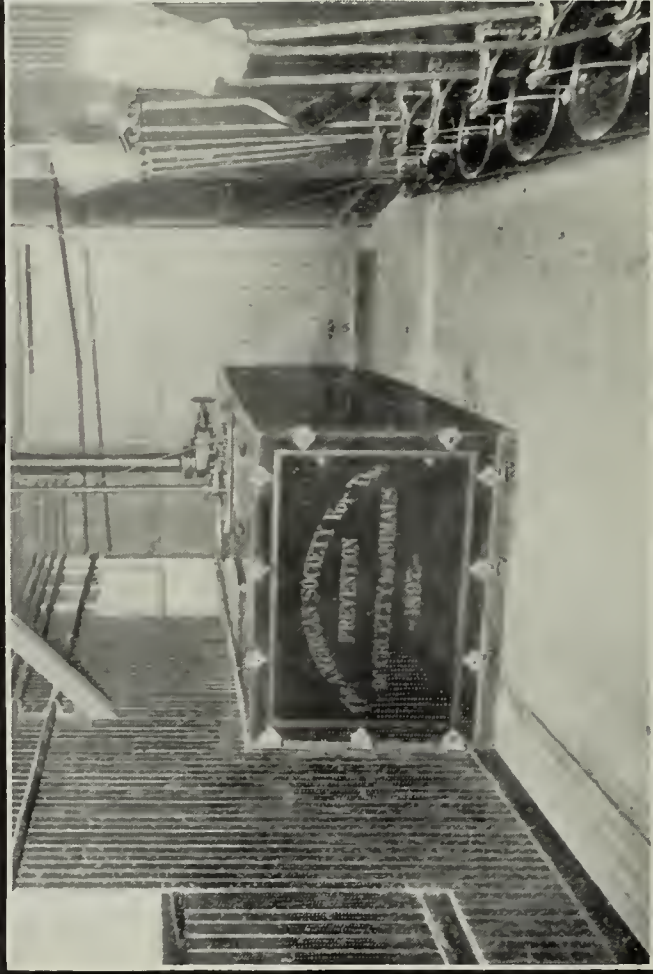
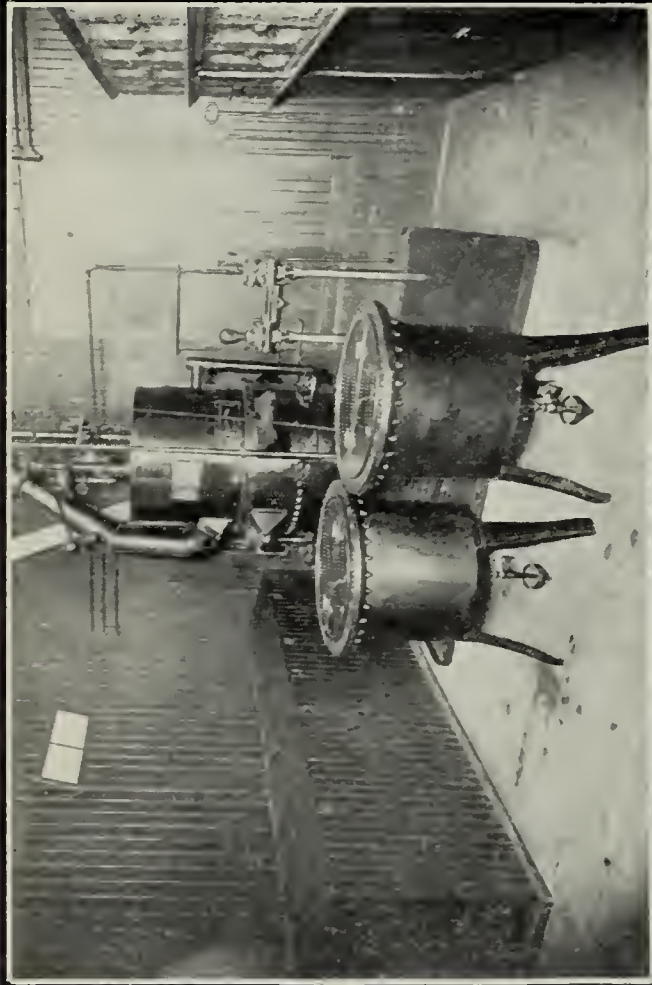
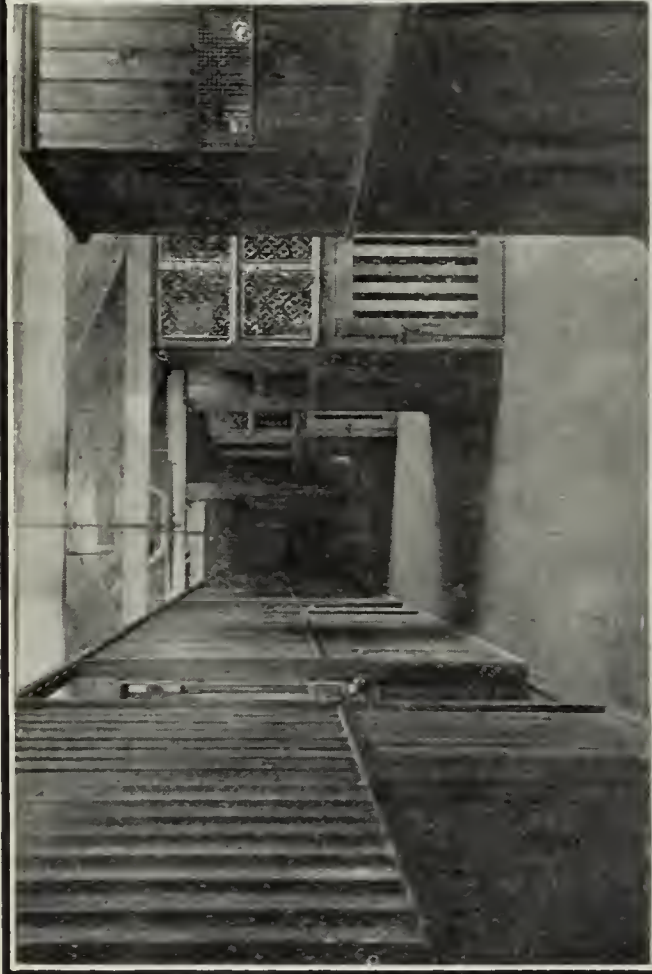
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Incorporated November 17, 1891.

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The Cortland County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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Incorporated March 18, 1902.

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**North Carolina Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
and Animals.**

Wilmington.

ALEX. S. HEIDE, President. P. HEINSBERGER, Secretary.

OHIO.

The Ohio Humane Society.

24 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati.

MRS. MARY T. ARMOR, Pres. Miss CECILIA RITTER, Sec

Cleveland Humane Society.

Cleveland.

GEN. JAMES BARNETT, Pres. SAMUEL D. DODGE, Sec.

The Canton Humane Society.

Frazer Block, Canton.

W. W. CLARK, President. CHARLES R. FRAZER, Sec.

Humane Society of the City of Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus.

FRANK C. HUBBARD, Pres. F. R. HOOVER, Secretary.

Toledo Humane Society.

603 North St. Clair Street, Toledo.

JAMES M. BROWN, President. W. W. H. SMITH, Secretary.

The Trumbull County Humane Society.

Warren.

W. B. KILPATRICK, Pres. MARY C. IDDINGS, Secretary.

**Montgomery County Humane Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Children and Animals.**

Dayton.

W. W. KILE, President. R. G. CORWIN, Secretary.

Athens Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Athens.*

L. A. KOONS, President. MRS. A. J. FRAME, Secretary.

The Erie County Humane Society.*Sandusky.*JOHN C. ZOLLINGER, Pres. MRS. FANNY F. EVERETT,
Secretary.**Scioto County Humane Society.***Portsmouth.***Ashtabula County Humane Society.***Ashtabula.*

HENRY H. HALL, President. _____, Secretary.

**The Chagrin Falls Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Children and Animals.***Chagrin Falls.*

A. H. WILLIAMS, President. C. E. RYDER, Secretary.

Pomeroy Branch Humane Society.*Pomeroy.*ARTEMUS W. WILLIAMS, MRS. H. J. EWING, Secretary.
President.**The Youngstown Humane Society.***Youngstown.*REV. S. R. FRAZIER, President. Miss LILLIAN F. PIERCE,
Secretary.**Yellow Springs Humane Society.***Yellow Springs.*

CHARLES HAMILTON, Pres. CHARLES E. ADAMS, Sec.

Seneca County Humane Society.*Tiffin.*

DR. E. J. MCCOLLUM, Pres. IRVIN N. REX, Secretary.

The Chardon Humane Society.*Chardon.*

L. C. COWLES, President. M. L. MAYNARD, Secretary.

Huron County Humane Society.*Norwalk.*

HENRY S. MITCHELL, Pres. MRS. E. K. FISHER, Secretary.

The Humane Society of New Lexington.*New Lexington.*

REV. HENRY BEEMAN, Pres. _____, Secretary.

The Lima Branch of The Ohio Humane Society.*Lima.*

R. C. EASTMAN, President. MRS. E. B. SEREFF, Secretary.

OREGON.**The Oregon Humane Society.***Portland.*

ALFRED F. SEARS, President. W. T. SHANAHAN, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.**The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.***1600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.*COL. M. RICHARDS MUCKLÉ, M. V. B. DAVIS, Secretary.
President.**The Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.***1601 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.*MRS. R. P. WHITE, President. MISS ELIZABETH SOMERS,
Secretary.**Lancaster County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.***Lancaster.*

D. S. BURSK, President. JOHN L. MARTIN, Secretary.

The York County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*York.*

CHAS. A. KLINEFELTER, H. W. McCALL, Secretary.
 President.

Western Pennsylvania Humane Society.*440 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburg.*

JOSEPH G. WALTER, Pres. Miss FRANCES R. HENRY,
 Secretary.

The Chester County Auxiliary of the Women's Branch of The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*West Chester.*

MRS. S. C. MASSEY, President. WILLIAM S. KIRK, Secretary.

Berks County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*536 Penn Street, Reading.*

JOHN D. MISHLER, President. _____, Secretary.

Lycoming County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Williamsport.*

MRS. C. LA RUE MUNSON, MRS. JAMES P. HERDIC, Sec.
 President.

Lackawanna Branch of The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Scranton.*

JOHN M. KEMMERER, C. S. SEAMANS, Secretary.
 President.

Northwestern Pennsylvania Humane Society.*Erie.*

F. F. ADAMS, President. W. B. FLICKINGER, Secretary.

Luzerne County Humane Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals.*Wilkesbarre.*

JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, HAROLD D. DEEMER, Sec.
 President.

The Central Pennsylvania Humane Society.

Altoona.

MRS. ELIZABETH O. STRAT-
TAN, President.

MISS SIDNEY COLESTOCK,
Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

29 Exchange Street, Providence.

S. S. DURFEE, President. JAMES N. SMITH, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

**The South Carolina Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to
Animals.**

Charleston.

J. ALWYN BALL, President. _____, Secretary.

**Richland County, South Carolina, Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals.**

Columbia.

_____, President. D. R. FLENNIKEN, Secretary.

The Greenville Branch of The South Carolina Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Greenville.

DR. H. M. PERRY, President. FRANK B. McBEE, Secretary.

The Spartanburg Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Spartanburg.

J. B. LEE, M.D., President. CHARLES H. HENRY, Sec.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children.

337 Mississippi Avenue, Memphis.

GEN. W. J. SMITH, President. M. L. MEACHAM, Act'g Sec.

Chattanooga Humane Society.*Chattanooga.*

W. B. STEPHENS, President. J. C. MCGHEE, Secretary.

Knox County Humane Society.*Knoxville.*

W. L. TRENT, President. REV. W. H. BATES, Secretary.

Nashville Humane Society.*Nashville.*

REV. D. C. KELLEY, President. MAT HOKE, Secretary.

The Madison County Humane Society.*Jackson.*

REV. M. A. MATTHEWS, Pres. L. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

TEXAS.**The Texas Humane Society.***Waco.*

ALFRED ABEEL, President. ROBERT J. BROOKS, Sec.

The Austin Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Austin.*

MRS. I. H. EVANS, President. J. E. OLDRIGHT, Secretary.

El Paso Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*El Paso.*

DR. C. T. RACE, President. ALVA B. MCKIR, Secretary.

UTAH.**Utah Humane Society.***Salt Lake City.*

DR. T. B. BEATTY, President. _____, Secretary.

VERMONT.**The Vermont Humane Society.***Springfield.*

GEO. H. WALDRON, Pres. ETHEL S. CLEMANT, Sec.

The Brattleborough Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Brattleborough.

DR. GEO. F. GALE, President. MRS. MARY C. WARDER, Sec.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Rutland.

MRS. E. P. GILSON, President. MISS G. S. SMITH, Secretary.

The Burlington Humane Society.

Burlington.

PROF. J. E. GOODRICH, Pres. MRS. M. L. BENEDICT, Sec.

Chester Humane Society.

Chester.

GEO. L. FLETCHER, Pres. MRS. LOIS A. FLETCHER,
Sec.

Manchester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Manchester.

D. K. SIMONDS, President. MISS JESSIE O. HAWLEY,
Secretary.

St. Albans Humane Society.

St. Albans.

REV. J. O. BENNETT, MISS BESSIE C. PERKINS,
President. Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Richmond.

CYRUS BOSSIEUX, Pres. MRS. S. N. ROBINS, Secretary.

Norfolk Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

242 Main Street, Norfolk.

L. CLAY KILBY, President. W. B. BARTON, Secretary.

Woman's Humane Society of Virginia.

Portsmouth.

HERMANN C. NIEMEYER, MISS M. A. BINGLEY, Sec.
President.

The Lynchburg Humane Society.*Lynchburg.*

P. A. KRISE, President. _____, Secretary.

Roanoke Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Roanoke.*

J. ALLEN WATTS, President. W. C. STEVENSON, Secretary.

Marion Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Marion.*

JAMES H. GILMORE, Pres. H. N. BELL, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.**Tacoma Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.***Chamber of Commerce Building, Tacoma.*

A. E. LAW, President. HERBERT S. GRIGGS, Sec.

Seattle Humane Society.*Seattle.*

MALCOLM C. NASON, Pres. JOHN L. GOW, Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.**West Virginia Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals.***Wheeling.*

MRS. G. R. C. ALLEN, Pres. WM. E. GLASSCOCK, Sec.

WISCONSIN.**The Wisconsin Humane Society.***495 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee.*H. H. JACOBS, President. MISS AGNES M. FURLONG,
Secretary.

The State Society has Branches at the following places:

Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Port Washington, Tomah, Stoughton, Hartland, Plymouth, Janesville, Beloit, Green Bay, Ashland, Waukesha, Delavan, La Crosse, Sturgeon, West Superior, Monroe, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Racine, Berlin, Wausau, Madison, Tomahawk, Marinette, Antigo, Eau Claire, Hartford, and Columbus.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**The Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.***16 Herald Bldg., Halifax.*

M. C. GRANT, Acting Pres. R. H. MURRAY, Secretary.

Hamilton Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Hamilton.*HON. ADAM BROWN, M.P., LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY MC-
President. LAREN, Secretary.**Kingston Humane Society.***Kingston.*

G. J. B. PENSE, President. J. M. COTTLE, Secretary.

The Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*189 St. James Street, Montreal.*CHARLES ALEXANDER, GEORGE DURNFORD, Sec.
President.**Ottawa Humane Society.***83 St. Peter Street, Ottawa.*

MRS. GWYNNE, President. MRS. GEO. E. PERLEY, Sec.

Quebec Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Quebec.*

JOHN T. ROSS, President. A. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Ferry Building, Water Street, St. John.*HON. JOHN V. ELLIS, M.P., S. M. WETMORE, Secretary.
President.**Toronto Humane Society.***103 Bay Street, Toronto.*

W. R. BROCK, M.P., Pres. Miss DORA SPEARS, Sec.

Fredericton Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Fredericton.*REV. F. PARTRIDGE, D.D., CHARLES A. SAMPSON, Sec.
President.

Moncton Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Moncton.*GEO. B. WILLETT, President. WILLIAM A. McDOUGALL,
Secretary.**St. John's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.***St. John's, Newfoundland.*

SIR WM. V. WHITEWAY, Pres. GEO. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The Winnipeg Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

ROBERT BARCLAY, Pres. G. W. WINCKLER, Secretary.

Sherbrooke Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Sherbrooke.*

HON. HENRY AYLMER, Pres. G. E. BORLASE, Secretary.

Victoria Branch of the British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*Victoria, B. C.*

CAPT. A. T. DALLAIN, Pres. F. B. KITTO, Hon. Sec.

SOUTH AMERICA.**Sociedad Argentina Protectora de los Animales.***Calle Paraguay, 1059, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.*DR. IGNACIO L. ALBARRA- ANDRÉS EGAÑA, Secretary.
CIN, President.**Sociedad Protectora de los Animales.***Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.*

W. BARNETT, President. W. MACWHIRTER, Secretary.

Sociedad Protectora de los Animales.*Mendoza, Argentine Republic.*

MANUEL T. CABRAL, Pres. PASCUAL TELLEMUS, Sec.

Sociedad Protectora de los Animales.*Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*

A. M. N. GONCALVES, Pres. J. ALBINO DA CRUZ, Sec.

Sociedad Protectora de los Animales en Venezuela.*Caracas, Venezuela.*

SEÑORA ADELAIDE DE ALMEIDA E VASCONCELLOS, President and Secretary.

Sociedad Protectora de los Animales de Montevideo.*Montevideo, Uruguay.*

JUSTUS CUBILÓ, President. LUIS ALBERTO HERRERA, Secretary.

WEST INDIES.**Trinidad Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.***Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

SIR HUBERT H. E. JEMINGHAM, President. KATHARINE H. BOURNE, Secretary.

BERMUDA.**Bermuda Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.***Bermuda.*

HON. T. N. DILL, President. CLAUDE W. McCALLAN, Sec.

PORTO RICO.**The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the District of Ponce.***Ponce.*

MANUEL V. DOMENECH, President. EDW. L. ZOWE, Secretary.

CUBA.**Sociedad Humanitaria Cubana.***Havana.*

DR. JUAN SANTOS FERNANDEZ, President. R. J. CAY, Secretary.

SOCIETIES OTHER THAN THOSE OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

It will be gratifying to the friends of our cause to learn from the following list of kindred societies that the work of animal protection has extended to almost every part of the world. Many of these societies are powerful organizations, whose merciful influences have been felt abroad as well as at home through the dissemination of humane literature. The Royal Society at London was the first in the world. It was organized in 1824, and now has branches in every considerable city of England.

LOCATION.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
ALGERIA.			
Algiers	S. P. A. of the Dept. of Algiers .	Dr. Collardot	— Pinguad.
Bona	S. P. A. . . . .	. . . . .	Miss Faure.
Constantine	S. Prot. A.	G. C. Zengrel.	
Oran	S. Prot. A. . . . .	. . . . .
Philippeville	S. Prot. A.	J. G. Rivière.	
AUSTRALIA.			
Adelaide	S. P. A. . . . .	. . . . .	A. Abrahams.
Brisbane	S. P. C. A.	Walter H. Barnes	Richard F. Woodcraft.
Melbourne	Victorian S. Prot. A. . . . .	. . . . .	Thomas Latham.
Sydney	Animal P. S. N. S. W.	P. N. Trebeck	F. Montague Rothery.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Agram	S. Prot. A. at Agram	Josip Muzler	Josip Medved.
Budapest	S. P. C. A.	Isidor Maday de Moros .	Prof. Chas. Monostori.
Carinthia	S. P. A. of Carinthia	F. F. Oertl	Lorenz Washietl.
Czernowitz	S. P. A. . . . .	. . . . .	L. L. Strzalkowski.
Graz	Styrian S. P. C. A.	Baron von Mensshengen .	Karl Berger.
Innsbruck	Tyrolian S. P. A.	Albert Moné	Edmund Kustin.
Karlstadt	S. P. A.	Julia Ivancic	Josip Absatz.
Kaschau	S. P. A. . . . .	. . . . .	Adalb Pater.
Klagenfurt	S. P. A. for Kärnten	Franz Jos. Oertl	Alfred Kohlert.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, C'd			
Krakau	S. P. C. A.	Dr. Joseph von Kopff	Bronislaus Gustawicz.
Leitmeritz	S. P. A. . . . .	. . . . .	Eduard Schmiedt.
Lemberg	S. P. A.	Feliks de Ptawic Ptawicki	Dr. Jozef Limbach.
Linz	Linz S. P. A.	Sylvester Felschimoosky	Ottokar Beer.
Mähr Ostrau	S. P. C. A.	Florian Gartner	Richard Hartmann.
Prague	{ S. P. A. for the Kingdom of }	Mathias Novotny	Josef Hudl.
Przemysl	{ Böhmen }	Hubert von Freyberger	Joh. Haralewicz.
Rzeszow	S. P. A. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Temesvar	Rzeszow Branch Galician S. P. C. A.	D. M. Parlagi Marton	Graef János.
Trieste	S. P. A.	Dr. Vigni	N. Salvári.
Vienna	S. P. A.	{ Dr. Arthur Holland }	E. Alex. Sturm.
Zagreb	{ Vienna S. P. C. A. and seven }	Prof. E. Kamenar	Drag. Leskovac.
Zara	{ branches }	G. Testa	Charles Inghini.
	S. P. C. A. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Dalmatian S. P. A. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
BELGIUM.			
Antwerp	Antwerp S. Prot. of A.	Julien Koch	Adolphe van den Bosch.
Brussels	Royal S. Prot. of A. of Brussels	Alphonse Solvyns	Alban Roels.
Ghent	S. P. A. . . . .	. . . . .	H. Louveigne.
Liege	S. P. A.	Alphonse Gulikers	T. Beaufort.
Louvain	S. P. A.	Victor Hénót	E. van den Eynde.
Malines	S. P. A.	J. Mastboom	Leon Diercxnes.
Namur	S. P. A.	Baron Fallon	— Greuse.
Verviers	Verviers S. for Suppress'n of C. to A.	Jules Ruhl	A. Andrin.
DENMARK.			
Copenhagen	{ Denmark S. P. C. A. and six }	F. Chr. Lembcke	P. Jörgensen.
	{ branches . . . . . }	. . . . .	. . . . .
EGYPT.			
Alexandria	Alexandria S. P. C. A.	S. E. Ismail Pacha Sabri	A. von Dumreicher.
Cairo	Cairo S. P. C. A.	Mohammed Maher Pasha	T. B. Hohler.

ENGLAND.	{ Royal S.P.C.A. [and branches] throughout England] . . }	{ H. R. H. Prince of Wales, K.G. . . }	John Colam.
London			
FRANCE.			
Biarritz	S. P. A.	E. Ardoin	M. Vail.
Cannes	S. P. A. of Cannes	Charles Goudard-Malan	Ch. Rocoffort.
Dunkirk	Dunkirk S. P. C. A.	Alfred Dumont	Emile Pouleur.
Havre	Havre S. Prot. A.	J. de Coninck	G. Serrurier.
Lyons	S. Prot. A. of Lyons	Louis Pugin :	Charles Lebrun.
Marseilles	S. P. C. A.	Charles Gounelle	Edouard Rabaud.
Mentone	S. P. C. A. of Mentone	Hubert A. Freeman	M. Gioan.
Monaco	S. P. A.	Mrs. S. H. Adlam	Capt. Polli.
Nice	S. Prot. A.	Sir James Harris	L. J. Jerome.
Paris	S. Prot. of A.	Albert Coutaud	Gabrielle Lamguet.
Pau	S. Prot. A. at Pau	Dr. H. Draper Speakman	Hubert A. Freeman.
Rouen	S. P. C. A.	Henry Paris	Gaston Hamel.
GERMANY.			
Aachen	S. P. C. A.	E. Elbing	J. Bernarts, Jr.
Altona	S. P. A. and Birds	Dr. Greve	— Trenkner.
Aschaffenburg	S. P. C. A. of Aschaffenburg	F. H. Deubler	
Augsburg	S. P. A. and B.	Jacobus Reimers	Chr. Flemer.
Baden-Baden	S. P. A.	Maj.-Gen. D. von Parseval	— Weinig.
Bautzen	S. P. A. at Bautzen	H. Wetzlich	Dr. Hellig.
Bayreuth	S. P. A.	— Preu	Heinr. Heuschmann.
Berlin	Berlin S. P. C. A.	General Köring	Major Wagener.
Bernstadt	S. P. A.	F. Stahr	— Neumann.
Bonn	Bonn S. P. A.	— Bongartz	Prof. Küpper.
Bremen	S. P. C. A.	Ad. Brinkman	Dr. Kuhlmann.
Breslau	S. P. A.	P. Huch	C. Junge.
Bromberg	S. P. A.	— Nolte	Rev. Säuberlich.
Brunswick	S. P. A.	Dr. Rudolf Blasius	W. Koch.
Cassel	S. P. C. A. of Cassel	Rev. Carl Wilhelm Peter	Martin Betting.

GERMANY—Continued.

Celle	S. P. A. of Celle	Dr. Schreckenberger	Rev. K. Gärtner.
Chemnitz	S. P. A.	Dr. Schwarze	Rudolph Hartmann.
Coburg	{ Animal and Plant P. S. of the Duchy of Coburg. }	Max Brodführer	Adam Brückner.
Cologne	Cologne S. P. A.	Dr. Otto Hartmann	Dr. V. Wiedmann.
Constance	S. P. A. of Constance	— Rothenhäusler	Franz Walter.
Crefeld	S. P. C. A. of the Lower Rhine	— Printzen	Hermann Weberling.
Crimmitschau	S. P. A.	— Reichardt	Rich. Rietzsch.
Dantzig	S. P. A.	Dr. Borntraeger	Alexander Goll.
Darmstadt	S. P. C. A.	Dr. Eisenhuth	F. Hensslein.
Dortmund	S. P. A.	H. Werneke	H. Landgraf.
Dresden	S. P. A.	Dr. F. Schurig	— Hübler.
Duisburg	S. P. A.	A. Van Meeteren	
Dusseldorf	S. P. A.	Georg Gundelach	Carl Grundmann.
Elberfeld	Wupperthaler S. P. C. A.	Heinrich Espenschied	F. Schumacher.
Elbing	S. P. A.	— Staberow	
Elmshorn	S. P. C. A. and B.	M. W. Reinhardt	— Engel.
Essen	{ S. P. A. for the town and envi- ronments of Essen }	Prof. Dr. Meyer	Prof. Dr. Meyer.
Feldberg	{ S. P. C. A. for the town and environments of Feldberg }	— Köller	— Kaefke.
Flensburg	S. P. C. A.	A. F. J. Eiler	A. Jorgensen.
Freiberg	S. P. A. of Freiberg	Judge Vehse	— Wolf.
Frankfort-on-Main	S. P. A.	Dr. Carl Schenck	Alfred Geiger.
Frankfort-on-Oder	S. P. C. A.	— Schumann	Rev. Mr. Bieder.
Friederichstadt	S. P. C. A.	W. Pollitz	J. Sieden.
Gelsenkirchen	S. P. C. A. in Gelsenkirchen	Justice Greve	Prof. Oberwinter.
Glogau	S. P. A.	— Richter	
Gorlitz	S. P. A. of Gorlitz	Major Rudolf von Schollen	
Gotha	S. P. A. of the Duchy of Gotha	L. Rausch	G. Volckman.
Greifenberg	S. P. A.	Rev. Mr. Rittner	
Greifswald	Central Baltic Ass'n Prot. A.	— von Wolfrath	— Jahnke.

GERMANY—Continued.							
Güstrow	S.	P. C. A. in Güstrow	. . . . .	Dr. Fritzsche.	. . . . .	Maurmeister Hensel.	
Halle	S.	P. C. A. of Halle	. . . . .	Dr. Traubhain	. . . . .	Dr. Ph. Bauer.	
Hamburg	Hamburg	S. P. A.	. . . . .	Prof. C. F. Schulz	. . . . .	Wilhelm Stromeyer.	
Hanover	S.	P. C. A. in Hanover	. . . . .	Dr. Dämmann	. . . . .	— Sierds.	
Heide	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	Dr. Lammers	. . . . .	Carl Kraemer.	
Hilchenbach	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	H. Feldmann	. . . . .	R. Schwandt.	
Hirschberg	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	Carl Wagner	. . . . .	Heinr. Schudt.	
Homburg	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	Heinr. Möckel	. . . . .	M. A. Brodersen.	
Itzehoe	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	J. H. Raasche	. . . . .	
Jena	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	Dr. Röhrig.	. . . . .	K. Becker.	
Karlsruhe	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	F. Kaeflein	. . . . .	— Rüdiger.	
Kattowitz	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	Rabbi Cohn	. . . . .	Rev. Kloppenburg.	
Kiel	S.	P. C. A. in Kiel	. . . . .	Franz Schuck	. . . . .	R. O. Hasperg.	
Koenigsberg	S.	P. C. A. in Koenigsberg	. . . . .	Gen. Brausewetter	. . . . .	— Saurer.	
Landshut	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	— von Fuchs Bimbachs	. . . . .	— Anacker.	
Langenschwalbach	S.	P. C. A. in Langenschwalbach	. . . . .	— Schutt	. . . . .	
Lauban	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	Hermann Wende.	. . . . .	
Laugensalza	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	— Fischer	. . . . .	— Hanke.	
Leipzig	S.	P. C. A. of Leipzig	. . . . .	Dr. Rob. Klee	. . . . .	Max Rabe.	
Liegnitz	S.	P. C. A. of Liegnitz	. . . . .	Dr. Otto Güthling	. . . . .	Heinrich Reinisch.	
Lübeck	Lübeck	S. P. A.	. . . . .	Dr. F. L. G. Wichmann	. . . . .	F. F. Lund.	
Ludwigshafen	S.	P. C. A.	. . . . .	Sebast. Ledere	. . . . .	Charles Weingart.	
Lüneburg	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	H. Reinecke	. . . . .	Aug. Löffler.	
Malchin	S.	P. C. A.	. . . . .	Gustav J. Hamdorf	. . . . .	E. Thiel.	
Mainz	S.	P. C. A. in Mainz	. . . . .	Prof. Schlenger	. . . . .	Dr. L. Schaum.	
Meissen	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	Dr. C. F. Schaufuss	. . . . .	B. Zeidler.	
Mülheim	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	Dr. H. Schmitz	. . . . .	Ernst Schürmann.	
Munich	S.	P. A.	. . . . .	Count Houlin	. . . . .	M. Bunhard.	
Münster	{ Westphalian S. P. Wild Birds } and Domestic Fowls and A. }		. . . . .	Prof. Dr. H. Landois	. . . . .	Aug. Bollmann.	
Neisse . . . . .			. . . . .	— Pohlis	. . . . .	Rev. Hirschberger.	
Neubrandenburg	S.	P. C. A. of Neubrandenburg	. . . . .	Rev. Mr. Steinführer	. . . . .	A. Mahn.	

GERMANY—Continued.

Neumünster . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	E. Messtorff . . .	. . .	— Kock.
Neustrelitz . . .	Neustrelitz	S. P. C. A.	. . .	B. Praefcke . . .	. . .	M. Reckow.
Nördlingen . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	Heinrich Hermann . . .	. . .	J. Kellermann.
Nuremberg . . .	S.	P. C. A. in Nuremberg	. . .	Gottlieb Held . . .	. . .	Francis Monniger.
Offenbach . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	Dr. Volckmar . . .	. . .	Ernst Renk.
Offenburg . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	Prof. Franz Dosch . . .	. . .
Oldenburg . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	Wilh. Kahtmann . . .	. . .	Dr. Mannheimer.
Osnabrück . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	— Böker . . .	. . .	— Kähler.
Passau . . .	S.	P. A. of Passau	. . .	J. Spahl . . .	. . .	Joseph Altneder.
Pforzheim . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	— Pfisterer . . .	. . .	— Berner.
Pirna . . .	S.	P. C. A. of Pirna	. . .	Julius Lutsche . . .	. . .
Ploen . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	H. Foerster . . .	. . .	O. Kaven.
Posen . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	Rudolf Schulz . . .	. . .	Ed. Reissmüller.
Remscheid . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	Gottl. Arns . . .	. . .	Recorder Fr. Pafrath.
Regensburg . . .	S.	P. C. A. and B.	. . .	L. E. Meyer . . .	. . .	A. Geitner.
Ribnitz . . .	S.	P. C. A. in Ribnitz	. . .	Ludwig Dolberg . . .	. . .	H. Wilken.
Rostock . . .	S.	P. C. A. of Rostock	. . .	Ferd. Matz . . .	. . .	Heinrich Teutmann.
Saalfeld . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	Dr. Mauer . . .	. . .
Schleswig . . .	S.	P. C. A. of Schleswig	. . .	Dr. T. Steen	Dr. T. Steen.
Schwerin . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	Rev. Mr. Flörcke	— Möller.
Sensburg . . .	S.	P. A.	— Dorn.
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Solingen . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	Prof. Schirlitz	— Reinhardt.
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Stettin . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	Rev. Ed. Schneider	Rev. Ed. Schneider.
Strassburg i. E. . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	— Steinwender	— Kertzer.
Straubing . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	A. Egglihuber	G. Dechner.
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Striegan . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	August Friedrich	— Schikor.
Stuttgart . . .	S.	P. C. A. in Württemberg	. . .	Count von Zepelin	Johannes Seybold.
Warstein . . .	S.	P. A.	. . .	— Kropz . . .	. . .	— Wiesmeyer.
Wiesbaden . . .	S.	P. C. A. of Wiesbaden	. . .	Count A. von Bothmer	Count A. von Bothmer.

GERMANY—Continued.									
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Wupperthal	S. P. A.	H. Espenschied	Ferd. Schumacher.
Zabern	S. P. C. A. of Zabern	— Gasser	B. M. Goettgens.
Zittau	S. P. A.	— Thiemer	— Peschel.
Zürich	S. P. C. A. of Zürich	P. H. Wolff	H. Fischer-Sigwart.
Zwickau	S. P. A.	— Zemmrich	— Birkigt.
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Brada	S. P. A.	A. P. Sheltus	— Van Vooren.
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Madras	} S. for Prot. of A. from Vivi- }	M. Kuppaswami Chetti, }	V. Ranganatham Nayudu.
Madras	{ section and Cruel Treatment }	M. A.	

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Dublin	Dublin S. P. C. A.	Rt. Hon. Lord Ardilaun	George Ryall.	
Kilkenny	S. P. A.	Thomas Kough.	
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Wexford	County Wexford S. P. C. A.	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Maurice }	Thomas Harpur.	
ITALY.				
Bologna	The Emiliana S. of Zoöphily	Angela Diana Costetti	F. P. Gamberini.	
Florence	S. Prot. of A. of Florence	Count G. Arrivabene	Gen. Giuseppe Mellini.	
Genoa	S. P. A.	Otto Penzig	Venceslas Carrara.	
Girgenti (Sicily)	Bartolomeo Lagunima.	
Magenta	S. P. A.		
Milan	The Lombardy Ass'n of Zoöphily	G. Bellini	Prof. Giulio Cantu.	
Naples	Naples S. P. A.	Princess Mele Barese	Leonard T. Hawksley.	
Naples	Neapolitan S. of Z.	Celestino-Sindaco	Dr. Adolfo Giordano.	
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Palermo	S. for Humane Education and P. A.	J. I. S. Whitaker	Vittorio Spataro.	
Rome	Rome S. Prot. A.	Prince A. Doria Pamphili	T. Serras.	
San Remo	S. Prot. A. of San Remo	Michael G. Foster	O. Piccone.	
Turin	Turin S. P. A.	Cesare Durando	Franco Riccabone.	
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	S. P. A.			
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Dunedin	Otago S. P. C. A.	Jas. S. Jameson	E. E. C. Quick.	
Wellington	S. P. A.		Francis Shaw.	

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Bergen	S. P. A.	— Hagemann	E. Olsen.	
Christiania	S. Prot. A. in Christiania	Georg Sverdrup	Oscar Nickelsen.	
Christiansand	S. P. A.	Hans Johnsen.		
Drammen	S. P. A.	And. Larssen	Miss L. Harig.	
Ibbestad	S. P. A.	P. B. Opsion	N. Dons.	
Kongsvinger	S. P. A.	— Prydtz.		
Mosjoen	S. P. A.	O. Hals	O. Hals.	
Stavanger	S. P. A.	E. Ronneberg	Kund Kloster.	
Trondhjem	S. P. A.	— Kauvin	B. Thomassen.	
Voss	S. P. A.	Ivar Hesselberg.		
PORTUGAL.				
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Lisbon	S. P. Domestic Animals of Portugal	Count of Pacô Vieira	Alfredo Henrique da Silva.	
Oporto	S. P. A.	Visconde de Guilhomil	Alfred H. da Silva.	
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Berdichev	{ Berdichev Section of The } Russian S. P. A.	N. M. Kossowsky	A. Wilensky.	
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Dwiasa	{ Ekaterinburg Section of The } Russian S. P. A.	Bar. von der Osten Driesen.	A. K. Kulikowsky.	
Ekaterinburg	{ Russian S. P. A.	Baron von Taube	K. N. Dementjeff.	
Grodna	D. N. Batinschnoff	Z. W. Wolkowsky.	

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Kaluga	Kaluga Sec. of The Russian S.P.A.	S. Kukarin	M. W. Micheeff.
Kamenetz	{ Kamenetz Section of The Russian S. P. A. }	T. K. Michalewicz	F. K. Czerwinsky.
Kazan	Kazan Sec. of The Russian S.P.A.	T. N. Lange	T. Gomelewsky.
Kiev	Kiev Sec. of The Russian S. P. A.	O. O. Eichelmann	W. Tynatowitch.
Kovno	Kovno Sec. of The Russian S.P.A.	Col.-Maj. A. Daronoff	— Lindenbaum.
Krementchoug	{ Kremmentchoug Section of The Russian S. P. A. }	B. M. Orenstein	J. B. Orenstein.
Kursk	Kursk Sec. of The Russian S.P.A.	M. W. Zarin	W. P. Kartoscheff.
Lodz	{ Lodz Section of The Russian S. P. A. }	— Zacwilichowski	Léon Jezierski.
Mariopol	{ Mariopol Section of The Rus- sian S. P. A. }	W. Stankewicz	D. Charadshieff.
Melitopol	{ Melitopol Section of The Russian S. P. A. }	W. P. Kanatoff	Casper L. Chludzinsky.
Menselinsk		— Ostankoff.	
Minsk	Minsk Sec. of The Russian S.P.A.	— Onatzewitch	— Ossowsky.
Moscow	Moscow Sec. of The Russian S.P.A.	N. A. de Gedrinsky	Dr. N. I. Korotnerf.
Narva	Narva Sec. of The Russian S.P.A.	J. L. Pawlowski	Julius Selten.
Nowoselitzi		A. T. Koreischa	T. A. Schawursky.
Nowotchorkask	Don Sec. of The Russian S. P. A.	Maj.-Gen. Grekoff	— Turmoresoff.
Odessa	Odessa S. Prot. A.	Stephen John Ralli	Leon Margulis.
Omsk	Omsk Sec. of The Russian S.P.A.	F. Sendczikowsky	— Solovieff.
Oofa	Oofa Sec. of The Russian S.P.A.	P. E. Kindiakoff	— Jolianowsky.
Orel	Orel Sec. of The Russian S. P. A.		Tereletzky Klimowitch.
Riga	Livland S. P. A.	Mary von Schilling	Clara v. Livingmann.
Simferopol	Taurida Sec. of The Russian S.P.A.	E. Kessler	— Kazcouchoff.
St. Petersburg	The Russian S. Prot. A.	Gen.-Maj. P. P. Lonskoi	Col. P. P. Joukowsky.
Stavropol	{ Stavropol Section of The Russian S. P. A. }	A. S. Klutscharef	A. T. Taroshenko.

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Tobolsk (Siberia)	Tobolsk S. P. A.	L. M. Knioseff	L. N. Woloff.
Tula	Tula S. P. A.	J. P. Zeitlin	K. S. Twanoff.
Uman	Uman Sec. of The Russian S. P. A.	D. Levandoff	— Smolitch.
Vilna	Vilna Sec. of The Russian S. P. A.	Maj.-Gen. O. K. Sharsky	A. Rymshewiz.
Voronezh	{ Voronezh Section of The Russian S. P. A. }	A. A. Isaef	K. W. Koniewsky.
Warsaw	Warsaw Sec. of The Russian S. P. A.	Baron I. Brüning	— Golowatchewsky.
Wischny Wolotschek	{ N. W. Essenowsky To- }	A. E. Sipatlo.
Zytomir	Zytomir Sec. of The Russian S. P. A.	Baron de Chaudoire.	
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Arbroath	Arbroath Branch Scottish S. P. C. A.	James A. Paterson	David Littlejohn.
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Dundee	S. P. A.		
Dunfermline	S. P. A.		
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Forfar			
Glasgow	{ Glasgow and West of Scotland S. P. C. A. }	The Lord Provost of Glasgow	Henry F. Lowndes.
Inverness	{ Highland Branch of the Scottish S. P. C. A. }	Right Hon. Lord Lovat	Duncan Shaw.
Perth	S. P. A.		
Tavistock	S. P. A.		
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(S. A. R.)				
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(Natal)				
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Madrid	S. P. C. A.		
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Seville	P. S. A.	R. de Bustamente.
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Borgholm	S. P. A.	Rev. K. J. Hellgren	J. Wilner.
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Eksjö	S. P. A.	Aug. Pettersson	Fr. Holmström.
Gotland (Visby)	S. P. A.	J. O. Melin	L. W. Andersson.
Grebbestad	S. P. A.	Anny Busch	Anders Johansson.
Göteborg	S. P. Small Birds and Animals	Consul Axel Idstrom	C. J. Gardell.
Hernösand	S. P. A.	Dr. A. O. Arenander	A. Wikström.
Jönköping	S. P. A.	Rektor J. P. Lagergren	R. Nordenstam.
Karlskrona	S. P. A.	Rev. Nils Hussenius	J. J. Blomberg.
Karlstadt	S. P. A.	Oscar Stjerne	Dr. Conrad Fristedt.
Linköping	S. P. A.	Dr. A. Sterner	G. A. Wallen.
Lund	S. P. A.	S. L. Törnqvist	V. E. Bohm.
Lund	Friends P. A.	Fredrick Krebs	Aurore Ytterström.
Lyckeby	S. P. A.	Rev. H. Bergström	Harry Stålfors.

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Lucerne	S. P. A.	Rob. Marbacher	Dr. Bucher.
Neuchatel	Neuchatel S. Prot. A.	Rev. Mr. Lardy	Eugène Courvoisier.
Nyon	{ S. Prot. A. of Vaud in the }	Eugène Gamboni	Louis Maquelin.
Rolle	{ Canton of Nyon	— Reymond	— Schopfer.
Soleure	S. P. A.	T. Arnold	Prof. Servet.
St. Gall	S. P. C. A. in St. Gall	C. Tuppinger	T. Edelmann.
Toggenburg	S. P. C. A. of Toggenburg	J. Edelmann	— Scherrer.
Thun	S. P. A.	A. Knechtenhofer	F. Brandt.
Vevey	S. P. A.	G. Pfeiffer	H. Burnier.
Zurich	S. P. A.	G. Suter	G. Naegi.

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Launceston	Northern Tasmanian S. P. A.	Mrs. P. O. Fysh.

TURKEY.

Candia (Crete)	S. P. C. A.	M. E. von Schwartz.	
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WHITING, J. I.....	Bolivar

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WILSON, JOHN M.....	Deposit
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CREVELING, REV. P. C.....	Liberty
DECKER, A. A.....	Mountain Dale
GRANT, EDWARD W.....	Liberty
MEYER, VALENTINE A.....	Long Eddy
REYNOLDS, KIRE M.....	Monticello
SHEELEY, ORRIN R.....	Liberty

TIOGA COUNTY.

BEEBE, CLARK W.....	Candor
---------------------	--------

ULSTER COUNTY.

OSTRANDER, DE WITT W.....	Clintondale
POTTER, FRANK J.....	Ellenville

WARREN COUNTY.

BURNETT, WILLIAM H.....Lake George
 FLETCHER, MYRON.....North Creek
 HAMMOND, LESLIE.....Hill View
 HARRIS, E. S.....Lake George

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

JAKEWAY, FRED.....Fort Miller
 TEMPLE, ALLEN S.....Whitehall
 WALSH, JAMES.....Granville

WAYNE COUNTY.

AGETT, WILLIAM W.....Lyons
 DAVENPORT, CLARENCE F.....Huron
 DUNN, HOMER C.....Lyons
 MORSE, LEWIS H.....Newark
 RICH, JOSEPH C.....Marion

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

ANGEVINE, GILBERT J.....Mt. Vernon
 BACON, MARSHAL L.....Tarrytown
 BARR, JOHN H.....Irvington
 BEACH, ROBERT J.....Pelham Manor
 BERBERT, FREDERICK.....Hastings-on-Hudson
 BRIGHT, MARSHAL H.....Tarrytown
 BURDSALL, RICHARD H.....Port Chester
 COLLINS, HIRAM J.....Mt. Vernon
 FARLEY, JOHN M.....White Plains
 FLINT, F. W.....Larchmont
 FOSHAY, HARRY E.....Mamaroneck
 FOWLER, GEORGE.....White Plains
 GARNJOST, FERDINAND.....Yonkers
 GOBLE, MAHLON.....Ossining
 HART, FRED. R.....Mt. Kisco
 HUSS, HENRY.....Mt. Vernon
 HYLSEN, RUDOLPH.....Bronxville
 KONRAD, AUGUSTUS.....Tarrytown
 MAHONEY, JOHN H.....North Tarrytown

O'BRIEN, JOHN J.....New Rochelle
 PAGE, ALBERT W.....Chappaqua
 PEARSALL, ROWLAND E.....Chappaqua
 PHELPS, ALBERT E.....Irvington
 SCHENCK, CHAS. STEWART.....Rye
 SHERMAN, VINTON.....Port Chester
 SLOCUM, WILLIAM E.....Ardsley
 SORDEN, CHARLES E.....Tuckahoe
 STUDWELL, WILLIAM L.....Port Chester

WYOMING COUNTY.

BRIGDEN, REV. ARTHUR E.....Attica
 GIFFORD, DR. WILLIS B.....Attica
 LINDSAY, 2D, JOHN.....Castile

YATES COUNTY.

HAYS, FREEMAN W.....Penn Yan

LIFE MEMBERS.

THE PAYMENT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OR MORE, AT ONE TIME,
SECURES A LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

A

Allen, Mrs. John K.
Amend, Bernard G.
Anderson, Mrs. A. A.
Andrews, Mrs. B. L.
Andrews, C. A.
Appleton, Nathan
Archbold, John D.
Arnold, William
Astor, Mrs. John Jacob
Astor, William Waldorf
Avery, Samuel P.

B

Balch, Dr. Wm. V.
Banks, Jr., Robt. Lenox
Baptist, Robert F.
Barnes, Miss Mildred
Becker, Mrs. Jennie T. B.
Beebe, Gilbert J.
Benedict, Mrs. Louise M.
Bennet, Hon. Wm. S.
Benson, Miss Mary
Beresford, Mrs. John G.
Bergh, Henry
Billings, Miss M. M.
Billington, Mrs. Reno R.
Bliss, Miss Catherine A.
Bliss, Robert P.
Bliss, Susan D.
Borman, A. H.
Bostwick, Mrs. Jabez A.

Bowdoin, George S.
Boyd, J. Gilmore
Brewster, Robert S.
Bundy, Hobart L.
Burdick, B. W.
Burke, Edward F.
Butler, Miss M. W.
Butts, Mrs. Laura A.

C

Carey, Hon. Henry D.
Carnegie, Mrs. Andrew
Carpentier, Edward
Carpentier, Gen. Horace W.
Cary, Miss Ellen G.
Chambers, Dr. M. L.
Chauncey, Henry D.
Claflin, Arthur B.
Claflin, John
Clark, Miss Ella Mabel
Clendenin, D.D., Rev. F. M.
Clews, Henry
Cockran, W. Bourke
Convers, E. B.
Cook, C. T.
Corning, John J.
Crapo, John M.
Crocker, Mrs. Caroline B.

D

Daly, Henry F.
Daly, Mrs. Henry F.

Dawson, Benjamin Frederick
 De Sers, Mme. La Comtesse
 Devendorf, Miss Dorothy
 DeWitt, George G.
 Dey, Anthony
 Dickinson, Mrs. H. A.
 Dodge, Mrs. Charles Cleve'd
 Dodge, George E.
 Dodge, Norman W.
 Draper, Mrs. Henry
 Driggs, Silas W.
 Dunlap, Cornell

E

Eaton, Mrs. Cornelia
 Eaton, William S.
 Eger, Mrs. T. G.
 Ehret, George
 Eno, Wm. P.
 Eno, Mrs. William P.
 Ewen, Miss C. G.

F

Faber, Mrs. Angelica B.
 Fairfax, Mrs. Lindsay
 Flower, Frederick S.
 Ford, James B.
 Ford, William T.
 Fordham, Robert A.
 Foster, James

G

Gasper, Mrs. Jennie Beach
 Gebhard, William H.
 Gerrish, Mrs. Frank Scott
 Gilbert, Frederick E.
 Gillette, William
 Gray, Horace
 Gudewill, George
 Guggenheim, Benjamin
 Guggenheim, Solomon
 Gunning, William J.

H

Hadden, John A.
 Haight, Mrs. Alicia
 Haines, John P.
 Haines, Mrs. John P.
 Halsey, Mrs. Frederic Robt.
 Hamilton, John L.
 Hard, Miss Laura W.
 Harragh, Charles J.
 Hawkins, Gen. Rush C.
 Henderson, Mrs. A. C.
 Hentz, Miss Helen L.
 Hentz, Miss Mary R.
 Hicks, Benjamin D.
 Hochstaetter, Wm. John
 Hoe, Jr., Robert
 Holbrook, Miss Lilian
 Howard, Bronson
 Howard, Mrs. Bronson
 Hubbard Thomas H.
 Humfreville, J. Lee
 Hunt, Miss Ann
 Huntington, Archer M.

I

Iselin, Adrian

J

Jesup, Morris K.
 Johnson, Dr. S. K.
 Johnston, J. Boorman

K

Kennedy, John S.
 Kingman, Mrs. Martin E.
 Kip, Henry S.
 Kohlsaat, J. W.
 Kraus, Miss Emma

L

L'Amoreaux, Hon. J. S.
 Lanier, Charles

Lawrence, R. Ashton
 Lee, Miss Alleine
 Leeds, Mrs. Warner M.
 Lewis, Mrs. Henry Dickinson
 Liautard, Dr. A. F.
 Lilley, C. W.
 Low, Joseph T.
 Lung, Dean

M

McCurdy, Robert H.
 Markoe, Dr. Francis H.
 Marlor, Henry S.
 Marsh, John Edward
 Marshall, Charles H.
 Mayer, Otto L.
 Meeker, Mrs. C. H.
 Merritt, Mrs. George
 Merritt, Miss Mary E.
 Milbank, Joseph
 Milbank, Mrs. Joseph
 Miller, William Starr
 Mitchell, Roland G.
 Moffat, Miss Myra
 Molloy, Mrs. Alice
 Morss, Mrs. Mary T.
 Mott, Jordan L.
 Moulton, Miss Eliza
 Moulton, Mrs. F. A.
 Murray, John B.

N

Newton, Mrs. R. H.

O

O'Brien, William
 Odell, Hon. Benjamin B.
 Olcott, Miss Edith
 Olcott, F. P.
 Olmsted, Mrs. Charles T.
 Osborn, William H.

P

Parrish, James C.
 Peabody, George Foster
 Platt, Hon. Thomas C.
 Plimpton, George A.
 Post, Edwin A.
 Pyne, Jr., Moses Taylor

R

Reusens, G.
 Rhineland, Miss S.
 Rhines, Mrs. Isaac Olcott
 Ripley, Harry Dillon
 Ripley, Sidney Dillon
 Robbins, Mrs. Milton
 Rogers, H. H.
 Rogers, Mrs. M. S.
 Rolfe, Mrs. N. D.
 Roosevelt, Hon. Theodore
 Ruppert, Jacob
 Russell, Jr., Archibald Doug.
 Russell, Hon. Horace

S

Scharmann, H. B.
 Schermerhorn, Mrs. John W.
 Seligman, DeWitt J.
 Seligman, Jefferson
 Seligman, Mrs. Jefferson
 Shaw, Mrs. Francis G.
 Sherman, George
 Sherman, William Watts
 Slater, Hon. Samuel S.
 Smith, Miss Alice
 Smith, Mrs. A. J.
 Smith, Dr. Edward A.
 Smith, Miss Josephine C.
 Spence, Miss Clara B.
 Squier, E. George
 Standish, Mrs. Myles
 Stevens, Frederick W.
 Stillman, Miss B. G.

Stokes, Miss C. P.
 Stokes, Jr., James
 Stokes, Miss Olivia E. P.
 Stover, John G.
 Straus, Nathan
 Stuyvesant, Mrs. J. Reade
 Suckley, Robert B.
 Sulzer, Hon. William
 Swezey, Mary E.

T

Taft, Elihu Barber
 Taylor, George C.
 Thompson, Fred. F.
 Thorne, William
 Townsend, Mrs. Howard
 Trevor, Henry G.
 Tuck, Edward
 Tuck, Mrs. Edward
 Turnbull, John

U

Uhlmann, Frederick

V

Valentine, Mitchel
 Vanderbilt, F. W.
 Vanderbilt, Mrs. F. W.
 Van Kirk, Miss Lila
 Van Rensselaer, Cortlandt S.
 Van Rensselaer, Jr., Cort-
 landt S.

Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Cort-
 landt S.
 Van Rensselaer, Kiliaen
 Von Post, H. C.

W

Wagstaff, Hon. Alfred
 Wagstaff, Mrs. Alfred
 Walter, Mrs. Anna T.
 Washington, Booker T.
 Watson, George H.
 Wendel, Miss Ella
 Wendel, Miss Georgiana G. R.
 Wharton, Edward R.
 Wheeler, Miss Laura
 White, Mrs. C. E.
 Whitney, Hon. Wm. C.
 Williamson, Mrs. Maria H.
 Winans, Miss M. Antoinette
 Winship, L. A.
 Winslow, Edward
 Winthrop, Benjamin R.
 Wolff, Agnes H.
 Wood, Charles B.
 Wood, Mrs. Charles B.
 Wyckoff, Mrs. Cora Dillon
 Wynkoop, Dr. Gerardus

Y

Yuengling, Jr., David G.

Z

Zebley, Mrs. John F.

MEMBERS.

THE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION IS FIVE DOLLARS.

A

Abraham, Abraham
Acker, Miss Delia F.
Ackerman, Miss Adelaide
Ackerman, E. W.
Aldrich, Mrs. James H.
Alexander, Miss Eleanor B.
Alexander, Mrs. H. A.
Alexandre, F. V.
Alexandre, J. H.
Allebone, Mrs. J. O.
Allen, Miss L. D.
Allen, Miss Rose
Allien, Henry V.
Alter, David
Andresen, Mrs. L. E.
Armour, Mrs. H. O.
Armstrong, James
Arnold, Dr. Edmund S. F.
Arnold, Louis
Arnstein, Albert
Arnstein, E.
Arnstein, Miss Edna
Arnstein, Leo
Aron, A.
Ashforth, Mrs. Freda
Ashley, Miss Jessie
Ashmore, Miss Dora L.

Ashmore, Mrs. Gertrude
Asiel, Miss Irma H.
Attridge, John
Auchincloss, Mrs. H. D.
Aucker, Mrs. Richard
Austin, Mrs. F. B.
Avila, Mrs. Samuel A.
Ayer, Frederick F.

B

Babcock, H. D.
Bachmann, Frederick
Backus, Mrs. Foster L.
Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Francis
McNiel
Bacon, Mrs. James F.
Bacon, Marshal L.
Bailey, Mrs. O. S.
Bainbridge, Mrs. Henry
Baker, Mrs. S. J.
Baldwin, H. M.
Baldwin, Miss Kate C.
Baldwin, Mrs. T. Burnett
Baldwin, Jr., Wm. H.
Ball, Ancell H.
Ball, John Oscar
Ballin, Oscar E.
Banks, Mrs. Theo. Howard

- Barbour, Miss Hannah M.
 Barclay, R. C.
 Barclow, Mrs. Kate L.
 Bardes, John
 Barker, Miss Isabel R.
 Barnes, Davis
 Barnes, Mrs. Harriet S.
 Barney, Mrs. J. Stewart
 Baronn, Miss Gertrude
 Barrow, Mrs. J. Thomas
 Barry, Miss A.
 Barry, Wm. J.
 Barth, Gustav A.
 Baruch, Hartwig N.
 Bates, Charles A.
 Bates, Mrs. Charles A.
 Batonyi, A.
 Battermann, H.
 Bayne, S. G.
 Beach, Mrs. Emily S.
 Bechtel, Mrs. Eva
 Beemer, James G.
 Beer, Mrs. G. L.
 Beinert, Charles
 Belais, Mrs. D.
 Belford, William J.
 Bell, Bertrand F.
 Bell, Gordon Knox
 Bell, Jr., Master Gordon
 Knox
 Bell, Mrs. James
 Bell, Thomas O.
 Bender, George
 Benedict, Dr. Charles S.
 Benedict, Miss Louise
 Benet, Dr. Imlay
 Benet, Ludovic
 Benjamin, A. Bedell
 Benjamin, Mrs. A. Bedell
 Benjamin, Mrs. Wm. E.
 Benton, Miss Louisa F.
 Benton, Miss Susanna F. F.
 Beramji, R.
 Bergen, Mrs. Van Brunt
 Berlin, H. C.
 Bernheimer, Lorin S.
 Bernheimer, Mayer S.
 Bernheimer, Simon E.
 Bethune, Faneuil Dunkin S.
 Bethune, Mrs. Faneuil Dun-
 kin Stein
 Bickel, Dr. Otto
 Bickel, Mrs. Otto
 Bicknell, Mrs. E. I.
 Birkbeck, Miss Alice
 Bishop, F. C.
 Bishop, Mrs. Heber R.
 Bishop, Miss M. C.
 Bishop, 3d, Wm. D.
 Blake, Henry
 Blake, Miss Kate W.
 Blake, Peter
 Blashfield, Mrs. Edwin H.
 Bliss, Miss Augusta
 Bliss, Mrs. E. W.
 Bliss, Miss Ida E.
 Bliss, Walter P.
 Bliss, Mrs. W. H.
 Bloodgood, John H.
 Blumberg, D.
 Blyman, John
 Boden, Mrs. James S.
 Boehm, Felix
 Bogert, Charles E.
 Bond, Frank S.
 Bondy, M. S.
 Borman, Sydney
 Bourne, Frederick G.
 Bowdoin, Miss Edith G.
 Bowdoin, Mrs. George S.
 Bowdoin, Temple
 Bowdoin, Mrs. Temple
 Bowers, Miss Ethel Boyd
 Bowne, Mrs. Philip H.
 Boyce, William
 Boyd, Allan S.

Bradley, Miss Helen W.
 Bradshaw, W. H.
 Brady, Patrick
 Bramholdt, Mrs. Sophia
 Breese, Miss Eloise L.
 Brewster, Mrs. William
 Bright, Mrs. Henry
 Brinley, E. B.
 Bristol, Miss Fanny L.
 Britton, Charles P.
 Britton, Mrs. Harriet Lord
 Brookes, Mrs. E. C.
 Brooks, Miss Bertha G.
 Broun, Miss E. W.
 Brown, Addison
 Brown, Albert O.
 Brown, Edward W.
 Brown, Gardner W.
 Brown, Robert
 Brown, Mrs. Vernon C.
 Brown, W. J.
 Brown, Walston H.
 Brown, Mrs. Walston H.
 Brownson, Mrs. W. H.
 Bruns, C. A.
 Bruns, Edwin G.
 Brush, W. Franklin
 Bryan, Charles S.
 Buchanan, Mrs. C. P.
 Buckhaut, Edward W.
 Bull, W. L.
 Bull, Jr., W. L.
 Bull, Mrs. W. L.
 Bull, Mrs. William T.
 Bullinger, Mrs. E. T.
 Burkhard, Jacob
 Burnett, S. O.
 Burrell, Samuel P.
 Burroughs, William V.
 Busch, Mrs. Briton Niven
 Butler, Charles S.
 Byrnes, Rev. James P.

C

Cady, Mrs. J. C.
 Cahill, Michael
 Caldwell, R. J.
 Calef, Mrs. John H.
 Callaway, William T.
 Callender, Miss Mary R.
 Calm, Miss Berta
 Camman, George P.
 Cammann, Miss I. M.
 Campbell, Alexander
 Campbell, John M.
 Canty, Daniel
 Carew, Mrs. L. B.
 Carey, Mrs. A. B.
 Carlebach, Emil
 Carnochan, G. M.
 Carpenter, Miss Agnes
 Carpenter, Mrs. Miles B.
 Carroll, B. W.
 Carroll, J. D.
 Carscallen, Mrs. J. D.
 Cary, Mrs. M. B.
 Cary, Mrs. W. F.
 Case, Miss Rose
 Cathcart, Miss Jane R.
 Catlin, Miss C. L. R.
 Catlin, Miss Cora V. R.
 Catlin, Miss Edith R.
 Cestero, Mrs. J. N.
 Chambers, Miss Catherine D.
 Chapman, Mrs. E. N.
 Chapman, Isaac E.
 Child, Miss Ruth A.
 Chisholm, Hugh J.
 Choate, Hon. Joseph H.
 Choate, Mrs. Joseph H.
 Claghorn, Mrs. Charles
 Clark, J. F. A.
 Clark, Mrs. Margaret
 Clarkson, Mrs. David A.
 Clay, Thomas Savage
 Cleveland, Mrs. J. Wray

Clyde, Miss Mabel
 Cobden, Rev. Richard
 Coburn, Miss L. C.
 Cockey, Edward C.
 Coe, Mrs. Henry Clarke
 Coe, Miss Miriam Storrs
 Coffin, Miss Adèle
 Cohen, Albert A.
 Cohen, Solomon L.
 Cohen, Stanley A.
 Colby, Miss May Colgate
 Colby, William Colgate
 Cole, Mrs. Hugh L.
 Colgate, A. W.
 Colgate, Mrs. A. W.
 Colgate, James B.
 Colgate, Mrs. R. R.
 Collamore, Miss Betty
 Collins, Miss Ellen
 Collins, Miss Margaret
 Collord, George W.
 Conklin, Miss Mary H.
 Constable, W.
 Constable, Mrs. Wm.
 Cook, Mrs. A. H.
 Cook, Frank D.
 Cooke, Mrs. Laura E.
 Coonley, Mrs. Howard
 Cooper, L. A.
 Corbett, C. H.
 Cornell, Hon. Robert C.
 Coutts, Mrs. G. H.
 Cowles, Alfred A.
 Coyle, Miss Antoinette
 Cozzino, Mrs. Joseph A.
 Crabbe, Miss Louise G.
 Craigie, A. Walpole
 Cramer, L. H.
 Crane, J. O.
 Cravath, Mrs. Paul D.
 Credo, Mrs. G.
 Crimmins, Thomas E.
 Critten, Miss Marjorie

Critten, Miss Mignon
 Crosby, Miss M. E.
 Crossman, George W.
 Crossman, W. H.
 Crossmond, Mrs. L. D.
 Crowell, Edward B.
 Cruger, Fred Hammerlys
 Cruikshank, Mrs. A. W.
 Culver, Mrs. Everett M.
 Cummings, George F.
 Cummings, Robert J.
 Cunningham, Frank
 Cunningham, George
 Curie, Charles
 Curie, Charles, Jr.
 Curtiss, Mrs. Frank
 Curtiss, Miss Sophia

D

Dailey, Miss May Belle
 Dalley, Henry
 Dalzell, Mrs. Mildred
 Dana, Richard S.
 Danner, Louis G.
 Darrell, Edward F.
 Darrigrand, Alexander A.
 Darrigrand, Miss Lucie
 Davidson, Miss Clara
 Davies, Mrs. Mansfield
 Davies, William Gilbert
 Davis, J. Edward
 Davison, Clarence B.
 Davison, Rev. W. L.
 Day, Clarence S.
 Day, Mrs. H. M.
 De Bost, William L.
 De Coppet, H.
 De Coppet, Mrs. H.
 De Cordova, Alfred
 DeGroot, Miss Emma P.
 Dehon, Miss M. H.
 Dejonge, Louis
 Delano, Miss Jean W.

DeLashmut, Mrs. G.
 Dendi, T.
 Dentz, Miss J.
 Dentz, Miss L. J.
 De Rigaud, Mrs. Clara
 Despard, Mrs. C. L.
 Despard, W. D.
 Despard, Mrs. W. D.
 De Vinne, Miss Emma E.
 De Wolfe, Miss Elsie V.
 Dick, Mrs. W. B.
 Dieterich, Charles F.
 Dietsch, Edward J.
 Dillar, W. E.
 Dillon, John F.
 Dimock, Mrs. J. J.
 Ditmar, Mrs. S.
 Ditson, Mrs. C. H.
 Dix, S.T.D., Rev. Morgan
 Dodge, Miss Elizabeth W.
 Dodge, Miss Julia P.
 Dodge, Marcellus Hartley
 Doelger, Peter
 Doerr, J. B.
 Dominick, H. Blanchard
 Donaldson, Mrs. E. L.
 Donlan, Joseph
 Donnell, Mrs. F. O.
 Donovan, Dennis
 Donovan, H. J.
 Dorner, Albert
 Dowst, Arthur A.
 Drake, Mrs. Charles
 Drake, John J.
 Dreier, H. E.
 Dreier, Miss Mary E.
 Duggin, Mrs. Charles
 Dunham, Miss Helen
 Dunk, Mrs. Walter M.
 Dunlop, John
 Dunnell, Miss M.
 Durand, John S.
 Dusenbury, C. Coles
 Du Vivier, E. A.

E

Eager, W. P.
 Eaton, A. Lincoln
 Eaton, Mrs. D. Cady
 Eckstein, Samuel
 Eddy, Mrs. Jane B.
 Edmonds, John W.
 Edwards, J. Pierrepont
 Egler, Fred.
 Eldridge, Mrs. E. B.
 Eldridge, Lewis A.
 Elkins, Miss Fannie
 Elkins, Miss Ida
 Ellis, Mrs. A. V. H.
 Ellis, John W.
 Ellison, William B.
 Ely, Ambrose K.
 Emmet, Master Watson Case
 Emory, Mrs. John Comegys
 Endicott, Mrs. Robert
 Engeman, William A.
 Englis, Charles M.
 Ennis, John J.
 Eppig, Joseph
 Erbsloh, R.
 Erhardt, Hon. Joel B.

F

Fahnestock, William
 Fairchild, Samuel W.
 Falls, Mrs. C. B.
 Fargo, James C.
 Faye, Mrs. Ernest Frederick
 Feist, Karl
 Felt, Edwin M.
 Felt, Henry Wm.
 Felt, Mrs. J. P.
 Fielder, Miss Fannie A.
 Finck, August
 Fink, Mrs. George P.
 Fish, O. B.
 Fisher, L. Harry
 Fisher, Philip

Fisk, Mrs. S. A.
 Fiske, Mrs. Harrison G.
 Fitch, Mrs. F.
 Fitzgerald, Gen. Louis
 Fitzsimons, Dr. J. W.
 Flegenheimer, Jr., Henry
 Fleig, Albert B.
 Fleig, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Flint, Miss Annie
 Flint, Mrs. Austin
 Flint, Jr., Mrs. Austin
 Flint, Mrs. Charles R.
 Flint, Miss Helena
 Foller, Nicholas
 Fontaine, Samuel S.
 Foote, E. V.
 Forbes, Miss Agnes
 Forepaugh, Miss Lily
 Forney, Matthias W.
 Foster, Mrs. John S.
 Fox, Mrs. Austen G.
 Fox, Charles A.
 Fox, Mrs. Hilda C. Seccomb
 Franks, C. Douglas
 Franks, Mrs. C. Douglas
 Franzreb, Henry
 Franzreb, John
 Freedman, Andrew
 Freeman, Prof. James J.
 Freeman, W. D.
 French, Mrs. Leigh H.
 Friedmann, H. G.
 Frothingham, H. P.
 Frühauf, Miss Victoria

G

Gabriel, Mrs. Adolf
 Gaisman, H. J.
 Gallaher, Mrs. Julia A.
 Gallatin, Frederic
 Garcier, Mrs. Francisco
 Gardiner, Mrs. Lion
 Gardner, Dr. A. R.

Gates, Isaac E.
 Gatter, Miss Elizabeth Almy
 Gatter, Miss Georgia
 Gaus, Henry L.
 Gaus, John L.
 Gebauer, Dr. Max
 Gellatly, Mrs. John
 Georgen, W. T.
 Gerrish, Miss C. M.
 Gherardesca, Countess Giuseppe della
 Gibb, John
 Gibert, Sr., Mrs. F. E.
 Gibbes, Miss Z.
 Gilbert, Miss Kathleen
 Gilford, Samuel T.
 Gillespie, Miss Josephine A.
 Gitterman, Mrs. John Milton
 Glatz, Mrs. Pauline
 Godfrey, Charles H.
 Goetze, Otto
 Goin, Mrs. James D.
 Golding, John N.
 Golding, Jr., John Noble
 Golding, Robert Noble
 Goldsmith, Fred.
 Goodman, Joseph N.
 Goodrich, George Selden
 Goodrich, Mrs. Thomas F.
 Gould, Frank J.
 Gould, George J.
 Gould, Mrs. George J.
 Gould, Miss Helen Miller
 Graef, Mrs. Harry C.
 Grant, Rev. Percy S.
 Grant, Mrs. Ulysses S.
 Grant, W. Wallace
 Grauer, George
 Greaney, John
 Greenbaum, Samuel S.
 Greer, D.D., Rev. David H.
 Gregory, Charles
 Greppe, Theodore

Grismer, Joseph R.
 Grismer, Mrs. Joseph R.
 Griswold, Mrs. George
 Griswold, Miss Sarah D.
 Gross, Albert H.
 Grosvenor, Mrs. J. B. M.
 Grosvenor, D.D., Rev. Wm. M.
 Gruner, Mrs. Siegfried
 Guggenheimer, Hon. R.
 Guggenheimer, Mrs. R.
 Guiterman, Rudolph
 Gunther, Henry
 Gwyer, Mrs. Fred Walker

H

Haddock, J. W.
 Haffen, John
 Hage, Daniel S.
 Hague, Miss M.
 Haight, Miss Saidee B.
 Haight, Stephen S.
 Hale, Mrs. Thomas
 Hall, Mrs. Humes
 Halsted, C. Stockton
 Hamilton, Miss Helen M.
 Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. P.
 Hansel, Mrs. Howell
 Hanshew, Dr. E.
 Hard, Anson W.
 Harding, Col. Wm. J.
 Hardy, Miss Ruth
 Hargrave, Miss Katharine F.
 Harkness, Mrs. S. V.
 Harriman, Mrs. J. Borden
 Harris, Isaac
 Harris, Mrs. Laura C.
 Harris, Mrs. Wm. Hamilton
 Harrison, Mrs. Charles C.
 Harrison, Mrs. Mary L.
 Hart, Charles
 Hart, George H.
 Hartley, Mrs. Marcellus

Harwood, Miss Julia V.
 Hascall, Miss Florence King
 Hastings, Mrs. A. F.
 Hastings, Chas. F.
 Hastings, Mrs. W. C.
 Hatch, Miss Mary R.
 Hatch, Miss Nathalie
 Hathaway, Charles E.
 Havermeyer, Mrs. Theo. A.
 Haviland, S. W.
 Hawley, Edwin
 Hayes, Mrs. Cora G.
 Haynes, Miss L. de F.
 Healey, A. Augustus
 Hearn, Arthur H.
 Heaton, Mrs. Chas. A.
 Heckscher, John G.
 Heene, E.
 Heighe, Miss Lisa W.
 Heller, Clarence
 Heller, Mrs. E. L.
 Hellfeld, Miss Anna D.
 Hellman, Mrs. Theodore
 Hencken, Hancke
 Henderson, Mrs. Charles
 Hendricks, Charles
 Hendricks, Mrs. Charles
 Hendrickson, M.D., Clifford W.
 Henry, Gustav C.
 Henry, William
 Hentschel, Charles
 Hentz, Henry
 Hentz, L. S.
 Hentz, Mrs. Mary B.
 Hepp, M.D., Chas. Theodore
 Herr, Mrs. A.
 Herrick, M.D., Everett
 Herrman, Mrs. Esther
 Herrmann, Mrs. L.
 Herzfeld, Richard
 Herzog, Albert
 Hess, Mrs. Nathiel
 Hess, Selmar

Hesslein, S. A.
 Hett, Edward
 Hewitt, Miss Therese
 Hewson, J. H.
 Heyland, E. A.
 Higginson, Miss Dorothy L.
 Higginson, Miss Elizabeth B.
 Hildebrandt, Miss Clara
 Hile, Miss Annie
 Hill, Arthur T.
 Hill, Warren E.
 Hinkel, Miss Minna
 Hinton, Miss S. McV.
 Hitchcock, Welcome G.
 Hitchcock, Mrs. Welcome G.
 Hix, Mrs. Preston
 Hoe, Richard M.
 Hoe, Mrs. Richard M.
 Hoefer, Charles R.
 Hoegg, William
 Hoffman, F. B.
 Hoffman, Jacob
 Hoffman, Samuel V.
 Hofstra, Mrs. W. S.
 Hogan, Charles W.
 Hohns, Herman
 Holbrook, Edward
 Holbrook, Mrs. Edward
 Holden, Mrs. K. V.
 Hollins, Mrs. H. B.
 Hollins, Jack Knapp
 Hollister, Dr. Frederick K.
 Hone, Mrs. Chas. Russell
 Hood, David
 Hooper, Mrs. N. Newlin
 Hopf, Max G.
 Hopkins, H. C.
 Hopkins, Mrs. Sheldon
 Hopkinson, Miss Jennie M.
 Hoppin, Miss F. S.
 Hornthal, Lewis M.
 Horrmann, Charles
 Horrmann, William

Horton, James M.
 Horton, Wm. K.
 Houghton, Arthur A.
 Houghton, Mrs. Arthur A.
 Howe, Wirt
 Hoykendorf, Miss Alma
 Hoyt, Joseph B.
 Huber, Joseph
 Hudson, Mrs. Alice P.
 Hunt, Charles W.
 Hunter, Mrs. Florence H.
 Huntington, Mrs. C. P.
 Hupfel, J. C. G.
 Hutchins, Aug. S.
 Hutchins, William E.

I

Ibert, Frank
 Ingersoll, Miss Maud
 Ingersoll, Mrs. Robert G.
 Isaacs, Gabriel
 Iselin, C. Oliver
 Iselin, Miss G.
 Iselin, Mrs. Wm. E.
 Israel, Siegmund
 Ives, Miss Pauline
 Ives, Wm. Jay

J

Jackson, B. A.
 Jackson, F. W.
 Jackson, Mrs. Joseph C.
 Jackson, Miss Katharine S.
 Jackson, Theo. F.
 Jacobsen, Christian Martin
 Jacobsen, Mrs. Kristine
 Jennewein, Valentine
 Jesup, Charles M.
 Jevons, Thomas E.
 Jewitt, Mrs. Edward G.
 Jex, Miss Emily D.
 Jex, Mrs. Josiah

Jim, Mah
 Johnson, Dr. David S.
 Johnson, F. Coit
 Johnson, Joseph
 Johnson, Mrs. M. V. R.
 Johnston, Mrs. Robert W.
 Johnston, William
 Jones, Mrs. Cadwalader
 Jones, Miss Caroline O.
 Jones, Miss Eleanor M.
 Jones, George H.
 Jones, Floyd-, Mrs. Geo.
 Stanton
 Josephthal, Louis
 Judson, Mrs. Louise L.
 Jurgens, W. B. A.

K

Kahn, Isidor
 Kaltenmier, John
 Kane, S. Nicholson
 Karr, Mrs. George L.
 Kaufman, B.
 Kean, Mrs. Hamilton F.
 Kean, Robert Winthrop
 Keasbey, Robert A.
 Keator, Mrs. T. R.
 Keech, Mrs. Frank B.
 Keene, Mrs. Foxhall P.
 Kelly, Edward F.
 Kelly, Mrs. Emily White
 Kelly, Phillip F.
 Kelton, Mrs. C. F.
 Kemeys, Walter S.
 Kendall, Miss Georgiana
 Kennedy, Charles W.
 Kennedy, William L.
 Keppler, Rudolph
 Kern, August
 Kestler, Bruno B.
 Kidd, Miss Georgette
 Kimball, Mrs. Alfred R.

Kimball, Miss Rosamund
 King, Jr., Edward
 King, Mrs. George F.
 King, George R.
 Kingsley, B. G.
 Kirk, H. B.
 Klein, C. T.
 Knapp, John M.
 Knapp, Miss M. M.
 Knoblauch, Charles
 Knoblauch, Mrs. Jessie C.
 Knopf, Dr. S. A.
 Knox, John Mason
 Koachell, Miss Ella
 Koch, J. Otto
 Kohlman, Charles
 Kordes, Henry E.
 Korn, Max S.

L

Ladenburg, Mrs. Adolph
 Lamb, Mrs. Emma G.
 Lambert, Richard
 Lamke, John H.
 LaMontagne, Mrs. Maurice
 Landon, Miss Ruth
 Lane, Derick
 Lane, Mrs. James W.
 Langdon, Woodbury G.
 Langstadter, A.
 Lanman, Mrs. Jonathan T.
 Lanman, Ludlow Thomas
 Lapham, Mrs. John J.
 Latchford, W. L.
 Lattin, Homer A.
 Lawrence, Cyrus J.
 Lawrence, John L.
 Lawrence, Mrs. John L.
 Lawrence, Mrs. S.
 Lawson, Mrs. Emma
 Lee, Prof. B. F.
 Leeds, John G.

Leeds, Mrs. John G.
 Leggett, Francis H.
 Lehmaier, James M.
 Lehman, Philip
 Leopold, Mrs. James M.
 LePiemme, Mme. Louise C.
 Leslie, Miss Gertrude
 Lester, Mrs. J. H.
 Levey, Mrs. Elinor Mayer
 Levy, Aaron
 Levy, Bernard
 Lewis, H. D.
 Lewis, Isaac Newton
 Lewis, Miss Marguerite
 Liebmann, Charles
 Lincoln, Mrs. Clara Towns-
 end
 Link, Miss B. Lillian
 Lippmann, George
 Liskza, Miss A. F.
 Litt, Mrs. Jacob
 Little, Joseph J.
 Livingston, Miss Ann L.
 Livingston, Mrs. R. E.
 Lockman, John T.
 Lockwood, William A.
 Loeb, S.
 Loewi, Edgar
 Loewi, Mrs. Edgar
 Loewi, Valentine
 Loomis, Alfred L.
 Lord, Miss Couper
 Lord, Franklin B.
 Lorenz, Mrs. Leo
 Lorette, Miss Frances M. V.
 Lorch, John
 Losee, Charles E.
 Low, Miss Nathalie F.
 Lowell, Miss C. Russell
 Lowther, Charles S.
 Lozier, James D.
 Ludlow, Banyer
 Ludlow, Mrs. James Ogden

Ludwig, Bruno
 Lukens, Miss Evangeline
 Lukens, Mrs. Mary E. S.
 Lusk, Miss Anna H.
 Lydig, Capt. Philip M.
 Lyman, George T.
 Lyman, Samuel H.
 Lynch, Mrs. Jasper
 Lyons, John P.

M

McAllister, Miss Harriet
 McAneny, George
 McCaffrey, B.
 McCall, John A.
 McCleery, Dr. Mary J.
 McCormack, Bernard
 McCurdy, Mrs. Richard A.
 McDonald, J.
 McEwen, Mrs. D. C.
 McGahie, John
 McGirr, E. F.
 McGrath, Miss Jeanette P.
 McKee, Thomas H.
 McKendrick, Miss Claire F.
 McKendrick, Mrs. J. S.
 McKenna, Mrs. Wm. L.
 McKim, Mrs. R. A.
 McLean, George H.
 McLean, John S.
 McNeille, George E.
 McVickar, Edward
 Mackay, Mrs. B.
 Mackay, Mrs. D. Sage
 Mackenzie, John
 Mackenzie, Miss L.
 Mackenzie, Miss M.
 Mackenzie, William
 Macy, Mrs. V. Everit
 Magee, John J.
 Mager, Mrs. F. Robert
 Maitland, Mrs. Helen V. V.

- Maitland, T. A.
 Manigault, Mrs. Anne M.
 Manney, Mrs. C. P.
 Manson, Jr., Mrs. T. L.
 Marks, Fred W.
 Marks, Mrs. Nanette
 Marlor, Mrs. H. S.
 Marsh, Frank P.
 Marshall, Mrs. E. C.
 Martin, Anderson O.
 Martin, Miss Helen
 Martin, Mrs. L. Trowbridge
 Marvin, Charles D.
 Marx, D.
 Mason, Rev. A. DeWitt
 Mason, Mrs. Thomas H.
 Mastick, Mrs. Mary W.
 Matson, Harry S.
 Matthews, John H.
 Matthias, Miss Louise
 Mattmann, Mrs. C.
 Maurer, Mrs. Henry A.
 Maxwell, Miss A.
 Maxwell, Miss Matilda
 May, Moses
 Mayer, David
 Mayer, Siegfried W.
 Mayhew, Mrs. R. F.
 Maynard, Mrs. A.
 Maynard, Miss Alice N.
 Mead, Miss Gertrude
 Meagher, Mrs. T. F.
 Mendham, Maurice B.
 Mengis, Mrs. Margaret
 Mergle, Anton
 Merriman, Mrs. Henry
 Meserole, A. V.
 Metzger, Mrs. Abram
 Milbank, Mrs. Albert G.
 Millar, George W.
 Miller, Mrs. C. A.
 Mills, Mrs. J. B.
 Minck, Henry
 Misch, A.
 Mitchell, John A.
 Moe, H. R.
 Moffatt, Mrs. Cleveland
 Moller, Edwin Clarence
 Moller, Peter
 Moller, Mrs. Peter
 Moller, Miss S. Adelina
 Monahan, Thomas
 Monroe, Augustin
 Monroe, Mrs. Elbert B.
 Montant, A.
 Montgomery, George L.
 Moore, Albert Hanford
 Moore, W. H. H.
 Morgan, A. J.
 Morgan, Miss Annie T.
 Morgan, Miss Caroline L.
 Morgan, E. D.
 Morgan, George H.
 Morgan, Wm. Fellowes
 Morris, Fordham
 Morris, John B.
 Morrison, Mrs. Geo. Austin
 Morse, George L.
 Morten, Alexander
 Morton, Hon. Levi P.
 Mott, Miss Ruth S.
 Mueller, Miss Anna F.
 Muir, James
 Mulholland, John E.
 Munnich, Mrs. Arnold
 Munroe, Mrs. Chester
 Munson, C. W.
 Munson, Mrs. C. W.
 Murphy, Miss Edna L.
 Murray, Robert M.
 Murray, Miss Sophia I.
 Murtagh, Robert
 Myers, Miss Lillie
 Myers, Miss Mary S.
 Myers, Hon. Samuel R.
 Mygrant, W. S.

N

Naething, Mrs. Chas. F.
 Namm, Adolph I.
 Napier, Mrs. Zilla K.
 Nathan, Miss Madge
 Neal, Mrs. Martha
 Nelson, Mrs. Walter H.
 Neustadt, Sigmund
 Nevins, Miss Helen
 Newgreen, Miss Emily
 Newton, Miss A. G.
 Newton, Mrs. George B.
 Nichols, Erickson N.
 Nicoll, Miss Annie
 Nicoll, Mrs. Benjamin
 Niebuhr, Mrs. Susan R.
 Nielsen, Charles H.
 Niles, Mrs. Philip
 Niles, Robert Lyman
 Noble, Mrs. Elizabeth F.
 Noble, Rob't H.
 Nordt, Miss Emma
 Norrie, Mrs. Gordon
 North, Thomas M.

O

Obermeyer, Theodore
 O'Brien, M. J.
 Ochs, Ernest
 Ogden, W. B.
 Olcott, George M.
 Olsen, Miss Emma
 Oothout, Mrs. William
 Ormiston, Mrs. T. W.
 Orr, John C.
 Osborn, Jr., H. Fairfield
 O'Shaughnessy, Nelson J. W.
 Otterson, W. Curtis
 Oudin, Mrs. Lucien

P

Page, Edward D.
 Page, H. S.

Paillord, Mrs. Marie
 Palmer, F. H.
 Palmer, Francis F.
 Palmer, George Q.
 Palmer, Mrs. George Q.
 Palmer, M. P.
 Palmer, N. F.
 Palmer, Mrs. N. F.
 Parish, Jr., Henry
 Parker, Miss Mary D.
 Parmele, Chas. Roome
 Parsons, Mrs. Edwin
 Parsons, William H.
 Patz, E. O.
 Peacock, Miss Bertha C.
 Pearce, Miss A. C.
 Pearsall, Mrs. F. E.
 Pell, Mrs. J. H.
 Penfold, Miss Josephine
 Pennell, Mrs. G. C.
 Perkins, Benjamin
 Perkins, Miss Ruth
 Perry, Dr. John L.
 Phelps, Mrs. Anson G.
 Phillips, Wm. D.
 Phoenix, Lloyd
 Pinkerton, Robert A.
 Pirie, S. C.
 Platt, Mrs. Thomas C.
 Platt, Willard H.
 Playle, Henry A.
 Poggenburg, H. F.
 Polhemus, Mrs. M. F.
 Polk, Mrs. Anderson
 Pomroy, Mrs. H. K.
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 Post, Abram S.
 Potter, Mrs. Geo. M.
 Potter, Miss Helen F.
 Powell, Miss Mary Page
 Powers, Mrs. Maud Holden
 Prescott, Mrs. Annie E.

Preston, Ralph J.
 Prout, Dr. J. S.
 Prout, Mrs. J. S.
 Pruden, Mrs. Charles L.
 Pryer, Miss A. C.
 Purdy, J. H.
 Putnam, Geo. L.
 Putnam, Miss Sara W.
 Pyne, Grafton Howland
 Pyne, Herbert Rivington
 Pyne, Mrs. Moses Taylor

Q

Quimby, Frank P.
 Quinlan, Thos. F.
 Quinlan, William
 Quintard, George W.

R

Rader, Gustavus W.
 Ramsey, D. S.
 Ramsay, Miss Grace S.
 Rand, George C.
 Ranger, Miss Bella
 Ranger, Miss Millie
 Rankin, W. H.
 Ranney, Mrs. Helen E.
 Rapallo, Mrs. Edward S.
 Raphael, H.
 Rathborne, R. C.
 Raub, Herman
 Raymond, Charles H.
 Raynor, Miss Florence
 Read, Wm. A.
 Reed, Miss Katherine
 Reed, Mrs. Richard H.
 Reese, Mrs. Wm. Henry
 Reese, Wm. Willis
 Reimer, Otto E.
 Reisinger, Hugo
 Remsen, Miss Margaret S.
 Renwick, William W.
 Reuter, Albert
 Reynolds, Chas. H.
 Rice, Jesse I.
 Richard, Auguste
 Riker, Samuel
 Ring, Mrs. Chas. E.
 Ring, Miss M. L.
 Rinschler, Frank
 Ripley, Louis A.
 Robb, Mrs. Alexander
 Roberts, Miss Clara
 Roberts, Mrs. F. B.
 Roberts, Miss Mary M.
 Robinson, Mrs. C. L. H.
 Roden, Capt. George
 Rodewald, F. L.
 Roemmele, Jr., Fred.
 Roesler, August
 Rogers, Wm. E.
 Rokenbaugh, Henry S.
 Rolston, William H.
 Roome, W. Harris
 Rose, W. B.
 Rosenbaum, Mrs. Helen
 Rosenthal, Robert J.
 Rosenwald, Sigmund
 Ross, William B.
 Rossbach, Jacob
 Rossiter, Arthur W.
 Rowland, J. H.
 Rowland, Thomas Fitch
 Rowland, Jr., Thomas Fitch
 Rue, Clarkson
 Runkel, Louis
 Russell, Alexander
 Russell, Mrs. Charles H.
 Russell, Henry H.
 Russell, Mrs. James Towns'd
 Rust, R.
 Ryan, Joseph T.

S

- St. John, Wm. M.
 Salters, Mrs. Wm. T.
 Sander, Leo
 Satterlee, Mrs. Herbert L.
 Scarborough, Mrs. Florence A.
 Schaefer, Charles
 Schafhauser, Mrs. J. F.
 Scheffers, Miss Margareta
 Schelling, Paul
 Scheuer, Charles
 Schick, Philipp
 Schiffer, Miss Adelaide M.
 Schleiermacher, Christian
 Schley, Mrs. Wm. T.
 Schloss, Alexander P.
 Schmadeke, John F.
 Schmidt, Mrs. John A.
 Schmitt, Mrs. Joseph
 Schnurmacher, Dr. J.
 Scholer, Dr. Gustav
 Scholle, Samuel
 Schrader, Miss Emma
 Schrader, George
 Schrader, Herman C.
 Schultz, Carl H.
 Schurz, Carl L.
 Schurz, Miss Marianne
 Schuyler, Miss Georgina
 Schuyler, Miss Louisa L.
 Schuyler, Philip
 Scoales, Mrs. H.
 Scott, Miss Anita
 Scott, Mrs. Winfield
 Seabury, George J.
 Sears, Miss Cathryn
 Seccomb, Miss Bertha H.
 Seccomb, Mrs. E. A.
 Sedgwick, Robert
 Segaller, Phil
 Segelken, Miss Anna
 Segree, Mrs. P.
 Seligman, Miss Alice F.
 Seligman, Isaac N.
 Seligman, Mrs. Jesse
 Seligman, Miss Madeline
 Selvage, Mrs. Edwin
 Semler, George
 Seybel, D. E.
 Sharpe, Mrs. Ernest
 Sheldon, Jr., Henry K.
 Sheldon, Mrs. Henry K.
 Sheldon, James
 Sheldon, Mrs. James
 Sheldon, James O.
 Sheldon, William C.
 Shepard, Dr. A. W.
 Sherman, Mrs. Charles E.
 Shethar, Mrs. Edwin Hall
 Shipman, Nelson
 Shivler, Charles S.
 Shriver, Mrs. Harry T.
 Shults, John H.
 Sickels, David B.
 Sidenberg, G.
 Siegman, Edward
 Siegman, Richard
 Siemer, John A.
 Silver, Mrs. Charles A.
 Simons, Jr., Charles D.
 Simonsen, Miss Jennie
 Sinclair, John J.
 Singer, Mortimer M.
 Skene, Mrs. Alexander J. C.
 Slade, Mrs. Wm. Gerry
 Sloane, Henry T.
 Small, Miss Blanche D.
 Smart, Mrs. F. R.
 Smith, Mrs. A. B.
 Smith, Mrs. Andrew A.
 Smith, A. W.
 Smith, Mrs. A. W.
 Smith, Mrs. Andrew H.
 Smith, Mrs. Andrew W.
 Smith, George C.

Smith, Henry A.
 Smith, J. Campbell
 Smith, James Rufus
 Smith, Joseph F.
 Smith, Mrs. L. J.
 Smith, Mrs. M. Adele
 Smith, Thomas Bradley
 Smith, William Alexander
 Smith, Mrs. Wm. Alex.
 Snow, E. G.
 Snyder, James
 Solomon, Robert G.
 SooySmith, Charles
 Specht, Henry F.
 Spencer, F. G.
 Spencer, Jr., Lorillard
 Spencer, Mrs. Lorillard
 Speyer, Mrs. James
 Spring, Miss Anna R.
 Spruck, Henry
 Stafford, Mrs. W. F.
 Standish, Myles
 Stanley, Joseph
 Stanton, John R.
 Stanton, Mrs. John
 Stanton, Miss Juliet C.
 Steele, Miss Eleanor H.
 Stein, A. M.
 Stein, Conrad
 Stephens, William L.
 Stern, Arthur
 Stern, Benjamin
 Stern, Meyer
 Steurer, Miss Anna
 Stewart, Hugh
 Stewart, Thomas J.
 Stewart, William Rhineland
 Stewart, Mrs. Wm. Rhine-
 lander
 Stickney, Mrs. Joseph
 Stillman, Miss C. F.
 Stillman, Mrs. E. P.
 Stillman, Thomas E.

Stokes, Anson Phelps
 Stokes, Miss Dorothy
 Stokes, Mrs. Horace
 Stone, Edwin
 Storm, Miss Edna G.
 Storm, Miss Mabel L.
 Stover, Miss Harriet C.
 Strauss, Albert
 Strauss, Frederick
 Strauss, Gustave
 Strauss, N. F.
 Strauss, Samuel
 Streat, James
 Street, Miss Anna L.
 Street, Mrs. C. F.
 Street, Mrs. M. K.
 Streit, S. F.
 Streit, Mrs. S. F.
 Sturges, Miss May F.
 Sturmdorf, Dr. Arnold
 Sturmdorf, Mrs. Arnold
 Stuyvesant, Miss Anna W.
 Sullivan, Mrs. Catharine A.
 Sulzbacher, Oscar W.
 Sutro, Lionel
 Sutro, Richard
 Sutton, Mrs. Gregory
 Sutton, James F.
 Suydam, Walter L.
 Suydam, Mrs. Walter L.
 Swahn, Master Alfred D.
 Swahn, Mrs. Fanny Darri-
 grand
 Swahn, Geo. W.
 Swayne, Alfred H.
 Swinney, Mrs. E. B.
 Swords, Miss P. Caroline
 Sylvester, Lewis
 Symington, Wm. H. Harris

T

Taber, Miss Mary
 Tailer, William H.

Tanenbaum, Moses
 Tappan, Herman
 Tappin, Charles L.
 Tatum, Mrs. J. C.
 Taylor, Mrs. A. E. Scranton
 Taylor, Gilbert P.
 Taylor, Knox
 Taylor, Moses
 Taylor, Mrs. Moses
 Taylor, Thomas F.
 Taylor, Mrs. Walter C.
 Tesla, Nikola
 Thomas, Frederic C.
 Thomason, Frederic B.
 Thompson, Edward W.
 Thompson, Mrs. H. C.
 Thompson, Miss Rhoda
 Thompson, Mrs. Robert M.
 Thompson, Mrs. Samuel C.
 Thorburn, Mrs. Louise
 Thorn, G. R. Hallett
 Thorne, Miss Phebe Anna
 Thorne, Mrs. T. W.
 Thorne, W. V. S.
 Thouron, Mrs. E. A.
 Thurnauer, Felix
 Tierney, Mrs. F. A.
 Tilford, Mrs. Charles E.
 Tilford, Mrs. Frank
 Tilford, Miss Julia
 Timolat, James G.
 Toby, Geo. P.
 Toedteberg, Miss Emma
 Townshend, John
 Travis, George E.
 Trevor, Miss Emily
 Truog, Mrs. Randolph
 Truss, Mrs. Darwin W.
 Tucker, Mrs. R. S.
 Tuckerman, Alfred
 Tuckerman, Mrs. Alfred
 Turnure, Mrs. George E.

U

Ubsdell, John A.
 Uhl, Louis C.
 Ullmann, E. S.
 Ulrichs, Thomas
 Ulrichs, William
 Ulshoeffer, W. G.
 Underhill, Eugene

V

Valentine, Mrs. A. C.
 Valentine, Miss M. E.
 Valentine, R. B.
 Van Beuren, Michael M.
 Van Beuren, Mrs. Michael M.
 Van Buren, Mrs. H. M.
 Van Clief, Wm. S.
 Van Ingen, Miss Anne
 Van Ingen, Mrs. E. H.
 Van Ness, J. Newton
 Van Nest, Mrs. Alex. T.
 Van Orden, Miss Anna
 Van Orden, Miss Mary L.
 Van Tine, Mrs. J. H.
 Van Volkenburgh, Miss S. E.
 Van Winkle, Edgar B.
 Vaughan, Wm. J.
 Veith, Mrs. H. F.
 Viemeister, J. C.
 Vietor, Mrs. George F.
 Vietor, Mrs. Theodore G.
 Villard, Oswald Garrison
 Vollkommer, Joseph

W

Wagner, Frederick C.
 Wagner, Louis C.
 Wainwright, Hon. J. Mayhew
 Wainwright, Richard T.
 Walker, E. Robbins

Walker, Joseph
 Wallace, John
 Wallach, Leopold
 Walser, Dr. William C.
 Wandell, Townsend
 Ward, Mrs. F. A. B.
 Ward, Jr., Mrs. John Seely
 Ward, L. B.
 Warde, J. S.
 Wasserman, Mrs. E.
 Waters, V. S., Dr. E.
 Watkins, Mrs. Alfred
 Watkinson, Mrs. Louise V.
 Watson, Mrs. James O.
 Watson, Mrs. W. E.
 Weatherbee, Edwin H.
 Weatherbee, Mrs. J.
 Weaver, Mrs. Albert
 Weber, Joseph
 Weeks, T. W.
 Weil, Leopold
 Weil, Lewis
 Wein, T. A. H.
 Welch, David
 Wells, Miss Julia Chester
 Welz, John
 Wendell, Mrs. Gordon
 Wenman, James F.
 Werner, Mrs. Henry
 West, Stuart P.
 Westcott, Miss Thalia
 Westheimer, Mrs. Agnes B.
 Whalen, Richard
 Wharton, Mrs. Edward R.
 Wheeler, Schuyler Skaats
 White, Horace
 White, Mrs. Jno. J.
 White, Miss May W.
 White, S. V.
 White, Thomas F.
 Whitehouse, George M.
 Whiting, C. H.
 Whiting, Miss Gertrude

Whiting, Miss Matilda M.
 Whitney, Mrs. Thomas B.
 Wibirt, Henry H.
 Wicke, William
 Wickett, S. G.
 Wiener, Dr. Joseph
 Wiley, Samuel
 Wilhelm, Mrs. Emily
 Wilkins, Morris
 Willard, Miss Mary L.
 Willcox, David
 Willcox, William G.
 Williams, Mrs. E. P.
 Williams, Mrs. H. K. S.
 Willitson, A. S.
 Williston, 2d, C. L.
 Williston, Mrs. C. L.
 Willson, Charles Hill
 Wilson, Miss Elizabeth B.
 Wilson, Mrs. Frank
 Wilson, Gen. James Grant
 Wilson, Miss Jane M.
 Wilson, M. Orme
 Wilson, Maris
 Wilson, Washington
 Winans, Miss Isabel T.
 Winans, Miss S. S.
 Wineburgh, Abe
 Wineburgh, Jesse
 Wing, L. Stuart
 Wing, Mrs. L. Stuart
 Winter, Mrs. Katharine
 Winthrop, Miss Albertina T.
 Winthrop, Mrs. Grenville
 Winthrop, Master Grenville
 Winthrop, Miss Marie
 Wisely, Edward
 Witte, Charles G.
 Witte, Mrs. Charles G.
 Witte, William F.
 Wolf, Mrs. John
 Wolff, Lewis S.
 Wood, Mrs. Henry Duncan

Wood, Mrs. James
 Wood, Mrs. O. S.
 Woodend, Mrs. W. E.
 Woodruff, G. E.
 Woolverton, William H.
 Wooster, Mrs. Emma C.
 Wright, Miss E. J.
 Wright, Miss Harriet
 Wright, Mrs. J. Hood
 Wyckoff, Peter
 Wyman, Miss Esther

Y

Yeisley, Rev. George C.
 Young, Dr. John J.

Z

Zabriskie, Mrs. John J.
 Ziegler, Henry
 Zimmerman, Mrs. J. E.
 Zittel, Frederick

Obituary Record

The Society mourns the loss of thirty-one members of whose death it has been notified during the year 1903, viz.:

BIDDLE, JOHN
BLISS, E. W.
BLISS, Mrs. JUSTIN A.
BROWN, EDWARD M.
CARPENTER, Miss HARRIET N.
CARRINGTON, Miss E. B.
CESTERO, J. N.
CLAFLIN, Mrs. H. B.
COUDERT, FREDERIC RENÉ
DIMOCK, Mrs. I. DE WOLF
DODGE, WM. E.
DODGE, Sr., Mrs. WM. E.
FELT, Mrs. EDWIN M.
FREEL, EDWARD
FREEMAN, Mrs. W. D.
GHERARDI, BANCROFT, REAR ADM. U. S. N.
HAINES, G. SABINE
HAWKINS, Mrs. RUSH C.
JAMES, Mrs. JOHN S.
LORD, Dr. BENJAMIN
McGEE, JAMES
MAHLSTEDT, Jr., JOHN D.
MARIE, PETER
MARTIN, C. C.
MAXWELL, HENRY W.
MYERS, GEORGE L.
PARK, JOSEPH
PELL, J. H.
SCHERMERHORN, WM. C.
STICKNEY, JOSEPH
WEIL, JACOB

Frederic René Coudert

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held at its Headquarters in the City of New York, Thursday, January 14, 1904, President Haines announced the decease, on December 20, 1903, of Frederic René Coudert, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The Board thereupon unanimously directed the following record to be made in their minutes of their sorrow for his loss and respect for his memory:

The members of this Board are called upon to mourn the loss of Frederic René Coudert, whom death has recently taken from their number, and whose wise counsels, earnest faith and unfailing sympathy for many years past they recall with gratitude.

Mr. Coudert died in Washington, D. C., on December 20, 1903, at the age of seventy-one years.

He was graduated with the highest honors of Columbia College at the early age of eighteen. At twenty-one he was admitted to the Bar and began a professional career of more than half a century, in which he won the highest honors open to a jurist. Among his clients he could number the great mercantile and financial institutions of Europe and America. He was a distinguished delegate to the International Congress on the Law of Nations at Antwerp in 1877. He was counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea Fur Seal controversy before the International Commission in Paris in 1893-95. He was also a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission in 1896 and 1898. Political office he neither sought nor desired; and he declined a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States when it was offered to him by President Cleveland. At the time of his death the law firm of Coudert Brothers was so extensively engaged in the practice of international law as to have offices not only in New York but in Washington, Paris, Havana and Manila, and its services were retained by half a dozen European governments. While engaged in business of such magnitude and variety, Mr. Coudert might easily have excused himself from participating in benevolent and charitable public works, but he was not a man to decline to bear his full share of any public or private duty, and in our own Society he felt and expressed the deepest interest. He became a member of the Society and of the Board of Managers in 1889, and one of its vice-presidents in 1901. It was impossible for him to be regularly present at the meetings of the Board, but on all occasions of great importance he made it a point to be there if it were possible. Calm in counsel, stable in judgment, courteous in manner and address, the influence which he might justly have commanded was cheerfully conceded by the affectionate respect of his associates.

Resolved, That the foregoing minute be adopted by the Board of Managers and be spread at length on the records of the Society, and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Coudert, and also be published in the daily press.

DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING YEAR 1903.

A

"A. B."	\$5 00
Adams, Mrs. T. M.	10 00
Allebone, Mrs. J. O.	5 00
American Express Co.	100 00
Anderson, Mrs. A. A.	100 00
Andrews, P. J.	5 00
Anonymous	1 00
Anonymous	5 00
Anonymous	1 00
Anonymous	1 00
Anonymous	350 00
Appleton, Mrs. Francis R.	5 00
Archbold, John D.	100 00
Asiel, Miss Irma H., Sec. & Treas. K. I. A. Club. .	36 00
Aston, W. K.	2 00
Astor, Mrs. Wm.	25 00
Aymar, Miss Lillian.	5 00

B

Babcock, Miss E. A.	25 00
Ballin, Oscar E.	10 00
Bandman, Mrs. B.	2 00
Barker, Miss Isabel R.	5 00
Barnes, Mrs. Edward.	1 00
Baruch, Mrs. B. M.	5 00
Benet, Ludovic.	45 00
Benjamin, Edith M.	5 00
Benjamin, Mrs. Wm. E.	10 00
Berthele, J. G.	1 00
Blackwell, Miss Frances W.	1 00
Blair, Mrs. B. F.	1 00
Bliss, Mrs. E. W.	20 00
Bliss, Mrs. George T.	100 00
Bliss, Miss Sue Dwight. .	50 00
Bliss, Walter P.	20 00
Boettner, Mrs. H. C.	5 00
Bogert, Edward C.	25 00
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	20 00

Bossert & Son, Louis.	\$5 00
Bosworth, Mrs. Francke H.	5 00
Bradley, H. N.	10 00
Brooks, Miss Maria.	5 00
Brower, Theopholis A.	10 00
Brown, Benjamin.	5 00
Bryan, W.	5 00
Bunce, John.	3 00
Burger & Hower Brewing Co.	10 00
Burlee, William.	5 00
Burns, Mrs. George W.	5 00
Butts, Mrs. L. A. "From Snowball"	2 00

C

Carleton, Mrs. G. W.	5 00
Carll, Miss C. J.	6 00
Carnegie, Mrs. Andrew. .	100 00
Carpenter, Miss Agnes.	5 00
Carpenter, Mrs. Miles B. .	15 00
Carpentier, Gen. Horace W. .	100 00
Carrington, The Misses. .	3 00
Carscallen, Mrs. J. D.	2 00
Carter, Mrs. Ann.	50
Carter, Walter S.	10 00
Cary, Miss Ellen G.	100 00
Cary, Miss Mary E.	1 00
Cary, Mrs. W. F.	5 00
"Cash"	50 00
"Cash"	15 00
"Cash," L. H. L.	2 00
"Cash" from Mrs. S.	100 00
Castree, Miss Louise.	10 00
Cathcart, Miss Jane R.	300 00
Ceballos, Mrs. J. M.	5 00
Cestero, Mrs. J. N.	10 00
Chamberlain, Mrs. M. H. .	3 50
Chapman, Miss Jeanette A. .	1 00
Chisholm, Mrs. Wm. E.	50 00
Clark, Mrs. H. L.	1 00

Cobb, Miss Ethel.....	\$0 50
Cockran, W. Bourke.....	25 00
Cockey, Edward C.....	4 00
Cole, E. H.....	10 00
Colton, Miss Harriet A...	5 00
Congress Brewing Co.....	5 00
Cook, Mrs.....	50
Cron, Mrs. A. W.....	1 00
Crosby, Mrs. Edward N...	5 00
Cross-Austin and Ireland Lumber Co.....	5 00
Crossman, W. H., & Bro..	25 00
Cuyler, Miss Eleanor De- Graff	5 00

D

Dailey, Miss May Belle...	25 00
Daly, Henry F.....	25 00
Daly, Mrs. Henry F.....	25 00
Dana, Charles.....	5 00
Darwood, D.D., W. M....	1 00
Davenport, Ira.....	10 00
Davis, Mrs. C.....	2 00
Davisson, R. G.....	5 00
Day, Wm. S.....	5 00
Deutsch, Edward J.....	5 00
Destin, Miss Lottie Y....	3 00
Destin, Miss Lottie Y, "In Memory of Tommy"...	5 00
DeVinne, Theodore L....	5 00
Devoe, F. W.....	20 00
d'Hauteville, F. Girard...	10 00
Dodge, Rev. David Stuart.	5 00
Dodge, Norman W.....	25 00
Donigan, John M.....	5 00
Dows, Mrs. David.....	25 00
Drummond, Mrs. James T.	5 00
Duane, J. M.....	10 00
Dubber, A.....	1 00
Duffie, Mrs. Mary A.....	4 00
Dulles, Jr., Wm.....	5 00
Dunn & Dolan.....	5 00
Dunning, H. A.....	5 00

E

Eager, Mrs. Thomas G...	2 00
Eastern Brewing Co.....	5 00
Eastman, Joseph.....	100 00
Eaton, Mrs. D. Cady.....	10 00
Eddy, Mrs. U. D.....	6 50
Eger, Mrs. T. G.....	5 00

Eger, Mrs. T. G., "In Memory of Mrs. H. Eger Cole"	\$5 00
Elkins, Miss Fanny.....	3 00
Ellis, Mrs. H.....	5 00
Ellsworth, Mrs. J. M....	5 00
Ely, Cheever N.....	10 00
"Englishwoman, An"....	50
Eno, William P.....	100 00
Eppig, Joseph.....	5 00
"E. S."	5 00

F

Fairbanks, Leland.....	5 00
Fallert's Brewing Co., Jos.	5 00
Farmer's Feed Co.....	5 00
Finck, Mrs. Henry T.....	5 00
Fitzhugh, Mark K.....	1 00
Fletcher, Isaac D.....	5 00
Forepaugh, Miss Lily....	5 00
Frank Brewing Co., W. H.	5 00
Frankenheimer, L. S.....	5 00
"F. R. B., In Memory of C. F. Brooks"	1 00
Frese, Estate of Charles...	5 00
Freund, Fred C.....	2 00
"Friend," A.....	5 00
"Friend," From A.....	5 00
Fries Coal Co., Fred.....	5 00
"From Tom,"	20 00
Fuller, Mrs. Horace W...	5 00

G

Gambrill, Mrs. Richard...	5 00
Gardin, Miss Laura (Pro- ceeds of a Fair).....	12 20
Gates, Miss Charlotte G..	5 00
Gaunt, Thomas T.....	5 00
Gibbes, Miss Zela.....	20 00
Gilford, Samuel T.....	5 00
Glatz, Mrs. Pauline.....	5 00
Gudewill, George.....	50 00

H

Haag, Mrs. M.....	1 00
Hadden, M.D., Alex.....	5 00
Haines, John P.....	100 00
Haines, Mrs. Mary L. S...	5 00
Ham, Miss Abbie L.....	1 00
Ham, James M.....	5 00
Hamersly, Mrs. J. Hooker	10 00

Hann, Mrs. George V.....	\$2 00	Johnes, Mrs. E. R.....	\$5 00
Hansen, Matthew.....	5 00	Johnson, Eastman.....	5 00
Hard, Miss Laura W., Treas. of Committee of Ladies of Far Rockaway.	450 00	Johnson, D.V.S., S. K....	300 00
Hardy, James.....	10 00	Johnston, Mrs. E.....	2 00
Hardy, Voorhees & Co....	20 00	Jones, Miss F.....	5 00
Hartley, Mrs. Marcellus..	20 00	Joseph, Mrs. L.....	5 00
Hawley, Miss Jessie O....	1 00	Judson, Rev. Edmund....	10 00
Hearn & Son, James A....	10 00	K	
Heissenbuttell & Nearing.	5 00	Kellogg, Mrs. Charles....	10 00
Henderson, Mrs. A. C.....	5 00	Kelsey & Loughlin.....	5 00
Hendricks, Mrs. Joshua...	10 00	"Kenosha"	10 00
Hentz, Miss Helen L.....	10 00	Kerker, G. A.....	5 00
Herr, Mrs. A.....	2 00	King, Miss Ellen.....	25 00
Herrmann, E.....	1 00	King, William H.....	5 00
Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. R. H...	5 00	Koster & Weber.....	5 00
Hoagland, Mrs. J. C.....	10 00	Koven & Bro., L. O.....	5 00
Hoecker, J. B.....	10 00	Kreusler, A.....	2 00
Hoffman, Paul.....	5 00	L	
Hoffman, Samuel V.....	25 00	Laase, Miss S.....	1 00
Hoffman, Mrs. W. B.....	5 00	Langdon, Woodbury G....	20 00
Holbrook, Miss Lilian....	2 00	Langler & Sons, N.....	5 00
Holden, Mrs. K. V.....	12 00	Lanier, Charles.....	20 00
Hollister, Mrs. Henry H..	5 00	Lee, Mrs. J. L.....	20 00
Hopkins, Mrs. G. B.....	10 00	Lee, S., "In Memory of Tip"	5 00
Hoppin, Wm. Warner.....	10 00	Leland, Mrs.....	2 00
Hornthal, L. M.....	5 00	Leland, W. C.....	2 00
Hosch, F.....	5 00	Lewis, Mrs. Harry Dickin- son	35 00
Howland, Miss Isabel. "In Memory of Mrs. Hannah L. Howland".....	5 00	Linden, L. B.....	50
Hughes, Charles E.....	5 00	Lins & Sons, H.....	5 00
Hupfel Brewing Co., J. C. G.	10 00	Livingston, Miss Ann L..	50 00
Hyatt, Miss C. L. de G....	10 00	Lockitts Sons, George....	5 00
Hyde, Mrs. W. Truslow..	100 00	Lord, Miss Eleanor A....	1 00
I		Ludlow, James B.....	5 00
Ide, G. E.....	5 00	Ludowieg, Mrs. J. G.....	1 00
"I. M. D.".....	10 00	M	
Iselin, Adrian.....	100 00	McCormick, Mrs. R. H....	10 00
Itgen, E. H.....	5 00	McEwen, D. C.....	5 00
"In Memory of one dearly loved"	1 00	McKendrick, Miss C. F...	5 00
J		McKim, Mrs. J. A.....	2 00
Jackson, Mrs. C. Carroll..	10 00	Mackay, Archibald K....	10 00
Jackson, M.D., V. H.....	5 00	Maffett, Mrs. J.....	5 00
Jacob, Charles.....	5 00	Mager, Mrs. F. Robert....	5 00
Jaquins, Mrs. Edward....	2 00	Marston & Son.....	5 00
"J. D. W.".....	5 00	Martin, Mrs. Edward....	1 00
Jevons, Thomas E.....	25 00	Martin, Mrs. John.....	5 00
		May, Levy & May.....	10 00
		Mayer, Henry.....	1 00
		Meeker, Mrs. Mary E....	200 00

Meltzer Bros.....	\$5 00
Mercer, H. B.....	5 00
Merrit, Mrs. Julia.....	100 00
Merritt, Mrs. M. E.....	5 00
Milbank, Mrs. Albert G...	5 00
Milbank, Joseph.....	100 00
Milbank, Mrs. Joseph....	50 00
Miller, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith	5 00
Mills, W. McMaster.....	5 00
"M. M.".....	5 00
Mollenhauer Sugar Refin- ing Co.....	5 00
Moran, Mrs. Daniel E....	5 00
Morgan, Miss Caroline L..	100 00
Morgan, George H.....	5 00
Morris, Miss Ida.....	5 00
Morton & Sons, John.....	5 00
Morton, Quincy L.....	10 00
Moynhan, M. J.....	3 00
Munro, Master Wm. Frater	5 00
Murray, Mrs. J. T.....	25 00
Murray, Miss Sophie I....	5 00
Mygatt, Miss M. H.....	5 00

N

Nassau Brewing Co.....	10 00
National Animal Protec- tive League, Children of the Chapter of the.....	33 04
Nesbit, Miss J. L.....	3 00
Neuss, E.....	2 00
New Brighton Book Club, Members of, "In Mem- ory of their late Presi- dent, Mrs. Edwin M. Felt"	75 00
Newton, A. J.....	5 00
Noyes, Mrs. H. D.....	4 00

O

Olmsted, Mrs. Chas. Tyler	12 00
Osborn, Miss Josephine Adams	5 00
Osterholt, Ehler.....	5 00

P

Penfold, Miss Josephine..	20 00
Perkins, Miss Ruth.....	20 00
Perry, Dr. John G.....	15 00

Peter's, Mrs. Elizabeth....	\$2 00
Pinchot, A. R. E.....	10 00
Pinder, L.....	5 00
Pinkerton, Robert A.....	5 00
Plunkitt, George W.....	10 00
Pomroy, Mrs. H. K.....	25 00
Potter, R. Burnside.....	5 00
Powell, D. B.....	5 00
Pratt, Miss Marion.....	1 00
Proctor, F. F.....	5 00
Pryer, Miss A. C.....	5 00
Putnam, George L.....	5 00
Putnam, Miss Sara Whit- ing	5 00
Pyle & Sons, James.....	10 00
Pyne, Mrs. M. Taylor.....	8 00

Q

Quattlander, Paul.....	2 00
------------------------	------

R

Redmond, G. H.....	25 00
Rehan, Miss Ada.....	15 00
Remensnyder, Rev. J. B., "In Memory of Jerry"...	1 00
Rhineland, Miss S.....	100 00
Richmond Brick Co.....	10 00
Riker, Samuel.....	20 00
Ring, Miss M. L.....	20 00
Ripley, Louis A.....	10 00
Robbins, Mrs. Milton....	400 00
Robinson, Mrs. J. A.....	5 00
Rockwell, Mrs. J. W.....	1,000 00
Roesler, Mrs. A.....	5 00
Rogers, Jr., Mrs. H. H....	10 00
Rosebault, Mrs. Charles J.	2 00
Roy, Mrs. E. W.....	1 00
Rugg, E. Stevens.....	1 00
Rushmore, I. W.....	5 00
Russell, Jr., A. Douglas...	5 00

S

Sabine, Miss Julia M.....	5 00
Sage, Dean.....	10 00
Samuels, F. E.....	1 00
Satterlee, Mrs. H. L.....	10 00
Sawyer, Miss Mildred C..	1 00
Sawyer, Philip.....	1 00
Schaefer Brewing Co., F. & M.....	10 00

Schaefer, Charles.....	\$5 00	Thorne, Miss Phebe Ann..	\$5 00
Schefer, Mrs. Carl.....	5 00	Thornton, Mrs. Wm.....	2 00
Schermerhorn, Mrs. J. W.	23 00	Tiedjen, Mrs. Paul.....	3 00
Schweikert, Conrad.....	10 00	Tisdale, Mrs. Emma L....	1 00
Scott, Miss Nora.....	10 00	Topham, Miss A. E., "In	
Seabury, George T.....	25 00	Memory of Poppy and	
Seitz, M.....	5 00	Little Ned".....	4 00
Seligman, DeWitt J.....	25 00	Torrance, John H.....	2 50
Seligman, Mrs. Jesse.....	10 00		
Sherman, Mrs. Charles E.	10 00	U	
Sherwood, Mrs. A. M.....	5 00	Ullmann, Samuel.....	4 00
Shipman, Nelson.....	20 00	Ulmer Brewery, Wm.....	5 00
Short, Miss Florence, Pro-		Ulshaeffer, W. G.....	5 00
ceeds of Fair.....	45 00	Underwood, Frederick D..	5 00
Simons, Charles Dewar..	5 00	U. S. Bung Manufacturing	
Skeel, Jr., Mrs. Roswell..	10 00	Co.	5 00
Slade, H. S.....	99		
Slayback, Mrs. J. D.....	10 00	V	
Sloane, Henry T.....	5 00	Valentine, Mrs. A. C.....	5 00
Small, Miss Blanche D....	1 00	Vallens, Eugene.....	5 00
Small, Mrs. Ida.....	5 00	Van Ingen, Mrs. E. H....	5 00
Smith, J. F.....	2 00	Van Pelt, G. S.....	5 00
Smith, James Rufus.....	5 00	Van Tine, Mrs. J. H. "Pro-	
Smith, Mrs. Joseph A.....	10 00	ceeds of Euchre Party	
Smith, Ormond G.....	10 00	given April 16".....	36 00
Smith, Wm. Alex.....	5 00	Van Winkle, Mrs. E. S....	5 00
Southworth, E. B.....	1 00	Voss, Erich.....	1 00
Spence, Miss Clara B....	35 00		
Spencer, Thomas P.....	5 00	W	
Stafford, Mrs. W. F.....	10 00	Wallace, John.....	1 00
Stein, A.....	10 00	Warburg, F. A., "Savings	
Stephens, Benjamin.....	5 00	of Carola, Frederick and	
Stern, Arthur.....	5 00	Gerald"	25 00
Steward, Miss S.....	5 00	Warburg, F. M.....	50 00
Stokes, Anson Phelps....	15 00	Watson, J. Henry.....	5 00
Stokes, Mrs. Anson Phelps	25 00	Wells, Miss Julia Chester.	5 00
Stutz, Louis.....	5 00	Willet, The Misses.....	3 00
Suffets, Jr., Charles E....	2 00	Williams, Mrs. I. T.....	5 00
Sullivan, James D.....	5 00	Winans, Miss M. Antoin-	
		ette	5 00
T		Winthrop, Grenville Lindall	10 00
Tatlock, John.....	5 00	Wolff, Lewis S.....	5 00
Taylor, Mrs. A. E. Scran-		Wood, Mrs. O. S.....	5 00
ton	5 00	Woodward, James T.....	10 00
Teed, Mrs. M. C.....	2 00	Wright, Miss Harriet....	5 00
Thiele, E.....	5 00		
Thomas, Mrs. C. T.....	1 00	Z	
Thompson, Mrs. Samuel C.	20 00	Zabriskie, C.....	2 00
Thompson & Co.....	5 00		
Thorburn, Mrs. J. M.....	5 00		

CENTURY FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "CENTURY FUND" DONATE \$100
ANNUALLY TOWARDS DEFRAYING THE GENERAL
EXPENSES OF THE SOCIETY, AND MAY DISCONTINUE
THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS AT ANY TIME.

American Express Co.

Archbold, John D.

Eno, William P.

Haines, John P.

Hyde, Mrs. W. Truslow

Merritt, Mrs. Julia

Rhineland, Miss S.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

The following summary will be found interesting as showing the work accomplished during the year 1903 by kindred societies throughout the United States and Canada. Because figures are omitted, it does not follow that no work was accomplished. In many instances reports were not received, and in others the figures were not available or no records were kept.

LOCATION.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	Cases prosecuted in the courts.	Disabled animals temporarily suspended from labor.	Horses, mules, and other large animals, disabled past recovery, humanely destroyed.	Small animals, homeless or disabled past recovery, humanely destroyed.	Disabled horses and other large animals removed from streets in ambulances.	Complaints received and investigated.
ALABAMA.							
Mobile	Mobile S. P. C. A.*	6	10	95	35	....	146
Birmingham	Birmingham Humane Society	173	25	10	3	....	15
ARIZONA.							
Tucson	S. P. C. A. of Tucson . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....
ARKANSAS.							
Little Rock	Humane Society of Little Rock, Ark.*	2	72	17	3	....	91
CALIFORNIA.							
San Francisco . . .	The San Francisco S. P. C. A.*	116	1776	176	400	91	2800
Los Angeles	The Los Angeles S. P. C. A.	31	365	178	....	....	275
San José	Santa Clara County S. P. C. A. . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Diego	San Diego Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sacramento	The Sacramento County Humane Society	15	120	19	40	....	985
Oakland	Oakland S. P. C. A.	28	....	38	9	....	637

CALIFORNIA.— <i>Con.</i>									
Redlands	S. P. C. A. of San Bernardino County, Cal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Humane Society*	13	31	9	7	.....	.....	.....	49
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz County Humane Society . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresno	Fresno S. P. C. A.	7	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Sausalito	Marin County S. P. C. A. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLORADO.									
Denver	Colorado Humane Society . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado Springs	El Paso Co. Branch Colorado Humane Soc.*	9	104	16	3	.....	.....	.....	184
CONNECTICUT.									
Hartford	Connecticut Humane Society . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven	The New Haven S. P. C. A. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meriden	Meriden Humane Society	1	19	7	4	.....	.....	.....	51
DELAWARE.									
Wilmington	Delaware S. P. C. A. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.									
Washington	The Washington Humane Society†	815	.....	176	3455	.....	.....	.....	9889
FLORIDA.									
St. Augustine	St. Augustine Humane Society . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville	The Jacksonville S. P. C. A.	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensacola	Humane Society . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampa	Hillsborough County S. P. C. A.*	4	8	7	9	.....	.....	.....	80
GEORGIA.									
Augusta	Georgia S. P. C. A.*	14	87	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	241
Atlanta	Atlanta Humane Society . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick	Brunswick Humane Society . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ILLINOIS.									
Chicago	The Illinois Humane Society*	133	3953	265	.....	257	.....	5329	.....
Rockford	Winnebago Co. Branch Illinois Humane Soc.	1	22	15	7	5	.....	74	.....
Quincy	The Quincy Humane Society . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelbyville	The Shelby Co. Br. of the Ill. Humane Soc. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaign	Champaign Branch Illinois Humane Society . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Fiscal year.

† Children and animals.

ILLINOIS.—Continued.									
Springfield	The Humane Society of Springfield . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jacksonville	Jacksonville Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jerseyville	The Jerseyville Humane S. P. C. A. & C. . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harvard	Harvard Branch of The Illinois Humane Soc. . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Danville	United States Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whitehall	Whitehall Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
INDIANA.									
Indianapolis	The Indiana Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crawfordsville	Montgomery Co. Humane S. P. C. A. & C. . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Evansville	The Evansville Humane S. P. C. W., C. & A. . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	Fort Wayne Humane Society	35	39	14	7	156	150	331	76
South Bend	The South Bend Humane Society	10	35	15	50	150	150	331	76
Terre Haute	Terre Haute Humane Society	28	76	109	86	331	150	331	76
Muncie	Muncie Humane Society	1	32	2	....	....	....	....	....
Elkhart	Elkhart Humane Society	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Richmond	Wayne County Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peru	The Humane Society of Peru, Ind. . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kokomo	Kokomo Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Albany	Floyd County Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
IOWA.									
Des Moines	The Iowa Humane Society	31	53	60	41	830	430	43	....
Sioux City	The Sioux City Humane Society	3	36	298	27	....	....	....	....
KANSAS.									
Wichita	The Kansas City Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Topeka	The Foster Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
KENTUCKY.									
Louisville	Kentucky Humane S. P. C.*	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Henderson	Henderson Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frankfort	Franklin County Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Covington	Kenton County Humane Society . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lexington	Lexington and Fayette Co. H. S.	16	63	14	200	879	439	43	....

OHIO.—Continued.

Toledo	Toledo Humane Society *	27	38	108	.....	.....	841
Warren	The Trumbull County Humane Society	7	17	1	.....	.....	29
Dayton	Montgomery County Humane Society . . .	12	50	6	12	.....	371
Athens	Athens S. P. C. A. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandusky	The Erie County Humane Society *	3	8	4	48	.....	365
Portsmouth	Scioto County Humane Society	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashtabula	Ashtabula County Humane Society . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chagrin Falls	The Chagrin Falls Humane S. P. C. C. & A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pomeroy	Pomeroy Branch Humane Society . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Youngstown	The Youngstown Humane Society . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Springs	Yellow Springs Humane Society . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin	Seneca County Humane Society . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chardon	The Chardon Humane Society . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk	Huron County Humane Society * . . .	.....	2	3	1	.....	6
New Lexington	Humane Society of New Lexington . . .	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
Lima	Lima Branch of Ohio Humane Society

OREGON.

Portland	The Oregon Humane Society	19	49	70	35	15	230
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia	The Pennsylvania S. P. C. A.*	353	3288	114	181	18929
Philadelphia	Women's Pennsylvania S. P. C. A. . . .	385	469	136	6232	68	1074
Lancaster	Lancaster S. P. C. A.	2	125	32	25	.....	1450
York	The York County S. P. C. A. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg	Western Pennsylvania Humane Society .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Chester	Chester C. Aux'y Women's Br. Pa. S. P. C. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading	Berks County S. P. C. A. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsport	Lycoming County S. P. C. A.	37	30	14	120	.....	547
Scranton	Lackawanna Br. of Pennsylvania S. P. C. A.*	5	80	3	4	.....	236
Erie	Northwestern Pennsylvania Humane Society	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkesbarre	Luzerne Co. Humane Assoc'n P. C. C. & A.	6	101	7	5	.....	313
Altoona	The Central Pennsylvania Humane Society	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RHODE ISLAND.									
Providence	Rhode Island S. P. C. A.*	74	220	176	683	...	4927		
SOUTH CAROLINA.									
Charleston	The South Carolina S. P. C. A.	3	73	4	...	...	...
Columbia	Richland County, South Carolina, S. P. C. A. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenville	Greenville Branch of So. Carolina S. P. C. A.	4	3	2	...	...	35		
Spartanburg	The Spartanburg S. P. C. A. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENNESSEE.									
Memphis	Tennessee S. P. C. A. & C. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chattanooga	Chattanooga Humane Society . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knoxville	Knox County Humane Society . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nashville	Nashville Humane Society . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson	Madison County Humane Society . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEXAS.									
Waco	The Texas Humane Society . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austin	Austin Humane S. P. C. A. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
El Paso	El Paso S. P. C. A. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
UTAH.									
Salt Lake City	Utah Humane Society . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
VERMONT.									
Springfield	Vermont Humane Society . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brattleborough	The Brattleborough S. P. C. A. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutland	Society P. C. A. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burlington	Burlington Humane Society	10	60	40	320	...	400		
Chester	Chester Humane Society	3	6	1	2	...	30		
Randolph	The Randolph Humane Society . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manchester	Manchester S. P. C. A. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Albans	St. Albans Humane Society . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIRGINIA.									
Richmond	Richmond S. P. C. A. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norfolk	Norfolk S. P. C. A.	36	125	7	...	...	65		
Portsmouth	Woman's Humane Society of Virginia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Fiscal year.

HISTORY.

Prior to the enactment of the statute entitled "An Act to Prevent the Cruel and Improper Treatment of Cattle," introduced in England in July, 1822, by the late highly esteemed Mr. Martin, the general treatment of animals in all countries of the world was inhuman.

* "Whether from ignorance, thoughtlessness, heedlessness, or wanton brutality, animals were subjected to extreme pain and torture, and their condition failed to excite the commiseration of the public. The best classes of society contained a few persons only who openly protested against this cruelty, while the majority were engaged in divers pastimes that caused much animal suffering, and regarded with scorn and indignation any appeal made to them in favor of the brutes. Naturally, the lower and lowest orders were therefore more or less insensible to the claims of lower animals; taking cue as well as example from their betters, they also indulged in cruel sports and maintained a right in man to behave toward dumb domestic dependents as he pleased. In fact, the protests of humane people were silenced by ridicule which came from the platform, the pulpit, and the senate, as well as from the galled pens of satirists.

"No better instance can be quoted of the prevailing indifference of men in even the highest social position to the feelings of animals than the mocking treatment of the Peers when Lord Erskine stood up in the House of Lords, in the early

* From the 74th Annual Report of the Royal Society, London.

part of the present century (1811), to ask for justice to the lower creatures of God. Insensible alike to his moderate demands and appeals for compassion and mercy to all defenseless animals that man had pressed into his service, the chamber broke out into open derision when he argued in favor of their rights to humane treatment. It is said that loud jeers, vulgar ejaculations, indecorous demeanor, and even whistling and cock-crowing were practically the only reply given to the grand speech of this high-souled man. No wonder, therefore, that the man in the street ridiculed also, and that callous coachmen and other persons vented their unrestrained passions on animals without let or hindrance. The public records of eighty years ago certainly do show that the friends of the brutes were few, and their foes many and cruel.

“The most reckless and savage punishment, and the most disgusting disregard to the bodily sufferings of animals, were exhibited unconcealed in the highways and streets daily; festering sores, discharging wounds, excruciating lameness, and tottering infirmity called not forth modern devices to evade public reprobation, and without disguise the lash and goad worked their bloody inflictions. The uncombined efforts of a few benevolent individuals were no check to these evils; and hence it became necessary to establish a society which should unite the friends of dumb animal creatures.

“The founders of this Society met on the 16th of June, 1824, and inaugurated the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appointed a committee, and conceived the following plan of operations:

1. The circulation of suitable tracts gratuitously, or by cheap sale, particularly among persons intrusted with cattle, such as coachmen, carters, and drovers.
2. The introduction into schools of books calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity to inferior animals.
3. Frequent appeals to the public through the press, awakening more general attention to a subject so interesting, though too much neglected.

4. The periodical delivery of discourses from the pulpit.
5. The employment of constables in the markets and streets; and
6. The prosecution of persons guilty of flagrant acts of cruelty, with publicity to the proceedings, and announcement of results.

“Steadily working by the above means, bravely bearing contumely and overcoming difficulties, the founders became stronger year after year: subscribers and co-workers gradually joined their ranks; and a marked improvement slowly manifested itself in the treatment of animals. Then followed the distinguished patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Her Royal Highness the late Duchess of Kent, the Nobility, and many distinguished Members of both Houses of Parliament; and in 1840, by command of Her Majesty, the Society was honored with the prefix of ‘Royal.’ Since that period its progress has been regular, and its achievements encouraging, and now it is regarded as a permanently established institution, which has outlived ridicule, and secured for its founders the esteem of good and practical men of this and succeeding generations.

“During many years the committee advocated the removal and enlargement of Smithfield Market. Owing to its agency, bull-baiting, bull-running, cock-fighting, badger-baiting, and other wicked sports of a barbarous age have been prohibited by legal enactments. In 1835 the Society obtained an amendment of Martin’s Act; in 1845 an amendment of the law for regulating Knackers’ Yards; in 1849 a new and much improved Act for the more effectual Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and in 1854 an Act prohibiting the use of dogs as beasts of draft or burden throughout England; and recently many other Acts of Parliament.”

The first society organized in America for the protection of animals was The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, its founder and first president being the late Henry Bergh, to whose noble self-sacrifices and untiring energies the cause of animal protection in this country owes

its origin. The history of the Society, therefore, is practically an account of the inception and development of the work of animal protection in America.

In 1862 Mr. Bergh was appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg. While in Russia he found himself on several occasions constrained to interfere in cases of atrocious cruelty, and but for his official position he would have been exposed to personal violence. His attention was thus directed to the subject of humanity to the brute creation, and while in London on his way home in 1865, he made the acquaintance of John Colam, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who gave him much valuable information concerning the operations of that Society in England. On Mr. Bergh's arrival at home, he found that no similar society existed in this country, and he immediately devoted himself to the establishment of a society for the United States. At the outset the proposition met with little encouragement, and, without the assistance of the press, it might probably have failed. On February 8, 1866, Mr. Bergh delivered a lecture in Clinton Hall, in which he pleaded his cause with such force of argument and such warmth of eloquent conviction, that expressions of sympathy and offers of assistance were freely made by persons in attendance. The press then lent its powerful aid; the lecture was published in whole or in part in all the great cities of the country; public sentiment in favor of Mr. Bergh's movement was quickly aroused, and on April 10, 1866, "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York. Among the original charter members of the Society were many of the most eminent citizens of the City and State of New York.

On the 19th of April, in the same year, Mr. Bergh secured the passage by the Legislature of New York of the first law ever enacted in this country for the protection of animals. It provided that "every person who shall, by his act or neglect, maliciously kill, maim, wound, injure, torture, or cruelly beat

any horse, mule, cow, cattle, sheep, or other animal, belonging to himself or another, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor."

On the 22d of April a meeting was held in Clinton Hall for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, and at that meeting the first society for the protection of animals in this country came into active existence. The purpose of the association, as set forth in its constitution, was "to provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals throughout the United States, to enforce all laws which then were or might thereafter be enacted for the protection of animals, and to secure, by lawful means, the arrest and conviction of all persons found violating such laws." As a matter of fact, the only law of that kind then to be found on the statute books of the States of the Union was that which had been passed by the Legislature of New York nine days after the incorporation of the Society. Within twelve months, however, another "act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals" was passed by the Legislature of the same State; and from time to time additions have been made to it, so that there is now hardly a phase of cruelty which the Society has not the legal power to prevent within the boundaries of the State of New York. The legal definition of the word "animal" now includes every living creature except members of the human race, and the words "torture" and "cruelty" include every act, omission, or neglect whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering, or death is caused or permitted.

ORGANIZATION OF OTHER SOCIETIES—PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The organization and influence of The American Society soon led to the establishment of local societies in all parts of the Union and in other countries on the American Continent and elsewhere. The number of local societies incorporated

in the United States is now 233, and in other American nations 21 societies have been established and incorporated since 1866, making a total of 254.

The prevention of cruelty to animals has been the beginning of many other humane organizations. Thus, in 1874, the Society appeared as prosecutor in a case of cruelty to children, and it then appeared to be advisable to organize a separate Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This was done in 1875, under the Presidency of Mr. John D. Wright; Mr. Henry Bergh becoming Vice-President of the new society, the first of its kind in the world, which has done so much and such effectively good work in the last twenty-nine years.

The establishment of these and other organizations has represented an increased interest in humane work which has found a practical expression in the legislation of nearly every State in the Union. At this date there is not a single State in which cruelty of any kind is not forbidden by the law, under stringent penalties for disobedience. Some defects continue to exist, of course; but, speaking broadly, it may be said that the laws on this subject are good. What is now required is that the great mass of the people shall be educated into sympathy with the humanity of the law. That is now the greatest work of the Society, and it has constant reason to be grateful for the assistance and encouragement which it receives from the press, the pulpit, and the judges of the courts.

The abuses growing out of the then prevailing systems of dog catching and impounding having become so flagrant as to demand immediate checking, a bill, entitled "An Act for the better protection of lost and strayed animals, and for securing the rights of the owners thereof," was prepared by the President of the Society and introduced into the Legislature of 1894, providing for the abolishment of the city dog pound, and empowering the Society to carry out the provisions of the act. This bill became a law on March 8, 1894 (Chap. 115, Laws 1894), and the Society immediately thereupon com-

menced the erection of a Shelter for Animals at 102d Street and East River, provided with every accommodation for the care of animals and their humane destruction.

In rescuing the community from the reign of the old dog catchers, the Society earned the gratitude of the dog owners of New York, and in 1895, at the request of the Mayor of Brooklyn, the law was amended (Chap. 412, Laws 1895) so as to include that city as well. A Shelter was then established in that city, at the corner of Malbone Street and Nostrand Avenue, and when Staten Island became a part of the greater City of New York, a Shelter was also opened on Wave Street, Stapleton, Borough of Richmond.

Much suffering has thus been spared the vagrant, lost, and abandoned dogs and cats of the city. Unwanted animals are no longer thrown into the streets, to suffer and die of exposure and starvation, but are given into the care of the Society and by it mercifully destroyed or placed in good homes.

Through the generosity of kind-hearted people interested in the work of animal protection, the Society was enabled, in 1896-97, to rear a commodious fireproof building as its permanent Headquarters, adequate to the increased needs of the Society, and supplied with every facility for carrying on the work to the best advantage.

Meanwhile the practical work is not neglected. The officers of the Society are clothed with ample police powers. They wear a distinctive uniform and patrol the streets by day and by night. They have full power to arrest and prosecute offenders against the laws relating to animals. In addition to the uniformed police, the Society has nearly two hundred special agents in different parts of the State, clothed with the same authority and engaged in enforcing the laws for the prevention of cruelty. In the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn the Society has ambulances for the removal of injured, sick, and disabled animals; appliances for the rescue of drowning animals and animals which have fallen into excavations; and a patrol wagon which carries with it the necessary apparatus

and medicines for rendering aid to injured animals in the streets.

In addition to its permanent headquarters, Madison Avenue and 26th Street, and the Shelters above mentioned, the Society maintains an ambulance house at 111 and 113 East 22d Street, New York, and an office at 13 Willoughby Street, and an ambulance house at 114 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn. In the greater City of New York it maintains a uniformed force of twenty salaried Special Agents, and in other parts of the State of New York it has over two hundred volunteer agents.

In the prosecution of its work, the Society has in constant use three large ambulances for the removal of disabled animals, and eight smaller ambulances, two tricycle carriers and two motor ambulances especially constructed for the removal of sick, injured and homeless small animals. Twenty horses and a large corps of men are employed in this service.

The official organ of the Society is OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS, a monthly magazine which is devoted to the cause of humanity to all living creatures, and which has an extensive and growing circulation.

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF THE A. S. P. C. A.

OPINION OF HON. CHARLES ANDREWS, FORMERLY CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

In re The American Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was incorporated by Chapter 469 of the Laws of the State of New York, passed April 10, 1866. The charter was procured mainly through the efforts of Mr. Bergh, also the founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He devoted many years of his life to the humane work which the societies were organized to promote. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was the pioneer organization of this kind in America, and is the parent of the local organizations in this State established in many counties to carry on similar work in their respective localities. The local societies are not created by special charter as is The American Society, but under a general law, and the general statute for the incorporation of such societies requires as a prerequisite to their corporate existence that the proposed corporation shall obtain the approval of The American Society to the incorporation, or, if such approval is withheld, the sanction of a Judge of the Supreme Court. (Chapter 490, Laws of 1888; Chapter 291, Laws of 1892; Membership Corporations Law, Chapter 559, Laws of

1895, Section 70.) This legislation recognizes the primacy of The American Society. The Charter Act of 1866 does not undertake to define with precision the powers to be exercised by The American Society. But by Section 5 it empowers the Society to enact a code of by-laws for the regulation and management of its affairs not inconsistent with the laws of the State or of the United States, which, when enacted, are to have the force of law. The Society, under this authority, enacted by-laws, the second of which declares the objects of the Society, viz.: "To provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals throughout the United States; to enforce all laws which are now, or may hereafter be, enacted for the protection of animals; and to secure by lawful means the arrest, conviction, and punishment of all persons violating such laws," etc. It will be noticed that the enforcement of criminal laws relating to cruelty to animals is one of the objects specified. Speaking of The American Society, Judge Earl said, in *Davis vs. The American Society* (75 N. Y., 362, 366): "The purpose of the corporation was to enforce the laws enacted to prevent cruelty to animals." The American Society after its incorporation actively entered upon the work for which it was incorporated, and the change wrought in public sentiment and in the treatment of dumb animals, replacing cruelty by kindness patent to every observer, is due largely to the work of The American Society. The original charter of the Society was enacted solely for the protection of animals. The protection of individuals and the public against wandering, diseased and dangerous animals, especially dogs left to run at large upon the streets without apparent ownership and uncared for, feeding upon the filthy and often poisonous refuse of the cesspool and the gutter, was not embraced within the original purpose of the charter. In the City of New York and elsewhere this subject had been left to municipal regulation, which had proved ineffective to meet and prevent the discomfort and danger referred to. To meet this exigency the Legislature passed the Act, Chapter

115 of the Laws of 1894, prescribing a system for the licensing of dogs in cities of over 800,000 population (practically in the City of New York), the administration and supervision of which was committed to The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Section 11 of the Act repeals the authority conferred upon the Common Council of the City of New York by Sub-section 30 of Section 86 of the Consolidation Act of 1882, to enact ordinances "relative to the taxing and destroying of dogs within the said city." The repealing clause in the Act of 1894 shows that it was the intention of the Legislature to substitute the system established by that Act and the control vested in The American Society in respect to dogs in the City of New York in place of the authority theretofore vested in the Common Council. The Act of 1894 was amended by Chapter 412 of the Laws of 1895, and by Chapter 495 of the Laws of 1902, and the existing system is now embraced in the last-named statute. The leading features of the Act of 1902 may be briefly summarized. The Act requires every owner of a dog in the City of New York to take out an annual license and prescribes the license fee. Each licensed dog is to wear a collar around its neck, with a metal tag attached bearing the number of the license. It is provided that dogs not licensed shall be seized, and if not claimed and redeemed within forty-eight hours, may be destroyed; and if not claimed and redeemed or destroyed within five days after the seizure, "they shall then be destroyed." Any cat found without a collar about its neck bearing the name and residence of the owner "may be seized and disposed of in like manner as prescribed above for dogs." The power to issue licenses, to collect the license fees, to furnish tags, and generally to carry out the provisions of the Act is vested in The American Society. Section 8 is as follows: "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is hereby empowered and authorized to carry out the provisions of this Act, and the said Society is further authorized to issue the licenses and renewals, and to collect the fees

therefor, as herein prescribed; and the fees so collected shall be applied by said Society in defraying the cost of carrying out the provisions of this Act and maintaining a shelter for lost, strayed, or homeless animals; and any fees so collected and not required in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be retained by the said Society as compensation for enforcing the provisions of title sixteen of the Penal Code, and such other statutes of the State as relate to the humane work in which the said Society is engaged." The reason for the last provision in this section, that the Society shall retain the license fees not required for the other specified services as compensation for enforcing the provisions of Title XVI of the Penal Code, is found in the nature of those provisions and the work of the Society in aiding in their enforcement. That title of the Penal Code is entitled "Cruelty to Animals," embracing Sections 655 to 669, inclusive. They cover not only the cases of cruelty to animals, but other offenses against good order and affecting the public welfare connected with their improper use. Among other things they make overdriving, abandonment of diseased animals, the failure to provide animals with proper food and drink, wantonly poisoning them, cock-fighting and other similar sports, and the keeping of cows in unhealthy places and the selling of impure milk, misdemeanors. The Penal Code has been supplemented by many other statutory provisions which relate more or less directly to the work of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (See Society Manual.) Section 668 of Title XVI of the Penal Code expresses the legislative intention as to the relation of The American Society to the execution of the provisions of that title. It provides that the fines and penalties for a violation of the provisions of the title shall be paid over to The American Society, except where the prosecution is initiated and conducted by other societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It authorizes any agent or officer of the Society to "arrest and bring before a court or magistrate having jurisdiction, any person offending against its pro-

visions, and to interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any animal in his presence." It provides that any of the societies may prefer complaints before any court or magistrate having jurisdiction, "and may aid in presenting the law or the facts before such court, tribunal or magistrate in any proceeding taken." The section concludes, "The officers and agents of all duly incorporated societies for prevention of cruelty to animals or children are hereby declared to be peace officers within the provisions of Section one hundred and fifty-four of the Code of Criminal Procedure." The work of The American Society in aiding the enforcement of the Penal Code in respect to cruelty to animals, the suppression of cock-fighting, the protection of the public against impure milk, and the suppression of other illegal practices, has been vigorously pursued. The Society through its officers and agents, as shown by its records, has aided in the prosecution of thousands of offenses against the Penal Code and other statutory enactments for the protection of animals. Such prosecutions have resulted in convictions for violations of these statutes under every section of Title XVI of the Penal Code, and its beneficent work has secured the hearty coöperation of the public authorities in the City of New York. Under the dog-licensing act its work has been of the greatest public utility. During the first five and a half years after the passage of Chapter 115 of the Laws of 1894 164,226 dogs and 315,645 cats, roaming at large in violation of the Act, were seized in the City of New York and taken to the shelter. In the year 1899 more than 25,000 dogs and 56,000 cats were seized under the authority of the Act, and larger numbers in each year thereafter. The Society at great expense has provided shelters for the retention of lost, strayed, and homeless animals, and for dogs and cats seized and held for reclamation by the owners, or if not reclaimed pending the time for their destruction. It maintains an ambulance service and agents employed by day and night in the performance of duties connected with the work of the Society.

In view of the Fox case hereinafter referred to the question has been raised as to whether the Act of 1902 is subject to any constitutional objection.

The regulation of the care of dogs and other animals in the interest of public security is unquestionably within the competency of the Legislature. It belongs to that great mass of legislation enacted under what is known as the police power of the State. The general purpose of the Act, Chapter 115 of the Laws of 1894 as amended by Chapter 495 of the Laws of 1902, creating a license system for dogs, is plainly in the interest and for the protection of the people of the City of New York. It is not a tax or revenue act. The requirement that owners of dogs shall take out a license is to secure their proper care and oversight, and the license fee required to be paid is incident to the carrying out of this purpose and to provide means for its execution. The Legislature, in the exercise of its discretion to provide suitable means for the enforcement of its policy, has by the Act designated The American Society as the administrative agency for carrying out the license system. There would seem to be no ground to question the legislative power in this respect. It is to be observed that no legislative power and no discretion is vested in the officers or agents of the Society. The Legislature itself determines that a license shall in all cases be obtained. It fixes the license fee. It enacts the consequences which shall follow a disregard of the law. The Society has no discretion to withhold a license in any case. In issuing licenses, supplying the tags, maintaining a shelter, seizing unlicensed dogs, and destroying them unless reclaimed within the time specified, the Society plainly acts as the agent of the State, and exercises delegated, administrative and executive functions only. In considering whether the Legislature may vest these administrative powers in The American Society, the nature of the corporation known as The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is worthy of consideration. The Legislature created the corporation by special act. It named

the incorporators. It was on its initiative that the corporation was called into existence. Unlike corporations formed under general laws by the voluntary action of individuals, the Legislature simply authorizing their creation, The American Society is the direct creation of the Legislature itself, created because in its judgment it supplied a needed agency for the protection of animals. The additional powers engrafted on the original charter by the Act of 1894 extended the work of the Society so as to embrace the protection of the public against animals roaming at will without care and constituting a menace to public safety. In the general classification of corporations as public and private The American Society may technically fall within the last category. But in its essential character and objects it was created for public purposes. It subserves no private interests. Its duties and powers relate exclusively to matters which have always been deemed suitable for public regulation. There are no stockholders, and the whole revenue of the Society from licenses must be applied in defraying necessary expenses in the employment of agents and providing the necessary incidentals for its work, and to promoting the objects of the incorporation. It is a *quasi* corporation, a term which marks the distinction between strictly private corporations and those which, technically private, are organized for public objects. (7, Am. and Eng. Enc. of Law, page 638, and cases cited.) The Society is a subordinate public agency to perform a service which the Legislature might delegate to a citizen or public body.

The only doubt as to the validity of the Act of 1902 is based on the case of *Fox vs. The Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society* (165 N. Y. 517). The defendant in that case was created by the consolidation under Chapter 292 of the Laws of 1894 of two existing voluntary corporations organized under general laws, one for the prevention of cruelty to children, and one for the prevention of cruelty to animals. By Chapter 448 of the Laws of 1896 the general system for the licensing of dogs engrafted on the powers of The Ameri-

can Society by the original Act of 1894 was applied to the other incorporated societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, incorporated in the County of Albany, in the execution of the power conferred by the Act of 1896, was about to seize an unlicensed dog, and out of this the litigation in the Fox case originated. The plaintiff alleged that the Act was unconstitutional, and so it was finally adjudged by the Court of Appeals upon two grounds: *First*, that the fifth section of the Act which declared that "dogs not redeemed within forty-eight hours (after seizure) may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Society" in effect permitted the Society to harbor dogs without obtaining a license, as every other citizen was required to do, and that this was the grant of an exclusive privilege or immunity forbidden by Section 18 of Article III of the State Constitution; and, *second*, that the seventh section of the Act, so far as it required the owner of a dog to pay a license fee to the defendant "for its own purposes," was a gift of public money in contravention of Section 9 of Article VIII of the Constitution. In considering the application of the Fox case to the powers conferred by the Act of 1902 on The American Society it is important to notice that the case is a decisive authority that the Legislature could lawfully constitute societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals a public agency to execute the licensing system established by the Act of 1896 and by the Act of 1902, and that the power conferred upon the agents of the societies summarily to seize and destroy unlicensed dogs was not repugnant to that clause in the Constitution which protects property against invasion without due process of law. The qualified character of property in dogs was held to distinguish it from other property, and that due process of law was exerted when the Legislature, under the police power, authorized the seizure and destruction of unlicensed dogs by the defendant Society.

The Constitutional objection raised by the Court of Ap-

peals in the Fox case, based upon the construction of the fifth section of Chapter 448 of the Laws of 1896, has been eliminated as to The American Society by the amendment of the fifth section of Chapter 115 of the Laws of 1894 by the Act of 1902. The original section five in the two Acts of 1894 and 1896 were in identical language. The Court of Appeals held that it permitted the Society to harbor unlicensed dogs and keep them at its pleasure without obtaining a license. This the court held was the grant of an exclusive privilege in contravention of the Constitution. The Court said: "The defendant can keep any dog it sees fit and is not required to pay anything for the privilege. No one else in the community can keep a dog without paying a dollar a year for the privilege. . . . We think this an exclusive privilege condemned by the Constitution." Again on page 526 the opinion, after stating that under the Act then in question the Society was not required to kill unlicensed dogs, proceeds: "It is contended that the statute was enacted to exterminate homeless, wandering or diseased dogs, which may be a source of great danger to life and health. If the statute prescribed action appropriate to effect such result the work directed to be done in pursuance of it might be well termed governmental and a very different question presented." The fifth section of the Act of 1894, as amended by the fifth section of the Act of 1902, completely removes the objection of special privilege, and that the work of the Society is not governmental. It makes it imperative on The American Society to destroy all unlicensed dogs seized after the temporary detention permitted to give opportunity for their reclamation. The Society cannot harbor them within the meaning of the statute nor keep a kennel nor sell them. They are irrevocably devoted to destruction unless reclaimed within the brief period allowed by the owner. The language of the amended section is: "Section 5. Dogs not licensed pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be seized, and if not claimed and redeemed within forty-eight hours thereafter

they may be destroyed; but if not claimed and redeemed or destroyed within five days of the time of seizure they *shall* then be destroyed." It is clear that the constitutional objection founded on Section 18, Article III of the Constitution made to the Act in the Fox case has no application to the Act of 1902.

The provision in the Act of 1902 that the license fees collected by The American Society "shall be applied by said Society in defraying the cost of carrying out the provisions of this Act and maintaining a shelter for lost, strayed, or homeless animals; and any fees so collected and not required in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be retained by the said Society as compensation for enforcing the provisions of Title Sixteen of the Penal Code and such other statutes of the State as relate to the humane work in which said Society is engaged," is not a gift of public money forbidden by the Constitution.

The clause of the Constitution bearing upon this question is Section 9 of Article VIII, which declares: "Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation, or private undertaking. This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper," etc. The design of this section and of the tenth section, imposing a similar prohibition on cities, towns and villages, was to interpose a barrier to the practice which had grown up in legislative bodies to appropriate public moneys or to loan the public credit in aid of private enterprises on the plea of assumed public utility. The bestowing by the Legislature of public money as gratuities to corporations or individuals was prohibited by the ninth section and nothing beyond. An appropriation by the Legislature of public money, unless it amounts to a gift to the corporation or individual designated as the recipient, is not within the prohibition. The prohibitory words: "Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given," admit of

no other interpretation. It may very well be that an appropriation by the Legislature of public money under the guise of a contract would be a gift within Section 9, Article VIII of the Constitution provided the contract was not one which the State was authorized to make. But where no evasion is attempted and the appropriation is not made as a gratuity, but is founded upon a consideration which the Legislature may lawfully recognize, it is not condemned by this section. If invalid its invalidity must be found in some other prohibition or provision of the Constitution. The substantial answer to the constitutional objection raised under Section 9, Article VIII is that the provision in Section 8 of the Law of 1902 is not, in terms or in substance, a gift of money to The American Society. This provision devotes the license fees to defraying the expense of executing the police policy of the State in respect to the licensing system established by the Act of 1902, and of enforcing the criminal statutes relating to cruelty to animals and other cognate subjects. The work done by the Society in respect to these matters has been referred to, and its importance and the efficiency of the Society as the recognized agency to secure the enforcement of these statutes is known and acknowledged. The discharge of the duties intrusted to The American Society involves large expenditures in carrying on the organization, employing agents, maintaining a shelter for the temporary detention of animals, maintaining an ambulance system, and other similar purposes. There can, we conceive, be no question that the Legislature could properly charge the expense of executing the license system and the compensation of its agents in aiding in the enforcement of the provisions of Title XVI of the Penal Code upon the license fund. This is all that was done by Section 8 of the Act of 1902. Payments by the State for these purposes is in an accurate sense a discharge of the obligations of the State incurred in the administration of its police power. Compensation made by the State to an individual or to a corporate body for public service rendered at its instance is

neither in form nor substance a gift of the public money. The clause in Section 9 of Article VIII of the Constitution following the prohibitory words, viz.: "This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper," do not justify an inference that compensation made by the State for services rendered by private corporations or individuals in the execution of police regulations are gifts of public money. It will be noticed that this clause is not put in the form of an exception to the preceding prohibition. Obviously payments by the State for the education and support of dependent classes made to private corporations which undertake, at the instance of the State, the performance of duties recognized as public, and which the State in justice ought to assume, are not in any proper sense gifts. It is not, however, difficult to conceive cases where forms of State aid to private corporations engaged in the relief of the blind, the deaf and dumb, etc., might be regarded as gifts instead of provisions for education and support. The framers of the Constitution designed to give a free hand to the Legislature in providing for the objects specified in this clause. The clause was evidently inserted out of extreme caution so as to preclude any construction which would hamper the State in providing for this beneficent work. It does not tend to show that compensation by the State to private corporations for public service is a gift of public money within the prohibition. The statute under consideration in the Fox case (Chapter 448, Laws of 1896), provided (Section 7) that the license fees collected by the societies, of which the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society was one, should be used by the societies in defraying the expenses incurred in carrying out the act "and" maintaining a shelter for lost animals, etc., "and," this section concludes, "for its own purposes." It was upon these concluding words that Judge Cullen based his opinion that the section violated the prohibition in the Constitution against

gifts of public money to private corporations. After negating the grounds upon which the Appellate Division rested its decision, Judge Cullen said: "We think, however, that the statute is unconstitutional so far as it requires the owner of a dog to pay a license fee to the defendant for its own use." The authority given to the Society to retain the license fees and apply them to "its own purposes," which embrace not only the protection of animals but of children also against cruelty, was the turning point on that branch of the case. The money was not given to the Society as compensation, and it could be used at the discretion of the Society for purposes not germane to the source from which it was derived. The Act now governing The American Society (Chapter 495 of the Laws of 1902) differs in an essential and vital point from the Act under consideration in the Fox case. The money remaining, if any, after paying expenses of carrying out the license system and maintaining a shelter is to be retained by The American Society under the Law of 1902 (Section 8) "as compensation" for enforcing the provisions of Title XVI of the Penal Code and other similar statutes. The right to make such compensation is, in my judgment, undoubted, and while the amount authorized to be retained is quite inadequate to the development of the constantly broadening work of the Society, the amount of the compensation to be made, if compensation can be made at all, is a legislative and not a judicial question. Upon the whole I am of opinion that the disposition of the license fees made by the Act of 1902 is not in conflict with Section 9, Article VIII of the Constitution, and that the Fox case may and ought to be distinguished on this point from a case arising under that Act.

In respect to the suggestion that the Act of 1902 attempts to confer on The American Society the power to appoint public officers in the authority to appoint officers and agents, who, when appointed, are vested with official functions, is answered in the main by the decision of the Court of Appeals

in the Fox case, which expressly overruled the opinion of the Appellate Division that the Act of 1896, which conferred power upon the officers and agents of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society identical with those conferred upon the officers and agents of The American Society, was unconstitutional in that it assumed to vest in the defendant the execution of certain police powers of the State, and in effect constituted it a public officer. "The decision below," said the Court of Appeals, "cannot be upheld on this ground." The only new question upon this branch of the case arises as to the validity of the provision in Section 668 of the Penal Code, which authorizes any agent or officer of The American Society to arrest and bring before the court or magistrate having jurisdiction any person offending against the provisions of Title XVI of the Penal Code, and the provision in the same section which declares that the "officers and agents are hereby declared to be peace officers within the provisions of Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure." It has been decided that the Legislature may authorize arrests by officers without warrant for misdemeanors committed in their presence other than such as amount to breaches of the peace (*Burrows vs. Eastman*, 101 Mich. 419), and in this State this power exists without special legislative authority (17 How. Pr. 101. See also *Stage Horse* cases, 15 Abb. Pr., N. S. 62). At common law a private person may arrest for felony actually committed on reasonable grounds of suspicion (*Burns vs. Erben*, 40 N. Y. 463), and may arrest for an affray or breach of the peace committed in his presence, but must, without unreasonable delay, bring the offender before a magistrate. (*Jordan vs. Reardon*, 16 Minn. 431; 2 Am. and Eng. Enc. Law, 2d Ed., p. 888, and cases cited.) The Legislature may also extend the power of private persons to make arrests for offenses committed in their presence so as to embrace misdemeanors of any kind, accompanied with the condition that the offenders be brought without delay before a proper magistrate. This was what was done in respect to

officers and agents of The American Society as to offenses under Title XVI of the Penal Code. The provision constituting such officers and agents peace officers simply means that they shall have the powers of peace officers in respect to the offenses specified in Section 668. I am of opinion that the Legislature did not overstep its authority in conferring the powers mentioned. Even if it were otherwise the general scheme of the Act of 1902 would not be affected. These provisions which are separable would fall, and the powers of the officers and agents of The American Society in other respects would continue. (Signed) CHAS. ANDREWS.

December, 1902.

AN APPEAL

An erroneous idea is entertained by many that this Society is beyond the necessity for further appeals to our benevolent and generous-hearted people for aid. It receives no appropriations from the city or State, and is dependent upon voluntary subscriptions, donations, and bequests. The usefulness of the organization could be largely increased, and the field of its labors greatly extended, if it had a more adequate pecuniary support. As all know, the objects of the Society are to enforce the humane laws, to investigate complaints, to care for lost or abandoned animals, or to destroy them mercifully, to suppress cruel beating, overloading, and over-driving, and to protect and assist sick, maimed, and starving animals.

Another prominent object of the Society is the distribution of humane literature, out of which shall grow not only the kind treatment of animals, but the higher elevation of our own race. It may be desirable to state in this connection that during the past year the Society has published and distributed many millions of pages of printed matter in the interest of humanity to animals, and we have had ample reason to know that the effect has been fully as great as could have been reasonably hoped for this purpose; and to these ends we earnestly invite your pecuniary assistance.

The library of the Society contains many valuable books relating to the brute creation. Contributions of works treating of animal life are urgently requested. The library is of great importance and value to the Society in aiding it to carry on the educational feature which now so largely enters into the work of animal protection.

Contributions to the Society will be acknowledged in the annual report.

PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to the monthly magazine of the Society, OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS, and the manual, "Kindness to Animals," referred to in another part of this report, the Society publishes a number of leaflets, among which the following may be mentioned:

No. 1.—"Ten Rules for the Treatment of Animals." Gives valuable hints in regard to the treatment conducive to the good health and happiness of animals.

No. 2.—"What is Docking?" Points out the absurdities of the practice, and cites the opinions of the best authorities proving the cruelty of the operation.

No. 3.—"Fashion's Cruelty and Bird Protection." An able plea by J. A. Allen, Ph.D., for the preservation of bird life, now so wantonly and cruelly sacrificed in the interest of vain fashion.

No. 4.—"The Dishorning of Cattle an Act of Cruelty." The cruelty and fallacy of dishorning graphically set forth in a *résumé* of the famous English dishorning case.

No. 5.—"Hints for the Dog Days." Dispels the many ignorant and false ideas in regard to rabies and hydrophobia, and gives valuable information concerning the dog, its nervous disorders, and its care.

No. 6.—"Rabies and Hydrophobia." Gives the opinions of medical men on these diseases, and refers to the Pasteur treatment and the Buisson cure by vapor baths.

These leaflets are intended for gratuitous distribution, and will be forwarded to any address on receipt of postage, as fol-

lows, per packet of 100: No. 1, six cents; No. 2, ten cents; Nos. 3 and 4, twenty-five cents; No. 5, ten cents, and No. 6, forty cents.

Title XVI of the Penal Code, relating to cruelty to animals, is also published by the Society in pamphlet form, and a copy will be forwarded to any one interested in the work.

HOW TO PROCEED AGAINST OFFENDERS.

There are two modes of proceeding, viz.: I. By giving the offender into the custody of a policeman, constable, or other officer. II. By the apprehension of the accused under a warrant.

I.

BY GIVING THE OFFENDER INTO THE CUSTODY OF AN
OFFICER AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ARRESTS.

When you *personally* witness an act of cruelty, call the attention of an officer to the nature of the offense, insist on the arrest of the offender; if you cannot accompany the accused to the magistrate, then give your name and address to the officer as a witness, and be sure to take his number, name, and precinct, in order that you may compel attention to the case. The law requires the police throughout this State to aid in the protection of dumb animals from injury and abuse; and should any officer refuse his assistance—which is not likely to occur—then take the number on his hat or shield, and report the same to the Society.

II.

BY THE ARREST OF THE ACCUSED UNDER WARRANT.

When you do *not* personally see the act of cruelty, or when you can *not* procure an officer on the spot, or if the officer

refuses to act, then obtain the name and address of the offender, and that painted on the vehicle, if any, and the names and residences of those who witnessed the act, and lay the facts before a magistrate.

IN ALL CASES

Make a note of the time when, and the street or place where, the offense occurred, and also the names and residences of all persons present and of any others who may be called as witnesses. If the offense was that of driving a horse or other animal with galled neck or shoulders, or other wounds, note the size and location of such wounds—especially if raw, discharging, or in contact with the harness. If the offense was flogging or beating, note the instrument, the number of blows, on what part of the body inflicted, and the effect, if any, on the skin of the animal; if overloading, carefully observe the symptoms of distress, such as the trembling, falling, unusual perspiration, or exhaustion. Report all cases of mutilation, such as docking tails of horses, cutting tails or ears of dogs, or any other torture; also cases of cruelty in the transporting of sheep, calves, game, fowls, or other poultry, or animals, while bound by the legs or otherwise, in any part of this State, either on land or water. In every instance observe minutely and take down in writing the facts and details, and also the language of the offender at the time.

FINALLY.

Complaints or inquiries made to the Society at its headquarters, *by night or by day*, will receive prompt attention; and ALL ARRESTS FOR CRUELTY SHOULD BE PROMPTLY REPORTED THERE, TO INSURE A PROPER PROSECUTION OF THE CASE.

STEEL GAS TANK FOR THE HUMANE DESTRUCTION OF SMALL ANIMALS.

See Illustrations, page 60.

The dimensions of this tank are as follows: length, ten feet; width, five feet; and height, four feet six inches. A trap-door is provided through which the animals are put into the tank, and four heavy plate-glass windows light the interior. Ordinary illuminating gas is admitted through an inch and one-quarter pipe, and when the tank is to be emptied escapes through a six-inch pipe. As shown by the illustration on page 60, a truck or cage rests on the bottom of the tank on tracks, the latter withdrawing from the tank so that the cage can be moved outside to facilitate the handling of the bodies of dead animals.

The method of destroying small animals by illuminating gas was adopted by the Society after a thorough investigation of other known methods, and is to be recommended from humane and sanitary standpoints. Illuminating gas produces anæsthesia or insensibility, and death follows almost instantaneously and is absolutely painless. Charcoal fumes cause asphyxia or suffocation, and the use of charcoal is not recommended for that reason.

To those who may feel disposed to donate by WILL to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form :

Form of Bequest of Personal Property.

I give and bequeath unto "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New York, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses of said corporation.

Form of Devise of Real Property.

I give and devise unto "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New York, all [here insert description of property], together with all the appurtenances, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, to have and to hold the same, unto the said corporation, its successors and assigns, forever.

DONATION BLANK.

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To JOHN P. HAINES, President,

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,
Madison Avenue and 26th Street, New York.

Sir:

Enclosed please find my check for \$....., a donation to the general funds
of the Society.

Name.....

Address.....

This subscription carries with it no obligation for subsequent years.
Donations will be acknowledged in the Annual Report.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIETY.

Attention is again called to the fact that this Society receives no funds from the public treasury, its revenues being derived mainly from members' dues, voluntary donations and bequests. The scope of the work could be greatly extended if the Society had a larger fixed income such as is derived from membership dues and interest on permanent funds. An urgent appeal is therefore made for new members, and those who are already identified with the cause of animal protection in this way are earnestly requested to interest their friends in the work with a view to having them become members of the Society. The laws of the State of New York provide as follows: "*The police force of the City of New York, as well as of all other places where police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require, aid the Society, its MEMBERS, or agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now, or may hereafter be, enacted for the protection of dumb animals.*"

To JOHN P. HAINES, President

Sir:

Please add the following names to the roll of members of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

NAME

ADDRESS

(If proposed by a member, please sign here)

Annual Membership, \$5.

Life Membership, \$100.

Members receive all publications of the Society gratuitously.

SUBSCRIPTION TO "CENTURY FUND."

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate with the friends of the Society and ask their assistance in the matter of establishing a "CENTURY FUND."

Subscribers to the "CENTURY FUND" donate \$100 annually towards defraying the general expenses of the Society, and may discontinue their subscriptions at any time.

To JOHN P. HAINES, President.
New York.....190.....

Sir :

I hereby subscribe One Hundred Dollars (\$100), payable annually,
in the month of....., to the "CENTURY FUND" of The
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, reserving the right to
revoke this subscription at pleasure.

Name.....

Address.....



AMBULANCE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF DISABLED ANIMALS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of the Land Office

IN RELATION TO

ESCHEATED LANDS.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 1, 1904.

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1904

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 41.

IN ASSEMBLY,

MARCH 1, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of the Land Office in Relation
to Escheated Lands.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ALBANY, January —, 1904.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The Commissioners of the Land Office respectfully submit to the Legislature a report of their proceedings for the year 1903 relative to petitions presented to them under article IV of chapter 317, Laws of 1894.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office, held at the office of the Secretary of State, on Thursday, the 29th day of January, 1903, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Present—S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly.

John F. O'Brien, Secretary of State.

Nathan L. Miller, Comptroller.

John G. Wickser, Treasurer.

John Cunneen, Attorney-General.

Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor.

The Speaker of the Assembly in the chair.

Hannah M. Shaw applied for the release of the State's interest in and to certain escheat property in the town of Southport, Chemung county.

The Attorney-General reported thereon as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ALBANY, *January 27, 1903.*

Before the Commissioners of the Land Office:

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF HANNAH M. SHAW, OF
THE TOWN OF SOUTHPORT, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y., FOR
RELEASE OF LANDS ESCHEATED TO THE STATE BY
REASON OF THE FAILURE OF THE HEIRS
OF OTIS SHAW, DECEASED.

To the Commissioners of the Land Office:

Gentlemen.—The above-entitled matter having been referred to me for my examination and report, I beg to submit the following:

That Hannah M. Shaw, on October 29, 1902, submitted an ap-

plication to the Commissioners of the Land Office, pursuant to the provisions of article IV of chapter 317, Laws of 1894 (the Public Lands Law), and that she therein petitioned for the release to her of the State's interest in and to a certain parcel of land containing two acres, in the town of Southport, Chemung county, N. Y., which was the homestead of Otis Shaw, deceased, and escheated to the State upon his death intestate and without heirs on August 24, 1902.

The application is made in accordance with all the requirements of the statute and is also in full accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commissioners of the Land Office governing such applications.

An examination of the verified petition and the affidavits of the disinterested persons and also the affidavits of publication and posting of notices thereof, filed therewith, show the following facts:

First. That the petitioner resides in said town of Southport and is the lawful widow of said intestate, Otis Shaw, deceased, who died August 24, 1902, seized of said premises.

Second. That the value of said premises at the present time is not to exceed \$400.

Third. That the decedent left him surviving no heir at law whatever and there is no other person than petitioner having or claiming an interest in said real estate, except the mortgagee hereinafter mentioned.

Fourth. That the property described in the petition embraces all of the property of the decedent which escheated to the State.

Fifth. That the petitioner is 64 years of age, is in feeble health and has no means of livelihood except what she may be able to earn by manual labor and what she may receive by way of pension from the United States Government under the dependent pension act as

a widow of said Otis Shaw, who was a veteran in the War of the Rebellion. That there is a mortgage on said premises to secure the payment of \$100 given by the decedent which is now due.

Sixth. The notice of publication was made in proper form and was duly published in a newspaper printed in the city of Elmira, in said county, for the required period, and a copy thereof was duly posted on October 6, 1902, on the door of the Chemung county courthouse.

I therefore advise that your honorable Board has the full legal power to grant the prayer of the petitioner herein.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CUNNEEN,

Attorney-General.

On motion, the above report was adopted and it was ordered that quit-claim letters-patent issue to Hannah M. Shaw for the lands applied for.

In accordance with above action letters-patent issued as follows:

The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent: To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, That we have granted, released and quit-claimed, and by these presents do grant, release and quit-claim unto Hannah M. Shaw, widow of Otis Shaw, deceased, residing in the town of Southport, Chemung county, New York, the premises hereinafter described, the said Hannah M. Shaw having duly made and presented a petition to the Commissioners of the Land Office within the time and in the form and manner required by article IV of chapter 317, Laws of 1894, to which reference is hereby made, and the said Commissioners having in accordance with said act duly considered the allegations contained in said petition and having found

the facts therein set forth to be established by competent and satisfactory proof; we have granted, released and quit-claimed and by these presents do grant, release and quit-claim unto the said Hannah M. Shaw, her heirs and assigns, all the right, title and interest of the People of the State of New York in and to the premises described as follows, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Southport, county of Chemung and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning in the center of the highway in the west line of land of S. T. Reynolds and runs thence north sixteen degrees ten minutes west five chains and thirty-eight links to a stake; thence south seventy-two degrees fifteen minutes west three chains and seventy-two links; thence south sixteen degrees ten minutes east five chains and thirty-eight links to the center of highway aforesaid; thence north seventy-two degrees fifteen minutes east three chains and seventy-two links to the place of beginning containing two acres of land and being the same premises conveyed by William G. Sluyter and wife to Otis Shaw, by deed dated November 16, 1876, recorded March 20, 1877, in "volume 66 of Deeds at page 657, Chemung County Clerk's office."

These letters-patent are issued pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office adopted January 29, 1903.

Together with all and singular the rights, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, excepting and reserving to ourselves, all gold and silver mines; to have and to hold the above described and quit-claimed premises unto the said Hannah M. Shaw, her heirs and assigns forever; and these presents shall in no wise operate as a warranty of title.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed: Witness Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor
[L. s.] of our said State, at our city of Albany, the third day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred three.

B. B. ODELL, JR.

Passed the Secretary's office, the 3d day of February, 1903.

J. B. H. MONGIN,

Deputy Secretary of State.

Examined and compared with the original.

J. B. H. MONGIN,

Deputy Secretary of State.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office, held at the office of the Secretary of State, on Thursday, the 28th day of May, 1903, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Present—Frank W. Higgins, Lieutenant-Governor.

S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly.

John F. O'Brien, Secretary of State.

Nathan L. Miller, Comptroller.

John G. Wickser, Treasurer.

John Cunneen, Attorney-General.

Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor.

The Lieutenant-Governor in the chair.

Patrick O'Connor applied for a release of the State's interest in and to certain property in the city of Buffalo which escheated to the State by reason of the failure of heirs of Margaret O'Connor, deceased.

The Attorney-General reported thereon as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ALBANY, *April 21, 1903.*

Before the Commissioners of the Land Office.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF PATRICK O'CONNOR OF
THE CITY OF BUFFALO FOR THE RELEASE OF LANDS
ESCHEATED TO THE STATE BY REASON OF THE
FAILURE OF HEIRS OF MARGARET
O'CONNOR, DECEASED.

To the Commissioners of the Land Office:

Gentlemen.—The above entitled matter having been referred to me for my examination and report, I beg to submit the following:

That Patrick O'Connor on April 20, 1903, submitted an application to the Commissioners of the Land Office pursuant to the provisions of article IV of chapter 317 of the Laws of 1894 (the Public Lands Law), and that he therein petitioned for the release to him of the State's interest in and to a certain house and lot of land known as No. 205 Fourth street in the city of Buffalo, of which his step-mother, Margaret O'Connor, died seized, and which escheated to the State upon her death intestate and without heirs on or about February 25, 1873.

The application is made in accordance with the provisions of the statute and the rules and regulations of the Commissioners of the Land Office governing such applications.

An examination of the verified petition and the affidavits of the disinterested persons and also the affidavits of publication and posting of notices of such application filed therewith show the following facts:

First. That the petitioner resides in the city of Buffalo and is the grantee of said premises under a deed executed by John O'Connor, his father, who was the husband of the said Margaret O'Connor at the time of her death; said deed was dated on or about the 1st day of March, 1873, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office on March 28, 1873; that letters of administration upon the estate of said Margaret O'Connor were duly granted by the surrogate of Erie County to the said John O'Connor on or about March 4, 1873.

Second. That the value of said premises at the present time is not to exceed the sum of \$600.

Third. That the decedent left her surviving no heir at law whatever, and that there is no other person than the petitioner having or claiming any interest in said real estate.

Fourth. That the property described in the petition embraces all of the property of the decedent which escheated to the State.

Fifth. That the petitioner has occupied the said premises and paid taxes thereon ever since the conveyance to him from his father, and the said petitioner has for many years believed that under the said deed from his father he had the absolute title to the said premises; that the said Patrick O'Connor is vouched for by three disinterested persons in their affidavit to be a proper and competent person and a good and useful member of society.

Sixth. The notice of application was made in proper form and was duly published in a daily newspaper published in the city of Buffalo for the required period, and a copy thereof was duly posted on March 18, 1903, on the door of the courthouse of Erie county.

I therefore advise that your Honorable Board has the full legal power to grant the prayer of the petitioner herein.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CUNNEEN,
Attorney-General.

On motion of the Speaker, the above report was adopted and quit-claim letters-patent were ordered issued to Patrick O'Connor for the lands applied for upon payment of patent fee.

In accordance with above action letters-patent issued as follows:

The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent: To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that we have granted, released and quit-claimed, and by these presents do grant, release and quit-claim unto Patrick O'Connor, of the city of Buffalo, Erie county, N. Y., the premises hereinafter described, the said Patrick O'Connor having duly made and presented a petition to the Commissioners of the Land Office within the time and in the form and manner required by article IV of chapter 317, of the Laws of 1894 to which reference is hereby made and the said Commissioners having in accordance with said act duly considered the allegations contained in said petition and having found the facts therein set forth to be established by competent and satisfactory proof; we have granted, released and quit-claimed and by these presents do grant, release and quit-claim unto the said Patrick O'Connor, his heirs and assigns all the right, title and interest of the People of the State of New York, in and to the premises described as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Buffalo, in our county of Erie, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point in the northeasterly line of Fourth street two hundred and thirty-three (233) feet distant southerly from the centre line of Carolina street, thence northeasterly at right angles with Fourth street eighty (80) feet, thence southeasterly parallel with Fourth street twenty-five (25) feet, thence southwesterly at right angles with Fourth street eighty (80) feet to Fourth street and

thence northwesterly on the northeasterly line of Fourth street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning containing more or less.

These letters-patent are issued pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of our Land Office adopted May 28, 1903.

Together with all and singular the rights, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, excepting and reserving to ourselves all gold and silver mines; to have and to hold the above described and quit-claimed premises unto the said Patrick O'Connor, his heirs and assigns forever; and these presents shall in no wise operate as a warranty of title.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor
[L. S.] of our said State, at our city of Albany, the seventeenth day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred three.

B. B. ODELL, JR.

Passed the Secretary's office, the 17th day of June, 1903.

J. B. H. MONGIN,

Deputy Secretary of State.

Examined and compared with the original.

J. B. H. MONGIN,

Deputy Secretary of State.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office, held at the office of the Secretary of State on Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1903, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Present—Frank W. Higgins, Lieutenant-Governor.

S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly.

Nathan L. Miller, Comptroller.

John Cunneen, Attorney-General.

Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor.

The Speaker in the chair.

Diana Brown applied for a release of the State's interest in and to certain escheat property in the city of Schenectady, N. Y.

The Attorney-General reported thereon as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ALBANY, July 29, 1903.

Before the Commissioners of the Land Office:

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DIANA BROWN OF THE
CITY OF SCHENECTADY FOR RELEASE OF LANDS ESCHEATED
TO THE STATE BY REASON OF FAILURE OF HEIRS
OF JOHN LOYD, DECEASED.

To the Commissioners of the Land Office:

Gentlemen.—The above entitled matter having been referred to me for my examination and report, I beg to submit the following:

That Diana Brown on July 8, 1903, filed an application with your Honorable Board, pursuant to the provisions of article IV of the Public Lands Law, and that she therein petitioned for the release to her of the State's interest in and to a certain parcel of land lying upon the east side of Irving street, in the Sixth ward of the city of Schenectady, known as Lot No. 46.

The application is made in accordance with all the requirements of the statutes and also in accordance with the rules of the Commis-

sioners of the Land Office governing such applications, with the exception that there are affidavits of only two disinterested persons, instead of three, required by rules, corroborative of the essential facts alleged in the petition. There is, however, a third affidavit made by a real estate dealer familiar with the real property of the decedent, showing the value of the property sought to be released, which was all of the real estate left by said decedent that escheated to the State.

An examination of the verified petition and of the affidavits of the disinterested persons, and also the affidavits of publication and posting notices of the application, shows the following facts:

First. That the petitioner resides in the city of Schenectady and is the mother and only heir at law of Louisa Loyd, of said city, who was the widow of John Loyd, deceased; that said John Loyd died intestate in the city of Schenectady on or about November 15, 1901, and that his widow, Louisa Loyd, died intestate in said city on or about July 23, 1902.

Second. That the said John Loyd, deceased, was the owner in fee at the time of his death of the said premises, and that the value thereof at the present time is about \$1,000.

Third. That the said John Loyd left him surviving no heirs at law whatever, and there is no other person than petitioner having or claiming an interest in said real estate at the date of the verification of the petition.

Fourth. That the real estate described in the petition embraces all of the property of which the said John Loyd died seized.

Fifth. That the petitioner is about ninety years of age, is feeble through sickness and wholly incapacitated to work, is penniless and without any means of support, except through charity from the poor

funds of the city of Schenectady; that the money with which said property was purchased was obtained by the joint efforts of said John Loyd and the petitioner's daughter, Louisa Loyd, his wife, covering a period of married life of over thirty-five years.

Sixth. That notice of application was made in proper form and was duly published in the newspaper of the city of Schenectady for the required period, and a copy thereof was duly posted on the door of the Schenectady county courthouse.

This application is similar to the former application of Louisa Loyd, widow, which was filed with your Honorable Board on May 21, 1902, which was not acted upon because of her death, two months thereafter.

I therefore advise that your Honorable Board has the sole legal power to grant the prayer of the petitioner herein.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CUNNEEN,

Attorney-General.

On motion, the above report was adopted, and it was ordered that quit-claim letters-patent issue to Diana Brown for the lands applied for.

In accordance with above action letters-patent issued as follows:

The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent: To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, That we have granted, released and quit-claimed and by these presents do grant, release and quit-claim unto Diana Brown of the city of Schenectady, Schenectady county, New York, the premises hereinafter described, the said Diana Brown having duly made and presented a petition to the Commissioners of the Land Office within the time and in the form and manner required by article IV of chapter 317 of the Laws of 1894, to which reference is hereby

made and the said Commissioners having in accordance with said act duly considered the allegations contained in said petition and having found the facts therein set forth to be established by competent and satisfactory proof, we have granted, released and quit-claimed and by these presents do grant, release and quit-claim unto the said Diana Brown, her heirs and assigns, all the right, title and interest of the People of the State of New York in and to the premises described as follows, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate on the easterly side of Irving street in the Sixth ward (formerly the Fourth ward) of the city of Schenectady, known and distinguished on the map of 105 building lots in said ward, surveyed and laid out May, 1851, for Robert Miller by Henry Ramsey, city surveyor, as Lot No. 46, bounded and described as follows: Northerly by lot No. 45 as designated on said map 120 feet along the same, easterly by lot No. 26, Paulding street as designated on said map 30 feet along the same; southerly by lot No. 47 as designated on said map 120 feet along the same and westerly by Irving street 30 feet along same and being the same premises conveyed by Anna M. Osbelt and John M. Osbelt, her husband, to the said John Loyd, by deed dated May 1, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Schenectady County Clerk in book of deeds No. 75, at page 363, etc.

These letters-patent are issued pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office adopted July 30, 1903.

Together with all and singular the rights, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, excepting and reserving to ourselves, all gold and silver mines; to have and to hold the above described and quit-claimed premises unto the said Diana Brown, her heirs and assigns forever; and these presents shall in no wise operate as a warranty of title.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed: Witness Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor
[L. s.] of our said State, at our city of Albany, the sixth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and three.

B. B. ODELL, JR.

Passed the Secretary's office, the 6th day of August, 1903.

J. B. H. MONGIN,

Deputy Secretary of State.

Examined and compared with the original.

J. B. H. MONGIN,

Deputy Secretary of State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK W. HIGGINS,

Lieutenant-Governor.

S. FRED NIXON,

Speaker of the Assembly.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,

Secretary of State.

JOHN G. WICKSER,

Treasurer.

JOHN CUNNEEN,

Attorney-General.

EDWARD A. BOND,

State Engineer and Surveyor.



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, FRONT VIEW.

ANNUAL REPORT

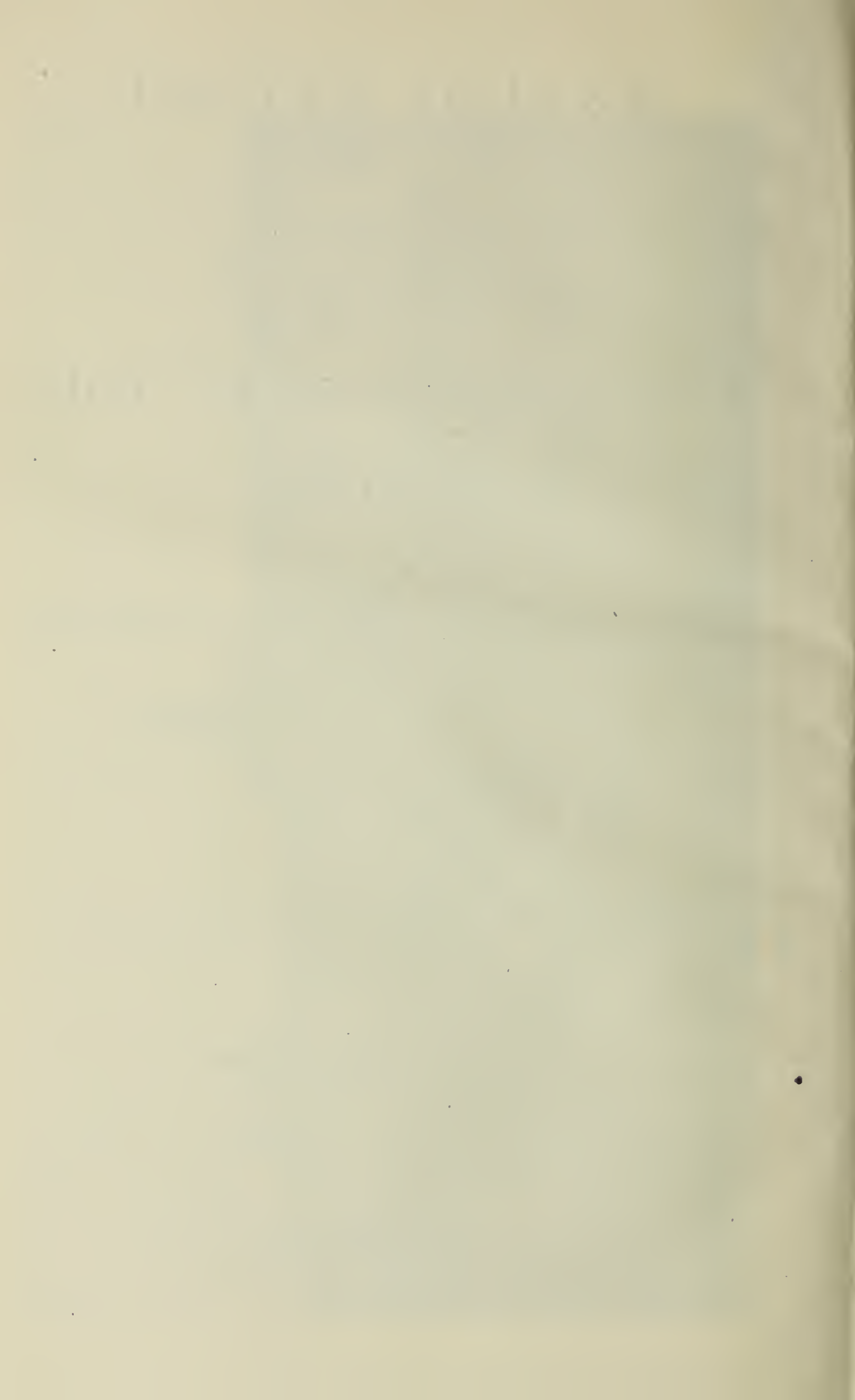
OF THE

Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities

For the Year Ending September 30, 1903

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 23, 1904.

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1904



STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 42.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 23, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE FISCAL SUPERVISOR OF STATE CHARITIES,

ALBANY, N. Y., *February 19, 1904.*

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor herewith to transmit to the Legislature my annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. BENDER,

Fiscal Supervisor.

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REPORT

To the Legislature:

Section 42 of chapter 252, Laws of 1902, the law creating this Department, provides that the Fiscal Supervisor shall “annually report to the Legislature his acts and proceedings for the year ending September thirtieth last preceding,” in regard to the following institutions under his jurisdiction:

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.

New York State Reformatory, Elmira.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.

Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Iroquois.

New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Randall's Island.

State Industrial School, Rochester.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome.

Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse.

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown.

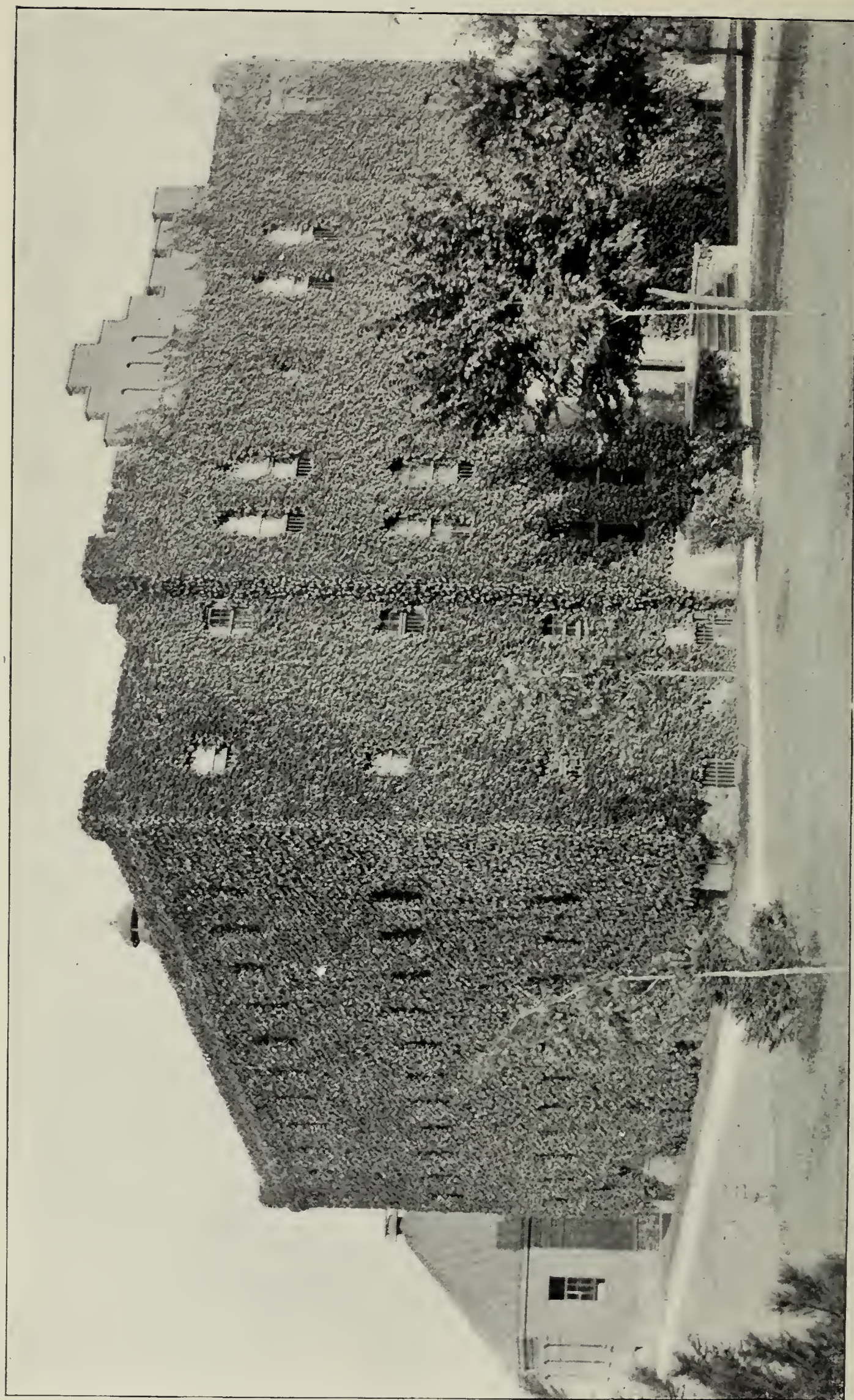
New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Ray Brook. (Not yet in operation.)

While the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, has not witnessed any marked changes in the policy of administering the affairs of the State charitable institutions, the material welfare of all the inmates has been looked after, and from a financial standpoint the results have been very satisfactory.

Since assuming the duties of the office of Fiscal Supervisor, in June, 1902, my main endeavor has been to see that the wards of the State should receive a better supply of clothing and better food at no greater cost than prior to that time. The question of effecting a saving of money I have regarded as of secondary importance to seeing that the inmates of these institutions were comfortably housed, properly clothed and well fed. That sufficient funds have been allowed for its accomplishment is well known to all the managers and officers of these institutions.

In addition to this it appears that by systematizing the purchase of supplies a material reduction has been made during the past year in the cost of running the institutions, the average per capita cost for the year just ended being \$163.54, as compared with \$168.97 for the previous year, a saving of \$5.43.

During the year ending September 30, 1902, the fifteen institutions under my charge had an average population of 7,949.61, and the total net cost for maintenance was \$1,343,252.53. During the year ending September 30, 1903, the average population was 8,349.82 and the total net cost for maintenance was \$1,365,556.51. With an increase of 400.21, the cost of maintenance shows an increase of only \$22,303.98. The increase is more than accounted for by the increased cost of coal alone. As a result of the coal strike a year ago the coal supply for the year just ended cost



THE REFUGE, WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, ALBION.

\$183,968.73, as compared with \$147,951.76 for the year previous, an increase of \$36,016.97, which amounts to \$13,712.99 more than the total increase in the cost of maintenance.

The per capita cost of maintaining these institutions during the past year was lower than at any time during the past three years, when the unusually high prices of all kinds of provisions increased the cost of living very materially. The prices of provisions have not decreased, but even at the prices paid the per capita cost of maintenance is the lowest in nine years, with one exception, as will be seen from the following figures:

Year ending September 30, 1895.....	\$168 31
Year ending September 30, 1896.....	167 46
Year ending September 30, 1897.....	166 86
Year ending September 30, 1898.....	182 55
Year ending September 30, 1899.....	171 40
Year ending September 30, 1900.....	160 52
Year ending September 30, 1901.....	167 83
Year ending September 30, 1902.....	168 97
Year ending September 30, 1903.....	163 54

The comparison goes back to the establishment of the Bureau of Charitable Institutions in the Comptroller's office, which was created in 1894 to supervise the finances of the charitable institutions.

From the above figures it is apparent that the present methods of administration are much more economical than those of former years, and, further than that, they have produced these results without in any way depriving the wards of the State of anything necessary to their health or comfort.

How directly the coal strike affected the financial condition of the institutions is shown by the fact that in every instance where the per capita cost of maintenance of an institution is higher during the past year than it was during the preceding year, the cost of coal shows a decided increase.

PURCHASING BY CONTRACT

In my first report a year ago I stated the belief that the system of purchasing supplies then in vogue was not economical. Each institution was buying its own supplies, and while it was limited as to price to the lowest market quotations of that vicinity, quantity and quality considered, it was clearly apparent that if these supplies could be purchased in quantities sufficient for all institutions it would be possible to secure lower prices. As the total population of these institutions was over 8,000, any bidder could afford to place a lower figure on goods sufficient in quantity to supply this number than upon a supply for a single institution with a population of from 200 to 500.

The first purchase of uniform supplies by contract was made on April 1, 1903, when a six months' supply of soap was contracted for. During the preceding six months, with each institution buying independently, over fifty varieties of soap were in use. Specifications were prepared for three varieties: white toilet soap, yellow bar soap and pure neutral tallow chips for use in the laundries, all samples to be submitted to chemical test for purity and strength.

One effect of this plan was to give the institutions the advantage of six months' seasoning of the soap in their storerooms, thereby reducing the waste accompanying the use of green soap and making a given amount last longer. Another result was to

secure a lower price by buying in large quantities. The actual money saved to the State was over twenty-five per cent. on a six months' contract. For the six months ending March 31, 1903, the State charitable institutions spent \$4,440.54 for soap, while for the six months ending September 30, under the first contract they spent only \$3,274.24, a saving of \$1,166.30.

One month later all of the institutions contracted for a year's supply of coal under a uniform specification, which contracts it is hoped, will effect a saving of between \$40,000 and \$50,000 over last year.

JOINT CONTRACTS

Early in May preparations were begun for purchasing supplies by joint contract under the provisions of chapter 252, Laws of 1902. Statistics were collected showing the quantities of the leading staple articles in use in the different institutions which were to serve as a basis of calculation for bidders, and a committee of six superintendents was appointed to select a list of articles which it was deemed advisable to purchase in this manner. This committee comprised Prof. Franklin H. Briggs, Superintendent of the State Industrial School at Rochester, Dr. Charles Bernstein, Acting Superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, Dr. Frank W. Robertson, Superintendent of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, Mrs. Ellen M. Putnam, Superintendent of the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford, Dr. Hortense V. Bruce, Superintendent of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, and C. W. Winspear, Superintendent of the New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark.

This committee met at my office on June 16th, and organized by electing Prof. Briggs chairman. The committee began its work

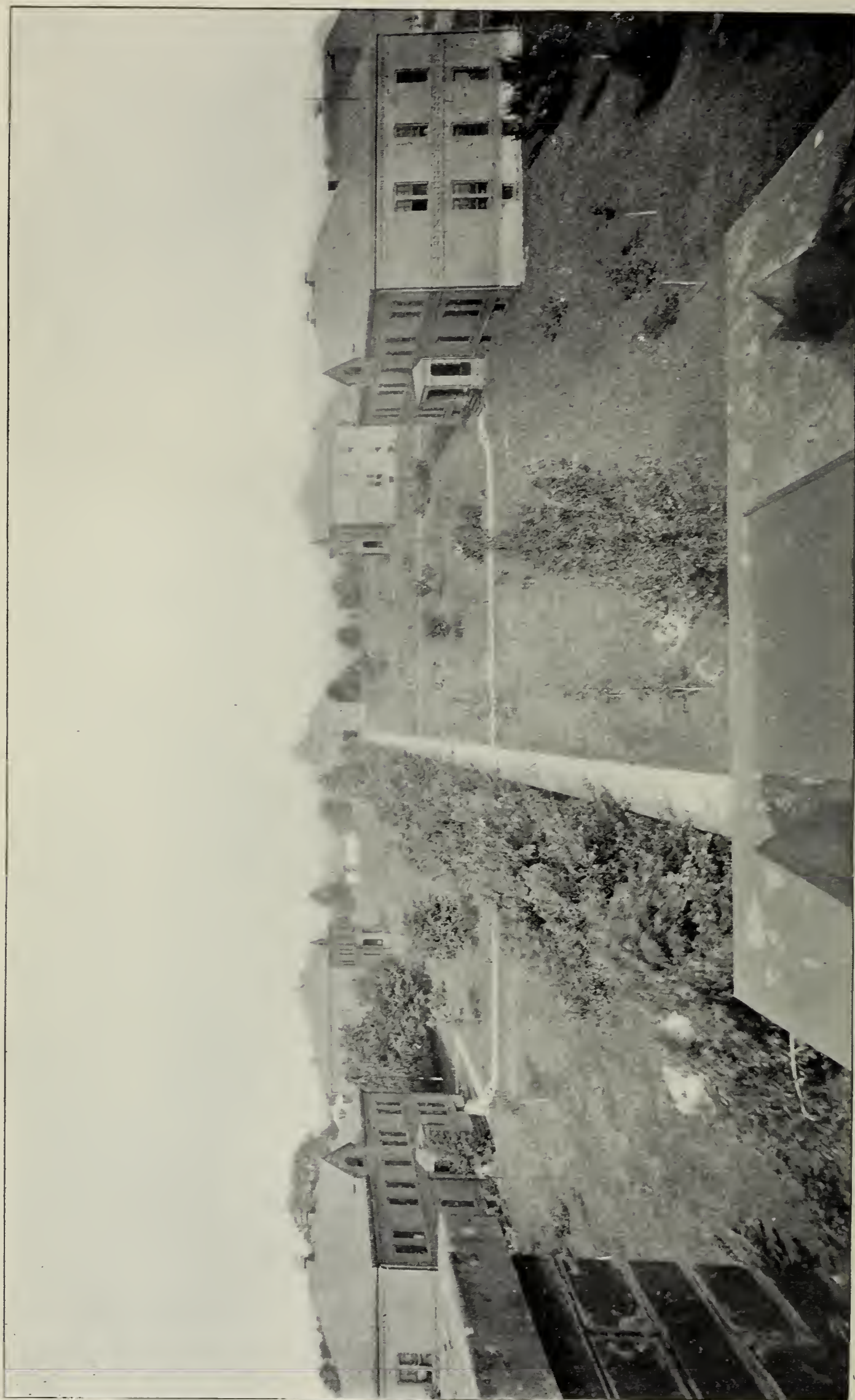
with the consideration of various articles of provisions, discussing quality and fixing upon the standards best suited for institutional use. It also took up items of household stores and clothing and appointed sub-committees to determine as to standards of cloth and clothing. The first session lasted several days and then an adjournment was taken until July 13th to give the committees an opportunity to complete their work and report.

At the close of the second session specifications were prepared in accordance with the standards agreed upon by the committee, and bids were requested on a six months' supply for all institutions of graham flour, hominy, macaroni, rice, coffee, evaporated apples, raisins, laundry starch, salt codfish, mackerel, tea, vinegar, baking powder, crackers, evaporated peaches, prunes, currants and butter. There were five successful bidders with whom contracts were made by the different institutions, the said contracts running to March 31, 1904.

The prices obtained under these contracts, as compared with the prices paid under the old system of buying, were very favorable to the State, although in a number of instances the standard of quality was materially raised.

As fast as practicable the list of articles to be purchased in this manner ought to be extended and undoubtedly will be, with the cooperation of the officers of the institutions, until all staple articles in common use shall have been included. Of course there will be many things that cannot be purchased in this way, but the number that can will serve appreciably to reduce the cost of supplies.

Among the commodities that cannot profitably be purchased on joint contract are flour, meats and milk. Flour fluctuates so in price that it is better to purchase it month by month and bids



GENERAL VIEW, WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, ALBION.

are received each month. Milk is purchased on a yearly contract, each institution, where the dairy will not supply the requisite amount, making a separate one. Meats are usually bought on a six months' contract and, in the main, satisfactory prices have been obtained, while the quality has been excellent.

Taken as a whole, the system of joint contracts is working very satisfactorily, and I am satisfied that it will furnish the solution of the problem of economical buying for these institutions. In inaugurating it I have had the hearty and intelligent cooperation of the various superintendents and boards of managers, who see in it a means of improving conditions in their institutions as well as saving money for the State.

EFFECT OF THE COAL STRIKE

The only marked increase in the cost of maintenance of these institutions during the year was the direct result of the strike in the anthracite coal fields, which occurred in the spring of 1902 and continued until late in the fall.

Prior to June 9, 1902, the date of the establishment of the department, the present policy of making contracts for the year's supply of coal in April, the month when prices are lowest, had not been followed, and in many cases there were no contracts at all. Just before the advent of cold weather, when the demand for coal became heavy, the price of anthracite rose to unprecedented figures, and in many instances hard coal in any large quantities was unobtainable. During the late fall and early winter it required the utmost efforts to keep sufficient coal on hand to insure the comfort of the inmates. Soft coal was used in places that had always been accustomed to the use of anthracite and in some cases it was necessary to use it in the

ranges for cooking. The price of anthracite coal ran as high as \$10.75 per ton.

The spring of 1903 saw the inauguration of the policy of having all the institutions make contracts for the year's supply in April when prices are lowest, and made the coal year run from May 1st to May 1st of the succeeding year.

The effects of the recent strike were felt in the short supply, and the market ruled stiff. Some of the firms from which bids were requested declined to bid on specifications furnished by the department and insisted upon the insertion of provisions which did not appear to guarantee proper protection to the interests of the State, but eventually contracts were made which insured to every institution an ample supply at what was thought fair prices.

As a further precaution against the possibility of a short supply of fuel during the cold weather, I recommended that as much coal as possible be secured during the summer, and in all institutions outside of cities, where contractors could not guarantee steady delivery throughout the winter, that the entire year's supply be laid down before cold weather. While it is impossible to do this at some of the institutions for lack of necessary coal pockets, which I have recommended in another part of this report, if each institution starts the winter with full bins I can see no reason to anticipate any trouble with the coal supply this year.

COAL SAVING DEVICE AT HUDSON

During the months of July and September a test was made at the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson of a blower system under the boilers of that institution to ascertain if a more

economical system of firing could not be installed. That institution had been burning anthracite coal up to last year, when the failure of the supply compelled the use of bituminous. The latter proved very unsatisfactory, as owing to the location of the power house the smoke from soft coal covered the clothing and filled the cottages with soot. The power house here is located in a hollow and the draft is not sufficient to permit the use of pea coal or cheaper grades of anthracite.

The largest boiler was equipped with a system of forced draft and furnace construction, and the test was begun on July 15th by the State Architect and was continued on July 16th, 17th and 20th with grate coal and bituminous, and on September 14th and 15th with buckwheat No. 2.

The test showed a saving of eighteen per cent. in the use of buckwheat No. 2 coal as compared with bituminous and a saving of forty-three per cent. as compared with anthracite grate, as shown by the following table:

KIND OF COAL.	Pounds burned dur- ing 14 hours run.	Cost per gross ton.	Cost of coal burned during 14 hours' test.	Amount of saving accrued in burn- ing No. 2 buck- wheat coal with Parsons' draft as against the other kinds with nat- ural draft deliv- ering equal amount of work during a 14 hours' test.
1. Bituminous run of mine....	4,240	\$4 55	\$8 61	\$1 65 18 per cent.
2. Anthracite grate coal.....	4,883	5 67	12 36	5 30 43 per cent.
3. Buckwheat No. 2 with Par- sons' system.....	5,270	3 00	7 06	

As anthracite grate coal is the only kind available to use at this institution without a forced draft, the above figures show

that the saving of forty-three per cent. is what is expected to result from the change.

Last year this institution spent \$12,527.68, two-thirds of which was for bituminous coal, so that these figures will hardly serve as a comparison. The year before it spent \$10,227.50, when the bulk of that amount was for anthracite grate. Taking this as the basis of the cost of a year's supply, the saving that will be effected by the installation of the system of forced draft will be over \$4,000, and if at the end of the winter of 1903-04 this percentage is kept up it will be my endeavor to equip several of the heating plants throughout the State with similar devices.

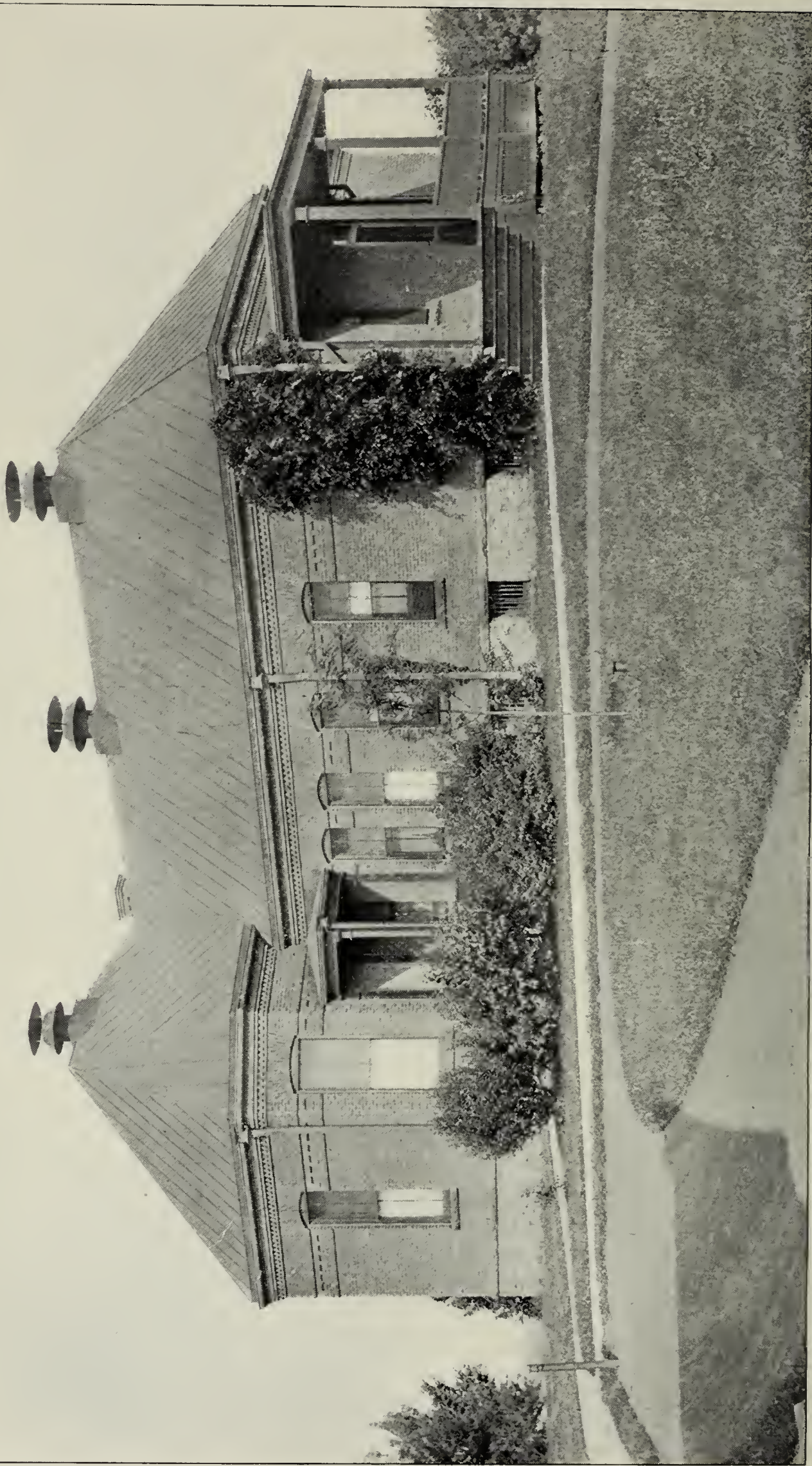
THE NEW HOSPITAL AT RAY BROOK

The New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, now under construction, is located at Ray Brook in the town of North Elba, Essex county.

Ray Brook is a station on the Chateaguay Railroad, midway between Saranac Lake and Lake Placid, being four miles distant from either point.

The site of the Hospital, embracing as it does over 500 acres of land, is situated on rising ground over 1,600 feet above sea level and presents a delightful view. In the immediate foreground lie both Big and Little Ray Brook, which have for years been noted trout streams in the Adirondacks. A little to the right a considerable body of water known as Ames Pond relieves the landscape. In the far distance to the left, Ampersand and White Face Mountains are easily seen followed by a series of lesser peaks to the south, terminating in the highest peak of the Adirondacks, Mt. Marcy.

The soil in the immediate vicinity of the Hospital is of a



HOSPITAL, WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, ALBION.

sandy loam mixed with gravel and is extraordinarily satisfactory for a site for such a sanitarium on account of its natural dryness and the absence of ground waters.

The buildings are protected to the north, north-west and west by a sufficient growth of timber, chiefly of hard wood, offering an abundant protection from the prevailing winds of the Adirondack winter.

The buildings contemplated by the law are for the accommodation of one hundred patients, equalling in capacity that of the Adirondack Sanitarium, an institution widely known for the character of its work in the treatment of incipient tuberculosis.

The Hospital is built upon a plan combining the advantages of the cottage system and the more concentrated single building. Generally speaking, it consists of two separate pavilions, each having a capacity of fifty-six patients, one devoted to male and the other to female patients. These pavilions are two stories in height and each story affords practically a colony for twenty-six patients, with sun rooms and abundant open air verandas.

The administration of the Hospital is concentrated in one considerable building of four stories which affords quarters for the officers of the institution, business offices, and storage associated with administration, a large dining-room with abundant space to seat two hundred people at one time, and an amusement hall and sun room combined occupying the entire fourth story, which is easily reached by an elevator.

The kitchen, boiler, dynamo rooms and laundry form an addition on the rear of the administration building. The pavilions are connected with the administration building at either side by wide corridors containing open fireplaces. These corridors not only afford easy communication between the different por-

tions of the building, but also necessary space for sun rooms and general day rooms where patients may gather for reading, games or other amusements.

At the present time the administration building and its accessories—kitchen, laundry, boiler room—are in a stage rapidly approaching completion. All of these buildings are enclosed and the steam heating and plumbing are partially installed, the plastering being completed to a considerable extent on three or four of the floors.

The connecting corridors are also in a condition nearly approaching completion. These corridors will be temporarily employed for the reception of patients prior to the completion of the pavilions, foundations of both of which are completed.

Under favorable circumstances the hospital should be organized sufficiently to receive patients some time during the month of May, 1904.

The Legislature of last winter appropriated \$12,000 for maintenance for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1904, which will be sufficient, but it will be necessary for them to appropriate a suitable allowance to care for at least one hundred patients for the next fiscal year.

MORE BUILDINGS AT ROME

It is to be hoped that sufficient funds will be appropriated by the Legislature of 1904 to erect additional buildings at the Custodial Asylum at Rome, not only to relieve the crowded condition there, but to enable the institution to take from the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children many who are unteachable and, therefore, a hindrance to the good work there. There are mentally defective being cared for in private institu-

tions at a cost of from \$200 to \$300 per capita each year to the counties, when the cost of their maintenance at Rome would not be over \$150 and they would receive there additional advantages, and no good reason exists, that I am aware of, for their not being transferred.

NEW SITE FOR THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The new site for the State Industrial School, comprising a little more than 1,400 acres, lies in the most fertile portion of the Genesee valley. The Genesee river forms its entire western boundary and Honeoye creek its southern boundary. It consists of alluvial flats and rolling uplands.

It is located about ten miles south of the city of Rochester in the northwest corner of the town of Rush. Transportation facilities are afforded by the Erie railroad, which crosses it from north to south, and the Lehigh Valley railroad, which crosses it from east to west, and the Canandaigua branch of the New York Central, which lies adjacent to its southern boundary.

It is the expectation that the land will be divided up into farms approximating fifty acres each, that upon each of these will be located a cottage with necessary barns and outbuildings. Twenty-five boys will live in each cottage, under the care of a supervisor and matron and a night watchman. Here the boys will live the same as though they were in their own homes. Each cottage will, as it were, form a separate institution under a general management, and it will be entirely self-contained, except that one laundry will do the work for the entire institution, one bakery will prepare the bread for all the boys, and one storeroom will issue provisions.

In addition to these farm buildings it is expected there will be an industrial building, where such trades as are necessary to

the conduct of the institution will be taught. Among these industries may be mentioned the making of butter and cheese, evaporation of fruit, printing, blacksmithing, carpentry, painting, masonry, etc.

Beds of a very superior quality of clay exist on this tract and it is expected that material for the erection of the buildings will be secured from the site itself. Marl is also found and it is hoped that hydraulic cement may also be manufactured.

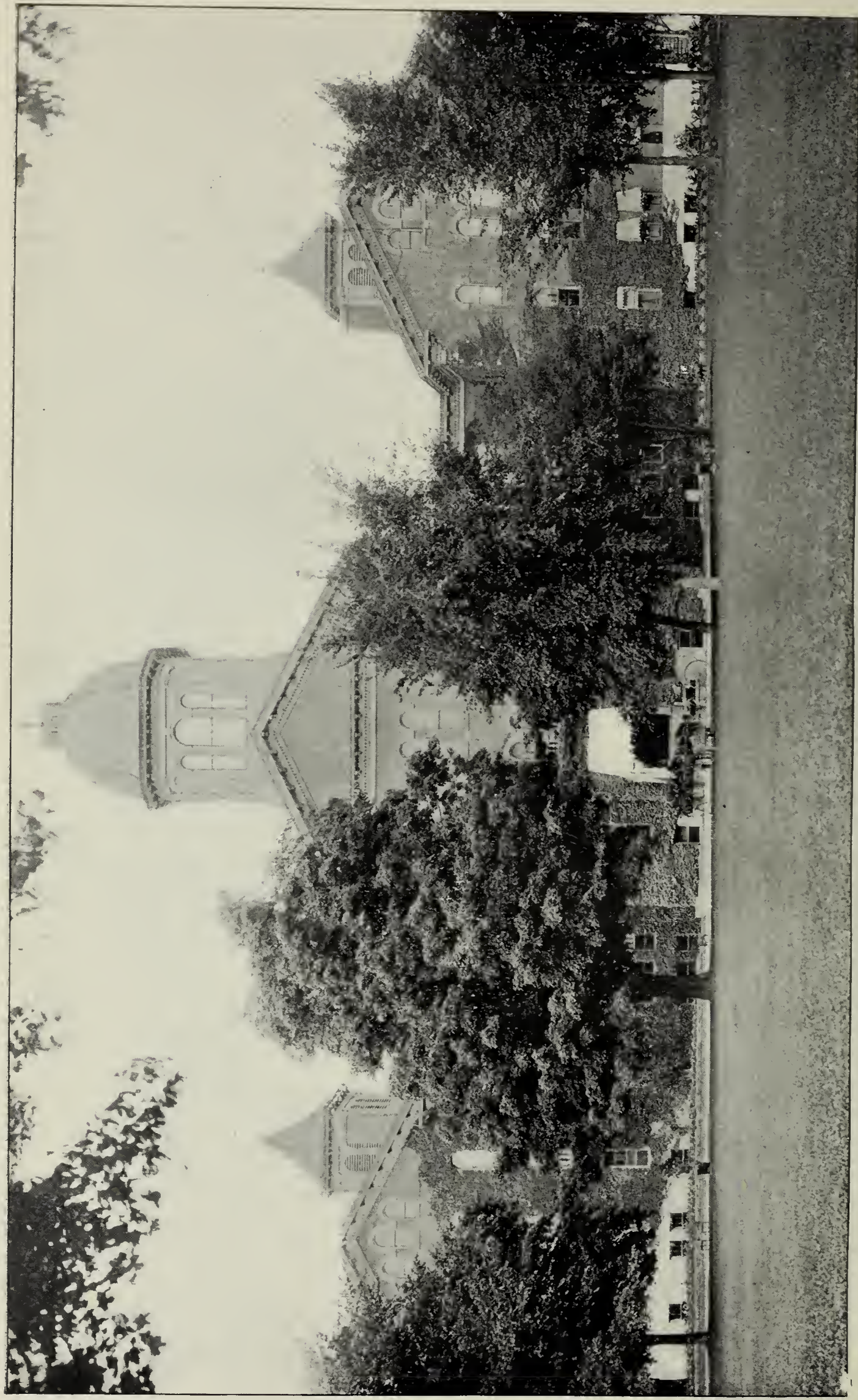
Chapels and amusement hall, hospital building, cold storage, and other necessary buildings to make a complete plant will in all probability be provided.

PICTURES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In this report I have included a number of exterior views of most of the institutions under my supervision, with an idea of giving a better understanding of the manner in which the wards of the State are housed and cared for.

This is the first time that the pictures of the State charitable institutions have been published in one volume, and very few of the taxpayers of the State have any idea of the character and extent of these institutions, in which the State has invested about six and one-half million dollars in real and personal property, and which cost the State for maintenance, repairs and improvements in the neighborhood of two million dollars per year. Even these views give a very inadequate idea of the extent of the institutions, which cover many acres of ground and comprise from half a dozen to sixty buildings each, the latter number being at Craig Colony for Epileptics.

No views are given of the new tuberculosis hospital at Ray Brook, which is not yet completed, nor the Hospital for Crippled



MAIN BUILDING, NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

and Deformed Children at Tarrytown, which is at present occupying a private residence pending the construction of buildings by the State.

Next year I hope to include in my report views of the interior of these institutions, showing how the inmates are lodged and fed, and what they do in the way of employment. This second series will include views of shops, foundries, schoolrooms, dining-rooms, dormitories, recreation rooms, etc.

EXPENDITURES ANALYZED.

A comparison of the itemized expenditures of the fifteen institutions for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1902 and 1903, is interesting as showing where savings have been made and where increases have occurred in the cost of maintenance.

The items which show increases are salaries and wages, expenses of managers, fuel and light, hospital and medical supplies and transportation of inmates. Those showing decreases are provisions, household stores, clothing, supplies for shop, farm and garden, ordinary repairs and miscellaneous expenditures. The total of the increases is \$41,673.82, and of the decreases, \$19,482.28, showing a net increase of \$22,191.54.

The first item, salaries and wages, shows an increase of \$6,088.38 and is directly traceable to the workings of the schedule of salaries and wages in accordance with the provisions of chapter 239 of the Laws of 1903, which provides for increases in salaries based upon the term of service. It will be seen that under this schedule if all the employees in the institutions remained the same from year to year there would be a steady increase in the payroll until such time as all employees were receiving the maximum salary allowed by the law. The object

of this sliding scale is to secure a better class of employees for these institutions by holding out the inducement of increased pay for long service, and, I think, in the main it is working satisfactorily. There are, however, some complaints that the employees in these institutions do not receive the same salaries as those performing practically the same service in the State hospitals for the insane; and I especially recommend that this matter be looked into thoroughly by the Salary Classification Commission, and if any wrongs exist, that they be righted. The increase in this item of salaries and wages as noted above does not represent the entire increase that would have resulted from the operation of the salary classification law, for the reason that in a number of instances unnecessary positions have been abolished by the managers of these institutions. But for the saving effected in this way the increase in this item would have been considerably more.

At the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion salaries and wages show an increase of \$103.75, but an important saving has been made at that institution which does not show in this year's report. Shortly before the close of the fiscal year the Board of Managers of this institution abolished the position of steward, which was deemed unnecessary in an institution of that size, and thereby effected a saving of \$1,200 a year.

The New York State School for the Blind at Batavia shows a decrease in the item of salaries and wages of \$853.29. This amount could, and in my opinion should, have been increased by \$1,000, the salary paid to the steward and storekeeper. This institution is smaller than the one at Albion, and in my opinion the position of steward here is just as unnecessary as it is there.

At the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath there was an increase of \$2,050.54 for salaries and wages. With

an increase of only 3.44 in the average population for the year, this item increased from \$68,820.80 to \$70,871.34, an increase of \$1.14 per capita. This is a case in which the salary classification schedule operated without let or hindrance. The per capita cost of salaries and wages is low as compared with some other institutions, but it should be borne in mind that the institution at Bath is a home and is free from many of the expenses attaching to reformatories, institutions for defectives and schools. Furthermore, it has the largest population of any of these institutions, which naturally serves to reduce the per capita cost of maintenance.

The New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford shows an increase in salaries and wages of \$3,751.17, but this is by no means excessive in view of the fact that its population has been more than doubled, having increased from 92.5 to 186.7. It is now costing only \$105.76 per capita for salaries and wages, as compared with \$172.92 for the preceding year. Indeed, I may say that at this institution there should be some additional teachers and officers; but here, too, the position of steward should be abolished, as it undoubtedly is unnecessary, and the same salary paid to the officer filling this position could be better utilized.

The New York State Reformatory at Elmira shows a decrease of \$200.45 in salaries and wages, with an increase of 50.91 in population, a saving of \$2.15 per capita.

At the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, salaries and wages show a decrease of \$602.71, but inasmuch as the office of steward at that institution was dispensed with just before the close of the fiscal year and the number of guards was reduced by two, there is a further saving of \$2,580 a year, which naturally

will not show in the report for the fiscal year ending September 30th. At Hudson and Albion, therefore, the duties of steward have been assumed by the superintendent, with some additional assistance, and both are conducted in a most creditable manner.

At the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children at Iroquois, salaries and wages show an increase of \$932.23. This is an increase of \$4.81 per capita, which is due in part to the employment of an instructor in carpentry to teach the boys a trade which many of them are anxious to learn.

Salaries and wages increased at the New York State Custodial Asylum at Newark from \$24,423.91 to \$25,077.93, but this increase of \$654.02 takes care of an increased population of 40.67, and the per capita cost is reduced from \$54.27 to \$51.11, a saving of \$3.16 per capita.

At the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford, this item shows an increase of \$1,142.91, with an increase of 22.4 in population. The per capita cost for salaries and wages is reduced from \$68.88 to \$66.04, and, considering the relatively large proportion of the inmates who are in feeble health, it is certainly a satisfactory showing.

At the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents at Randall's Island, with an increase in population of 35.84, the per capita cost for salaries and wages has been reduced from \$91.47 to \$85.15, a saving of \$6.32, while at the State Industrial School at Rochester, with a decrease in population of 15.75, the per capita cost for salaries and wages has increased from \$90.95 to \$92.79, an increase of \$1.84. At Rochester the sliding schedule of wages under the salary classification is accountable for the increase, while at Randall's Island some necessary reductions were made in the list of employees.

The Rome State Custodial Asylum shows an increase of 97.83 in the population, and the yearly payroll was reduced from \$38,890.66 to \$37,126.09, a decrease of \$1,764.58, which represents a decreased per capita of \$14.51. Some of this decrease is attributable to the fact that no superintendent has been in charge during the past year, and his salary, equal to about \$5.00 per capita, should be eliminated in the calculation. This is the most satisfactory showing, however, on the item of salaries and wages made by any of the institutions, and that this improvement is not limited to the payroll is shown by the fact that the institution reports a decrease of \$21.99 per capita in the total cost of maintenance.

At Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, salaries and wages show an increase of \$2,955.75, which is partly due to the increase in population of 62.45, and largely to the operation of the salary classification schedule.

The Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children shows a decrease of \$358.35 in salaries and wages, which decrease is being enlarged by a reduction of the number of employees in certain positions where the work is not sufficient to require as large a force as has been employed. The Board of Managers dispensed with the services of a paid treasurer and transferred the duties of that position to the superintendent. This leaves but two paid treasurers in the institutions under my jurisdiction—one at the Craig Colony for Epileptics and the other at the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

The expenses of managers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, for all of the institutions were \$8,340.48, an increase of only \$117.33 over the preceding year. These expenses depend entirely upon the number of meetings held by the various boards

and upon the distance traveled by the members to reach their institutions. For example, the members of the board of the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion live in Buffalo, Holley, Canastota and Albion. As practically all of the expenses are for railroad fare and meals in transit, the cost is almost directly in proportion to the distance traveled. The New York State School for the Blind at Batavia, has a larger board of trustees than the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, but the members live nearer to the institution, and consequently their expenses are smaller. On the other hand, the Board of Trustees of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath is made up of members scattered all over the State, from New York city to Buffalo, and the expenses are necessarily larger.

In the matter of provisions two changes are especially worthy of note: first an improvement in the quality and second a decrease in the cost.

The total expenditures for provisions during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, were \$351,710.79, while for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, they were \$347,886.56, a decrease of \$3,824.23. This decrease has been secured in spite of the fact that provisions are still held at the very high prices which have prevailed for the past two years, and that the population has increased over 400. It has not been secured by decreasing the quantity or by furnishing inferior goods. On the contrary, the supplies now provided are more uniform and better than they were a year ago. Saving has been made by buying in larger quantities and every institution taking advantage of the lowest market price in the State, where heretofore in many instances they were limited to the lowest prices in their respective localities.



HOSPITAL, LAUNDRY AND POWER HOUSE, NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

As regards the quality of provisions, the standard has been raised in a large number of instances. Where various grades of dairy butter were used a year ago, all of the institutions are now using extra creamery butter which is equal to that used by the most exclusive trade. A year ago some of the institutions were using baking powder consisting chiefly of alum at a cost of a few cents a pound. Now all are using a uniform quality of cream of tartar at a cost of twenty-three cents. While cream of tartar costs more than the alum baking powder it is healthful, while the former is harmful, and the giving to all of the institutions a uniform quality has not materially increased the cost. Under the old system some of the institutions purchased a high priced baking powder, some cheap, and as I believe nothing but pure food should be used, I have recommended this change.

In teas and coffees the range in price and quality was very great under the old system of purchasing. In some instances very poor quality at a low price was used, and in others a first-class quality at a high price, and still in others a very poor quality at a high price. All are now using both tea and coffee of excellent quality and, and by reason of the fact that it is purchased in large quantities, the price is indeed very satisfactory.

This policy of cutting out inferior goods wherever found has naturally in some instances increased the cost of provisions in many of the institutions, but it has given to the inmates, as well as to the employees, food as good as is ever supplied for institutional purposes, and to which they are certainly entitled.

The curtailment of waste and intelligent buying under contract of uniform supplies will save more to the State in the long run than the acceptance of inferior goods simply because they are a trifle cheaper.

At the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion provisions for the year just ended cost \$5,473.37, an increase of \$564.36 and which is an increase of 92 cents per capita, due directly to an improvement in the quality of provisions, as well as an increase in population.

At the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia the cost was \$7,187.18, a decrease of \$84.86 and a per capita decrease of \$4.61, and is accounted for by the fact that the home product receipts at this institution were larger during the past year than of the year previous.

At the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath the cost of provisions was \$83,743.55, a decrease of \$3,236.94 and a decreased per capita of \$2.02. At this institution the quality of supplies purchased has been uniformly good and the prices low, and the quartermaster's department is entitled to much credit.

At the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford provisions cost \$9,480.98, an increase of \$4,026.15, and while seemingly this increase is large, it is not, as a matter of fact, as the population here during the past year was a trifle more than twice as much as it was during the preceding year. This is shown by the per capita cost of provisions, which was \$50.78 during the past year as compared with \$58.97 during the year previous, a reduction of \$8.19.

The New York State Reformatory at Elmira shows that the cost of provisions was reduced from \$51,004.30 to \$47,642.36, a decrease of \$3,361.94. The per capita cost of provisions was reduced from \$35.23 to \$31.79, a per capita saving of \$3.44, notwithstanding the fact that the cheapest grades of Rio coffee have been replaced with a very much better grade at an increase in price of over 50 per cent; and where cheap grades of butter

were formerly used, they are being supplied with creamery grades.

At the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson provisions cost \$10,953.83, a reduction of \$791.03 and a reduction in per capita of about \$1.00.

At the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children at Iroquois provisions cost \$3,233.55, which is almost identically the same as the preceding year, but which, however, is a decreased per capita of 43 cents. The reduction here is shown mainly to have been brought about by an increase in home product, and with a larger dairy there is no reason why this per capita cost cannot be still further reduced and these children be provided from the farm with all the milk and butter they need.

At the New York State Custodial Asylum at Newark provisions cost \$15,227.02, an increase of \$1,526.57 over the preceding year and an increased per capita of 59 cents, principally due to an improvement in the quality of supplies and more liberal allowances.

At the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford provisions cost \$6,156.09, an increase of \$716.45, but a decreased per capita of \$2.20, which is attributable to an increase in population.

At the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents at Randall's Island provisions cost \$39,818.99, a decrease of \$1,122.09 and a per capita decrease of \$3.27. This decrease is attributable in some degree to an increase in population of about thirty-five, and still it is lower than it really should have been, for which no reason exists except a lack of knowledge on the part of the authorities there as to the needs of the institution.

At the State Industrial School at Rochester provisions cost

\$37,612.58, a reduction of \$3,880.53 and a per capita reduction of \$3.57. While it is shown that with a population of about the same, it cost this institution over \$2,000 less to supply provisions to its inmates than it did at Randall's Island, the quantity was greater and the quality better, and no reason has ever been given to me why the institution at Randall's Island cannot produce as good results.

At the Rome State Custodial Asylum provisions cost \$21,066.03, a decrease of \$1,398.18 and a decreased per capita of \$3.66, which is indeed a very creditable showing, brought about by careful and judicious management.

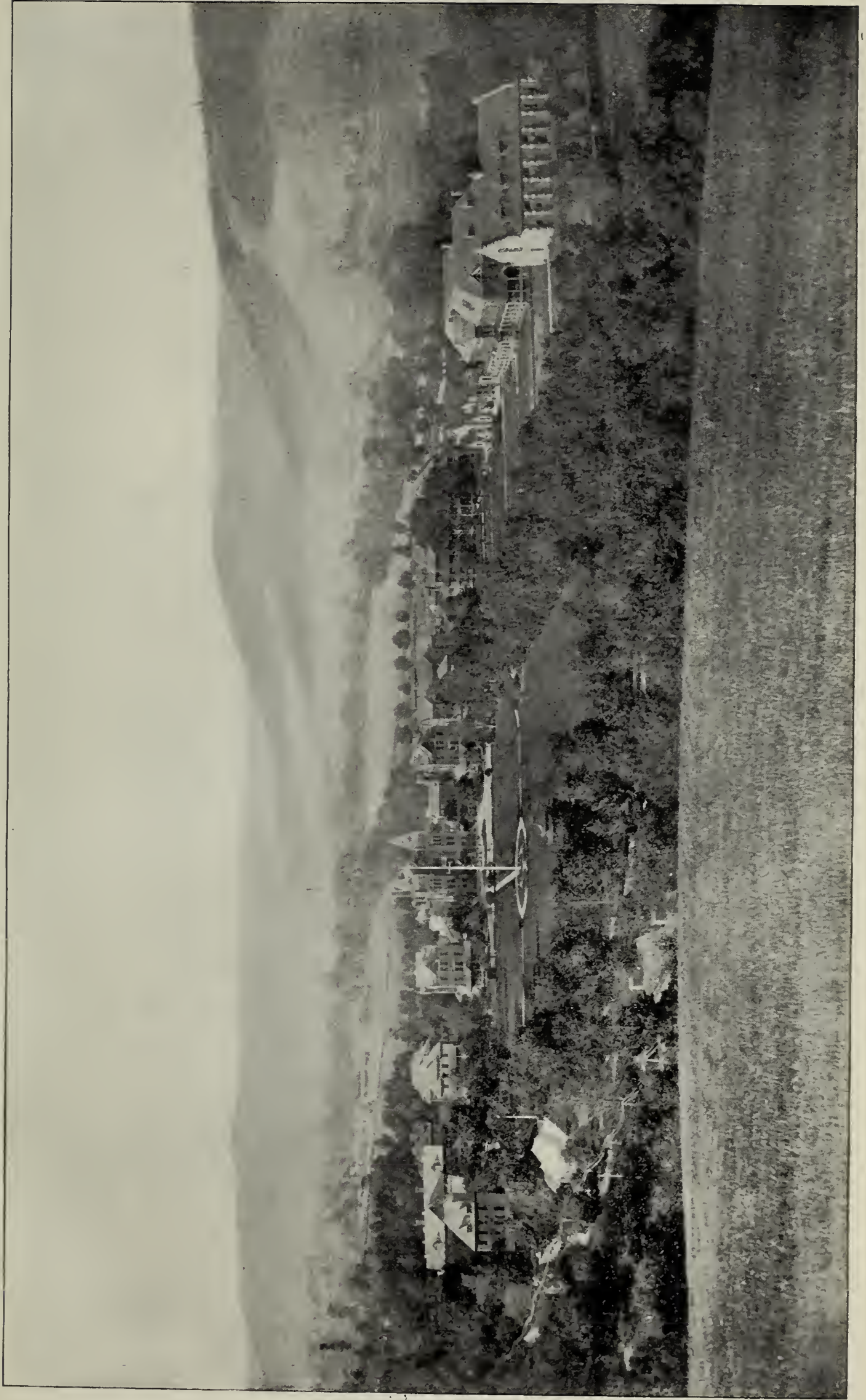
At Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea provisions cost \$35,991.15, an increase of \$1,621.82, but a decreased per capita of \$1.45. This decrease is brought about principally by an increase in population of 62.45.

At the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble Minded Children there was expended for provisions \$21,936.55, a decrease of \$1,309.05 and a decreased per capita of \$2.32.

It was not until after the close of the fiscal year covered by this report that the policy of buying provisions under joint contract was established, so that none of the benefits accruing to the State from this method of purchase are shown by the foregoing figures.

The first set of contracts awarded under the new policy covering a period of six months from October 1, 1903, promise even better results for the coming year than were obtained during the past.

Household stores for all the institutions during the year covered by this report cost \$39,926.59, which is \$2,974.43 less than that expended for the same purpose during the preceding year,



BIRDSEYE VIEW, SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH.

which is a larger percentage of decrease than is shown in the matter of provisions. More than one-third of this entire saving was involved in the item of soap alone by the purchase of a six months' supply under contract for the second half of the year. This commodity was the only one included in the list of household stores which was purchased in this manner during the year just closed, but operations are now under way to include a large portion of the household stores in the list of articles to be purchased during the current year, the experience of the past twelve months indicating pretty clearly that good results will follow the extension of this policy. What I have already stated regarding the purchase of provisions applies with equal force to the purchase of household goods. Some of the institutions in their desire to economize were purchasing cheap goods, while others were purchasing high priced. Under the policy of having goods of uniform quality as far as possible, the expenditures of the institutions formerly using the cheaper goods were increased, while those of the institutions using the higher class of goods were decreased, but the average standard of quality to-day is higher than it was a year ago, while the average price is somewhat lower. This, with the curtailment of waste which is now so successfully carried on, has operated to secure a saving of about 8 per cent in the total cost under this heading.

At the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion household stores cost \$732.13 as compared with \$813.11 for the preceding year, a decrease of \$80.98 and a per capita decrease of \$1.21.

At the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia they cost \$805.36 as compared with \$520.13, an increase of \$285.23 and a per capita increase of \$2.15.

At the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath the cost was \$4,804.45, as compared with \$5,435.28 for the preceding year, a per capita decrease of 38 cents.

At the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford household stores cost \$1,971.69, as compared with \$642.34, an increase of \$1,329.35 and a per capita increase of \$3.62. Inasmuch as a large portion of the items included in household stores, such as crockery, bed linen, table linen, etc., do not have to be purchased every year, the largeness of the outlay this year, made necessary by the great increase in population, will operate to reduce the outlay another year.

At the New York State Reformatory at Elmira household stores cost \$7,494.55, as compared with \$8,614.65 for the preceding year, a decrease of \$1,120.10 and a per capita decrease of 95 cents.

This item at the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson shows a decrease of \$613.42 for the past year and a per capita decrease of \$2.33.

At the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children at Iroquois, household stores cost \$928.11 as compared with \$662.58, an increase of \$265.53 and a per capita increase of \$1.74. At this institution inspections have shown that the same care in the handling of household supplies is not exercised as in some of the other institutions. This is especially true in the matter of crockery, where the percentage of breakage is unnecessarily large, but which, I am glad to say, is now being obviated by those in charge.

At the New York State Custodial Asylum at Newark, household stores cost \$2,565.48, as compared with \$3,374.64, a decrease of \$809.16, and a per capita decrease of \$2.27, a particularly

creditable showing, as this institution is absolutely spotless.

At the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, at Oxford, household stores cost \$638.67 as compared with \$757.88, a decrease of \$119.21 and a per capita decrease of \$1.86.

At the house of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, at Randall's Island, they cost \$4,176.15 as compared with \$5,310.82, a decrease of \$1,134.67 and a per capita decrease of \$1.55.

At the State Industrial School at Rochester the cost was \$2,919.15 as compared with \$4,343.43, a decrease of \$1,424.28 and a per capita decrease of \$1.53.

At the Rome State Custodial Asylum there was a per capita decrease of 72 cents.

At Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea the cost increased from \$3,873.84 to \$4,614.25, a per capita increase of 51 cents.

At the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children the cost was \$3,523.43 as compared with \$3,018.96, an increased per capita of about \$1.

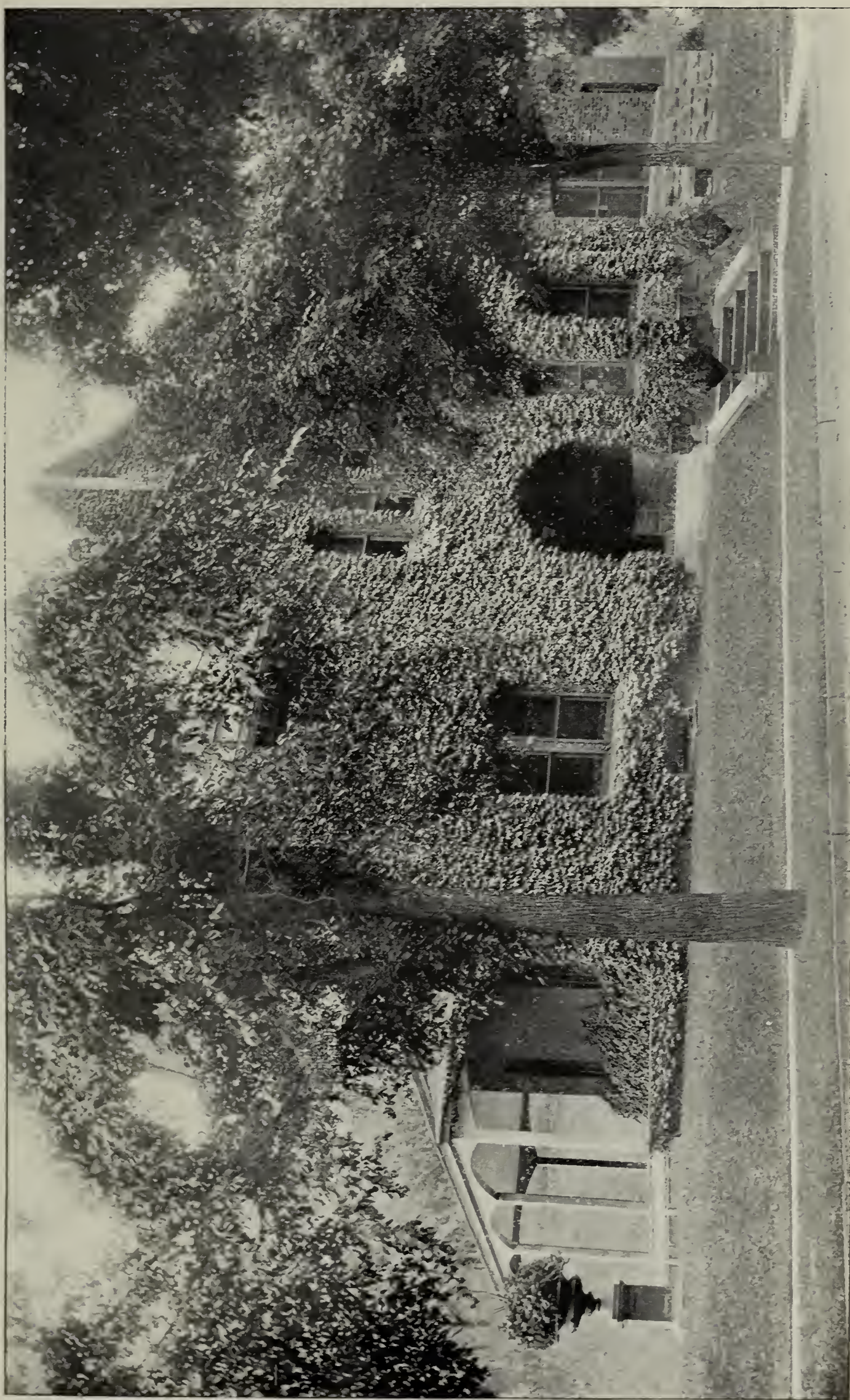
For clothing, the figures of the past year show a decrease in expenditure of \$2,655.28, the total cost for the year being \$87,459.63 as compared with \$90,114.91 for the preceding year, although the quality of clothing used has been materially improved. The condition of the clothing in every institution, not excepting Randall's Island, is better than it was a year ago, in spite of the fact that there has been an increase in the cost of wool of ten per cent, as well as material advances in cotton fabrics.

At the State Industrial School at Rochester, the boys have had an entire new outfit of khaki uniforms similar to those worn by the United States Army, which has added greatly to their comfort

and appearance. The use of this material was recommended for the boys, not only at Rochester but at Randall's Island, over a year ago as far more comfortable and serviceable than the heavy woolen clothing they had been wearing. The institution at Rochester, which had found much fault with the old uniforms on account of their discomfort and poor wearing qualities, promptly adopted the recommendation and the result has been exceedingly satisfactory. The appearance of the boys has been vastly improved, and they have taken so much pride that they have been particular to keep their suits neat and whole. In the latter respect their efforts have been made more effective by the serviceable qualities of the material. Both the superintendent and the military instructor at this institution report that in addition to improving the appearance of the boys this new outfit has improved the morale of the regiment.

At the House of Refuge at Randall's Island my recommendation for the change in clothing was not followed, and that in use continues to be the subject of a great deal of complaint and criticism. The condition of clothing there is decidedly better than it was a year ago, but the appearance of the boys' battalion is decidedly inferior to that at Rochester and Elmira. Within the next year I hope to see khaki in use for uniforms both at Randall's Island and Elmira.

The principal differences noted in the expenditures for clothing occur in those institutions where the inmates are uniformed—Bath, Elmira, Randall's Island and Rochester. At the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, the total expenditure for clothing was \$15,724 as compared with \$19,543.76 for the preceding year, a decrease of \$3,819.76 and a per capita decrease of \$2.29. This institution is well equipped with clothing and by the system in



HEADQUARTERS, SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH.

vogue there, of having the uniforms cleaned and repaired in the institutional tailor shop, the life of the clothing is lengthened and the uniforms are always in good condition. This will be further augmented in the next year by the building of a new shop for the proper care of the clothing.

At the New York State Reformatory at Elmira clothing cost \$23,114 as compared with \$20,027.87, an increase of \$3,086.13 and a per capita increase of \$1.59, which was chiefly caused by large purchases of cloth for new uniforms, made necessary by the different grades as indicated by colors in the clothing worn. It would seem to me that instead of having uniforms of red and blue to designate the grades, they could be indicated just as well by perhaps chevrons and have the uniforms of one color, which would be much more serviceable and certainly look as well.

At the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents at Randall's Island clothing cost \$10,405.78 as compared with \$17,246.76, a decrease of \$6,840.98 and a per capita decrease of \$8.63. A year ago the per capita cost of clothing at this institution was \$20.50, which was nearly twice as much as at Bath and Elmira and more than twice as much as at Rochester, and there was nothing in the appearance of the inmates to warrant so large a per capita, the clothing at Randall's Island being inferior in appearance to that of the other three institutions. This was due largely to the fact that very little care was taken of the clothing after it was purchased and quantities of it that should have gone to the repair shop went to the rag bag. The correction of some of these defects made possible the saving noted above and puts that institution more nearly on a par with the others where the inmates are uniformed, Bath being the lowest this year with a clothing per capita of \$9.33 and Elmira the highest at \$15.42.

At the State Industrial School at Rochester clothing cost \$10,910.95 as compared with \$8,475.50, an increase of \$2,435.45 and a per capita increase of \$2.93. This increase at Rochester is directly due to the purchase of an entire new set of uniforms for the boys and will undoubtedly result in a considerable saving this coming year.

At the other institutions reporting here there are no marked differences in the cost of clothing between the past year and the preceding, and such differences as do occur are generally increases due to larger population and the advance in the prices of goods.

At the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion clothing cost \$1,113.86 as compared with \$856.22, an increase of \$257.64.

At the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia clothing cost \$723.76 as compared with \$611.60, an increase of \$112.16.

At the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford the cost was \$2,135.19 as compared with \$1,563.07, an increase of \$572.12.

At the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson clothing cost \$2,416.13 as compared with \$2,314.70, an increase of \$101.43.

At the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children at Iroquois the cost was \$1,230.40 as compared with \$1,305.52, a decrease of \$75.12.

The cost at the New York State Custodial Asylum at Newark was \$2,301 as compared with \$2,018.53, an increase of \$282.47.

At the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford the cost was \$844.43 as compared with \$609.59.

At the Rome State Custodial Asylum clothing cost \$5,889.21 as compared with \$5,409.62, an increase of \$479.59.

At the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble Minded Children clothing cost \$3,914.20 as compared with \$3,860.67.

At Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea the cost was \$6,642.33 as compared with \$6,231.66, an increase of \$410.67. At this latter institution the cost for the coming year will undoubtedly be materially reduced, as preparations are being made whereby it is expected that the institution will make all of the clothing for the male inmates, principally with their own labor, and is another step in the right direction of keeping the hands of these epileptics employed.

The item of fuel and light was a very expensive one during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, the expenditures amounting to \$192,279.33 as compared with \$160,592.68 for the year preceding, or an increase of \$31,686.65. The increase in the cost of coal alone was \$36,016.97, which shows that more than the total amount of the increase for fuel and light was for coal, the difference between the increase in the cost of fuel and light and the cost of coal representing a saving made on the other items included in this division of the estimate.

As I have explained elsewhere in this report, the increase in the expenditures for coal was the direct result of the coal strike which prevailed during the spring, summer and fall of 1902, and the experience of the State charitable institutions did not differ from that of other public institutions, business concerns and even private individuals.

In some of our institutions the increase in the cost of coal represents more than the excess paid for the year, as it covered a considerable quantity of coal bought at the close of the fiscal year for use during the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1903.

When the contracts for coal were made in May, 1903, in most instances those for anthracite provided for a sliding scale, the price increasing ten cents a ton each month from April to Sep-

tember, that of the latter month ruling for the balance of the twelve. This sliding scale made it desirable to buy as much coal as possible before September, when prices reach their highest point, and wherever the funds of an institution would permit it, I recommended that they take advantage of this sliding scale by buying early, and secure the remainder of their supply immediately after the first of October. Most of the institutions took advantage of this and those that did not were unable to do so on account of their limited storage capacity. Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea put in practically its entire supply for the winter, and had it not been for the very severe weather would have run until about May 1st with what they had on hand. This showed good judgment on the part of the management and will relieve it from the embarrassment which it suffered a year ago when it was severely handicapped in its efforts to keep the inmates comfortable and was forced to burn bituminous coal to the detriment of a number of its buildings which are painted white.

At the New York State Reformatory at Elmira the centralization of the heating system will accomplish several good results. Primarily it will improve the heating facilities of that institution. In addition to that it will effect a saving in fuel and light and in the pay of employees, as it will require fewer of them. It is expected that this new plant will be in operation in the early winter and that good results will obtain therefrom.

The percentage in saving in the cost of fuel for the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, made possible by the installation of a system of forced draught under the boilers of that institution last summer, naturally suggests the advisability of installing similar systems at other institutions, but I am not prepared to recommend any general action along this line at present. At



HOSPITAL, NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH

Hudson conditions were such as to make plain the advantage of the blower system. In most of the other institutions, however, these conditions do not exist, and it is an open question whether there will be any profit to the State in equipping boilers with this blower system, although it may be found feasible to do the same thing at the institution at Syracuse where they are burning grate coal at a very much greater price than that which is just as suitable for the blower system. At the Hudson institution buckwheat No. 2 coal is costing \$3 per gross ton; although this is very high, one of the other institutions using pea coal is paying \$3.17 per net ton.

An examination of the expenditures for fuel and light by institutions shows an increase in every one except the New York State Reformatory at Elmira.

At the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion the cost was \$7,028.90, as compared with \$5,799.97, an increase of \$1,228.93 and a per capita increase of \$5.47.

At the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia the cost was \$4,174.12 as compared with \$3,707.59, an increase of \$466.53 and a per capita increase of \$1.99.

At the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath it was \$29,859.96 as compared with \$22,607.26, an increase of \$7,252.70 and a per capita increase of \$4.27.

At the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford fuel and light cost \$6,341.96 as compared with \$5,807.10, an increase of \$534.86 and a per capita decrease of \$28.81.

At the New York State Reformatory at Elmira fuel and light cost \$20,213.83 as compared with \$21,656.11, a decrease of \$1,442.28 and a decrease per capita of \$1.47.

At the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson the cost was

\$12,914.75 as compared with \$10,759.19, an increase of \$2,155.56 and a per capita increase of \$12.84.

At the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children at Iroquois the cost was \$3,754.34, as compared with \$3,289.92, an increase of \$464.42 and a per capita increase of \$2.76.

At the New York State Custodial Asylum at Newark, the cost was \$6,390.08 as compared with \$5,126.99, an increase of \$1,263.09 and a per capita increase of \$1.63.

The New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford shows the cost to have been \$5,504.35 as compared with \$3,713.05, an increase of \$1,791.30 and a per capita increase of \$7.73.

At the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents at Randall's Island the cost was \$20,246.72 as compared with \$17,550.26, an increase of \$2,696.46, a per capita increase of \$2.23.

At the State Industrial School at Rochester fuel and light cost \$26,623.59 as compared with \$25,787.62, an increase of \$835.97 and a per capita increase of \$1.46.

The Rome State Custodial Asylum shows the cost to have been \$14,349.43 as compared with \$11,219.20, an increase of \$3,130.23 and a per capita increase of \$1.66.

At Sonyea fuel and light cost \$22,219.00 as compared with \$12,968.02, an increase of \$9,250.98, a per capita increase of \$9.93. It must be borne in mind, however, that this amount pays for nearly two years' supply of coal and is a highly creditable showing for this institution.

At Syracuse the cost was \$12,104.59 as compared with \$10,001.51, an increase of \$2,103.08 and a per capita increase of \$4.17.

The total expenditures for hospital and medical supplies for all of the institutions during the year just closed amounted to

\$14,398.39. This is an increase of \$815.78 and a per capita increase of only one cent, the per capita being \$1.72 as compared with \$1.71 for the preceding year. Considering the classes of inmates cared for and the varied requirements of the hospital service in these institutions, the cost of supplies is as low as will be found in any similar institutions extant. At the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath there is a steady hospital population of over two hundred, and this will necessarily increase every year.

About the only factor that would serve materially to increase the outlay for hospital and medical supplies is an epidemic, and fortunately nothing of the kind occurred in any of the institutions during the period covered by this report, but since the close of the fiscal year there has been a severe outbreak of diphtheria and typhoid fever at the Reformatory at Elmira, which has entailed a cost of about \$4,000 for hospital and medical supplies and a large additional expense for household goods to make good those that were burned, and it will therefore be necessary to ask for a deficiency appropriation to make good these unlooked for expenditures.

The expenditures for shop, farm and garden supplies for the year amounted to \$62,670.02 as compared with \$65,683.50, a decrease of \$3,013.48.

The principal factor affecting these expenditures is the employment of inmates. In some of the institutions it is essential that they be kept employed for their own good. In others, the peculiarities of the inmates are such that little or no work can be expected of them. For instance, at the State School for the Blind at Batavia the inmates are not capable of performing much work about the institution, it being limited to the care of their

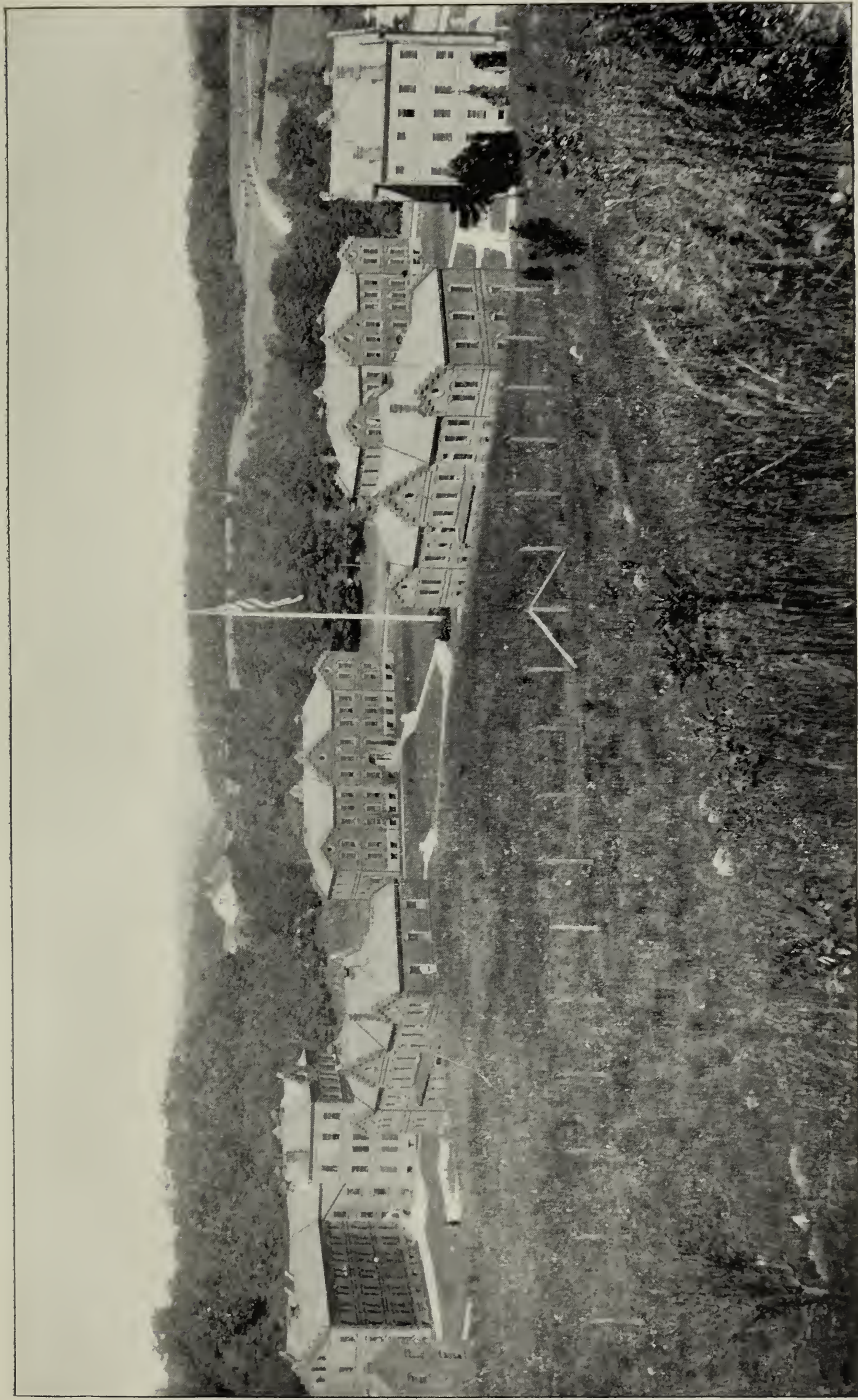
rooms, although some of them are able to make their own clothing; consequently they receive no benefit, nor can any profit to the State be expected from their employment. Under such circumstances the only question to be considered in connection with the maintenance of the farm at this institution is one of profit. The school has sixteen acres of land under cultivation, and unless this land can be made to produce fruits and vegetables more cheaply than they can be purchased in the open market, this operation is a loss to the State and should be discontinued.

At the three women's reformatories it has been demonstrated during the past year that a good deal of work can be done by the inmates, which is not only a profit to the institution in the raising of fresh vegetables, but has given these girls a reasonable amount of laborious work, which they apparently are glad to do.

At the three institutions for feeble-minded at Syracuse, Newark and Rome, and at Craig Colony for Epileptics, the employment of the inmates at out-of-door labor is very beneficial to them and is recommended by medical superintendents, so that these farms would have to be maintained regardless of the question of profit to the State, but some of them are admirably managed and are profitable to the institutions by producing fruit, vegetables and some meat for less than they could be purchased in the market.

At Newark what is most needed is the employment of a competent woman to oversee the work of the girls and give them practical instruction in gardening. This recommendation was made by me a year ago, and I repeat it now as I am thoroughly convinced that excellent results could be obtained from the employment of such a person.

Expenditures for ordinary repairs from the maintenance fund



BIRDSEYE VIEW, NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD.

for the year ending September 30, 1903, for all of the institutions amounted to \$10,922.62 as compared with \$15,299.79, a decrease of \$4,377.17. While this is apparently a large decrease there really has been an increase in this expenditure. This Department recommended to the last Legislature special appropriations for most of the institutions of fixed sums to be expended for repairs and equipment. This any owner of property would naturally do; that is to say, he calculates it will cost a reasonable outlay each year to keep his property in tenantable condition, and it seems to me absolutely essential that this appropriation be made each year by the Legislature to not only make unforeseen repairs, but those that are necessary and which, if done at one time in the year, would mean the abolishing of some positions that are now carried on the payroll as a monthly expense to the institution and, in my judgment, an entirely unnecessary one. Although no appropriation for repairs and equipment was made for the Reformatory for Women at Bedford, the expenditures of that institution show that there is a decrease in the ordinary repair account, and still the institution is in much better shape in this particular than it was a year ago. This has been brought about chiefly by having the inmates do many things, which not only has been beneficial to them, but to the State. This is particularly true in the matter of painting and decorating walls. In this work the girls take a great amount of pride and the results have caused much favorable comment.

Much satisfactory work has been done in the way of building at Craig Colony, it appearing that in most instances the employees and inmates of this institution are able to do the work at a very material saving in cost.

The transportation of inmates to and from the institutions cost the State \$2,965.68 more for the year just ended than for the preceding year, the total expenditure being \$23,986.55 as compared with \$21,020.87. Of course this is an item that depends entirely upon the number of people to be transported and the distance which they have to travel.

Miscellaneous expenditures for the year show a decrease of \$2,637.69, the total expenditure being \$49,576.38 as compared with \$52,214.07 for the preceding year. This increase is due largely to the fact that the Department has been more insistent upon having items estimated for more carefully and classified under the other headings of the estimate.

HOME PRODUCTS.

The question of home products in the different institutions has been subject to careful investigation during the past year and while in a general way the results obtained from the work in the institutions is satisfactory, I am satisfied that in a number of instances the work of the inmates could be employed far more profitably in other channels.

The total value of the home products of all the institutions during the past year was \$143,000.77, an increase of about \$10,000.00 over the preceding year, when it was \$133,381.37. It is believed that during the coming year even larger increase can be made by so arranging the industries of the various institutions that each institution shall confine itself to those which it is best fitted to carry on with profit.

With very few exceptions these institutions can raise swine and poultry, practically without cost. In a few of them cattle and sheep raising can be made profitable, but cattle raising as

conducted at the present time in some of them is not a paying investment, largely on account of the quantities of feed that have been purchased. In several of the institutions which have herds of cattle and large farms the buying of food for the cattle could be dispensed with by devoting a portion of the land to the raising of a sufficient quantity of ensilage on which to feed the cattle during that portion of the year when pasturage is not available.

There is room for a very general improvement in the care of the piggeries. In a number of cases these contain no troughs and the food for the pigs is dumped on the ground. Where this method of feeding is followed all of the liquid portion of the food is wasted by being absorbed in the ground, and the vicinity is rendered offensive by the odor and is injurious to health.

The custom of including large quantities of good bread in the food for the cows that has prevailed in one of the institutions for a long time past has been discouraged, as the waste of bread in the dining-room was costing the State far more than otherwise would have been spent for feed.

The total estimated products of the farms of the institutions amounted to \$83,462.58, while the State pays in salaries and maintenance to the persons employed wholly or in part to work these farms, exclusive of the inmate labor, \$36,898.47, as shown by the following table:

	Acres under cul- tivation.	Number of inmates employed on farms and in gardens.	Salary and maintenance paid.
Albion	62	20	\$600 00
Batavia.....	16	.....	2,171 25
Bath	170	*19	†7,197 74
Bedford.....	10	5-12	784 00
Elmira	80	12	3,797 26
Hudson	1½	5-40	836 29
Iroquois	100	22	1,061 44
Newark.....	7	30	3,217 06
Oxford	35	*1	†728 00
Randall's Island.....	8	10	1,847 04
Rochester.....	16	22	720 00
Rome	200	100	3,452 13
Sonyea.....	549	55	7,421 93
Syracuse.....	230	46	3,064 33
Tarrytown.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,484½	.....	\$36,898 47

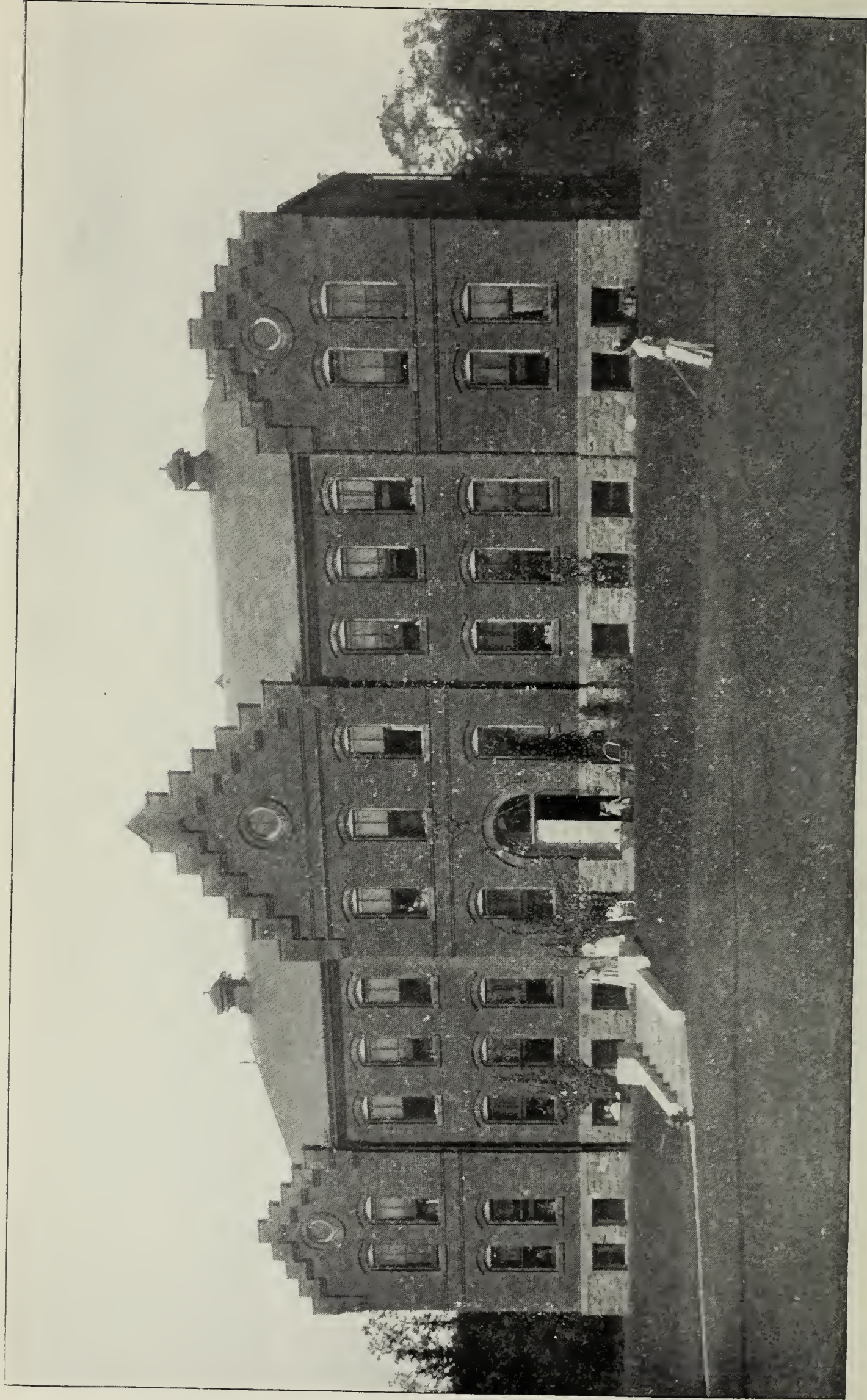
* Receives salary. † Includes \$2,460 at Bath and \$120 at Oxford paid inmates.

The Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion has a total area of ninety-seven acres. Sixty-two are under cultivation and five are waste ground for the sewage disposal plant. Of the cultivated ground, six acres are used for gardening purposes, on which there are three hundred currant bushes, fifty rhubarb plants, fifteen hundred strawberry plants and fifty grape vines.

Sixty acres of the land at this institution are rented out on shares, the institution furnishing one-half of the seed for planting and receiving back one half of the product, which for the year just ended, at a very low value, amounted to \$345, which appears to be a satisfactory showing. This is independent of the product of the apple orchard and garden. The total value of the farm and garden products, including hogs, was \$373.60.

In addition to the products of the farm and garden, the home products of the sewing department amounted to \$511.75, which represents only the actual value of the labor and is a very credit-able exhibit.

The general condition of all the working departments of this institution is very satisfactory.



HUNTINGTON COTTAGE, NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD.

Following is the farm and garden product of this institution for the year:

Beans, dried, bushels.....	50
Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	12
Beets, winter, bushels.....	150
Berries, black, quarts.....	56
Carrots, bushels	10
Celery, bunches	50
Corn, pop, bushels.....	3
Corn, sweet, ears, dozen.....	279
Cucumbers, large, dozens.....	170
Onions, green, bunches.....	180
Parsnips, bushels	10
Potatoes, bushels	220
Pumpkins	1,000
Radishes, bunches	250
Peas, bushels	12
Salsify, bunches	100
Spinach, bushels	10
Squash	700
Tomatoes, bushels	25
*Turnips, etc., bushels.....	50
Apples, bushels	150
Cherries, quarts	26
Grapes, quarts	290
Plums, bushels	10
Pork, pounds	1,275
Corn, hard, bushels.....	50
Hay, tons	17
Oats, bushels	156
Straw, tons	4

*Includes rutabagas, kohlrabi and turnips.

The New York State School for the Blind at Batavia reports sixty-six acres of land, of which fifty are devoted to buildings, lawns, etc., while sixteen are under cultivation. There are six hundred strawberry plants.

The total product of the farm and garden during the past fiscal year, exclusive of fruit, was valued at \$991.31. Including fruit the value was \$1,180.71.

The institution employs permanently a farmer and a gardener, whose salaries amount to \$1,020 annually. For the purpose of assisting about the garden during the summer, two and occasionally three citizens are employed, so that all told, five citizens are employed more or less of the time upon the farm, garden and grounds. In addition, for the purpose of tilling the soil, there must be maintained one extra team of horses and the necessary farm implements, from which it appears it is not profitable to work the farm and that it would be better to convert the whole into meadow, dispose of one team of horses and dispense with the services of at least two men. If the farm were properly seeded down, it would in all probability produce sufficient hay for the maintenance of the three remaining horses, which should be sufficient for the use of the institution. It should be said, however, that much more has been done during the past year in the farm line than ever before. During the year the farm and garden produced:

Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	19
Beets, green, bushels.....	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cabbage, heads	1,156
Carrots, bushels	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cauliflower, heads	153
Celery, bunches	4,738

Corn, pop, bushels.....	10
Corn, sweet, ears, dozen.....	53
Cucumbers, large, dozen.....	44½
Cucumbers, small	1,710
Lettuce, heads	2,606
Onions, green, bunches.....	300
Onions, dry, bushels.....	35
Parsley, bunches	8
Parsnips, bushels	50
Peppers, dozen	57
Pieplant, bunches	60
Potatoes, bushels	1,178
Pumpkins	2,699
Radishes, bunches	615
Peas, bushels	21
Salsify, bushels	10
Spinach, bushels	9
Squash,	8,758
Tomatoes, bushels	35
Turnips, etc., bushels.....	31½
Apples, bushels	347½
Cherries, quarts	53
Quinces, bushels	13
Pears, bushels	11
Plums, bushels	7
Prunes, bushels	3
Cider, gallons	400
Vinegar, gallons	8
Kale, barrels	32
Hay, tons	4

The New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath has a total area of 365½ acres, of which 37½ are devoted to buildings, lawns, etc. There are 170 acres under cultivation. Thirty acres are woodland and there is a hay field of nine acres.

The only kind of fruit grown there is apples, of which there were 1,000 bushels valued at \$400. The farm also produced beef, pork and lard. Thirty-six cows produced during the year 100,712 quarts of milk. The total value of the products from the farm and garden was \$11,274.83.

Two large items of expense in connection with the running of this farm are the cost of farm food and the amount paid in salaries and maintenance to laborers. During the year there was spent for feed for cattle, in addition to that raised on the farm, over \$2,800, while for salaries and maintenance for the farmer, gardener and florist, citizens assisting and veterans of the Home employed about the farm, over \$7,197.74. One of the great drawbacks here is the fact that much of the farm land is located on a hillside, which makes it exceedingly difficult to work, and much of the land is not very productive.

A detailed statement of the products of the farm and garden follows:

Milk, quarts	100,712
Asparagus, bushels	7
Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	50
Beets, green, bushels.....	532
Beets, winter, bushels.....	162
Cabbage, heads	9,060
Carrots, bushels	211
Cauliflower, heads	24
Celery, bunches	7,151

Corn, sweet, bushels.....	155
Cucumbers, small, bushels.....	49
Lettuce, bushels	101
Onions, green, bushels.....	558
Onions, dry, bushels.....	600
Parsnips, bushels	200
Pieplant, bushels	26
Potatoes, bushels	3,000
Pumpkins, loads	15
Radishes, dozen bunches.....	130
Peas, bushels	177
Salsify, bushels	53
Spices, thyme and savory, pounds.....	300
Squash, bushels	7
Turnips, bushels	416
Pickles, barrels	20
Apples, barrels	1,000
Lard, pounds	4,707
Pork, pounds	25,757
Corn stalks, tons.....	6
Ensilage, tons	140
Hay, clover, tons.....	40
Oats, bushels	1,650
Straw, tons	30
Hens	30

The New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford has a total area of 107½ acres; ten of which are under cultivation. Seventy-two are partially wooded waste ground used for the sewage disposal plant; five are woodland. In the way of small

fruits the institution has fifty raspberry bushes and one thousand strawberry plants.

The total product from the farm and garden is valued at \$736.88, which includes the harvesting of ice.

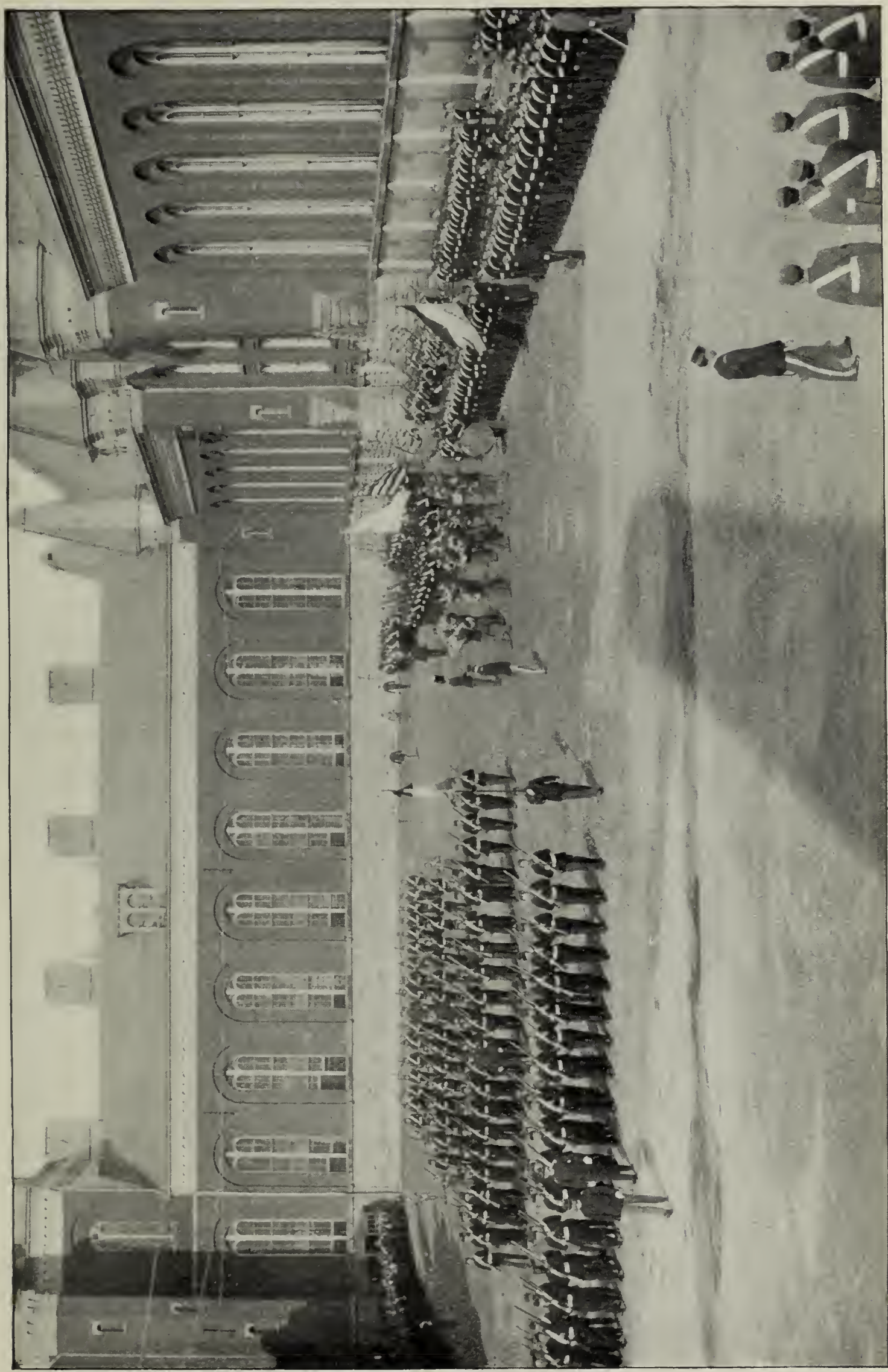
The greater portion of the land attached to this institution is non-productive, the soil being very poor indeed and even if heavily manured, the yield would not pay for the expenditure. Most of the land is hilly and covered with scrub cedar and some portions are marshy. There is an apple orchard, but the trees are old and of little value.

The farm is well adapted to sheep and hog raising. The latter could be made profitable as there is a stream of water passing through the farm, and so many inmates now are maintained at the institution that there would be sufficient refuse from the tables to feed at least twenty hogs without extra expense. At the time of the last inspection there were four large hogs in a pen. There was no trough for feed, the food being thrown on the ground, where all the liquid portion was lost by absorption.

The estimated value of manufactured articles at this institution is \$1,578.38.

The products of the farm and garden for the year were:

Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	19
Beets, bunches	111
Beets, green, bunches.....	10
Beets, winter, bunches.....	8
Berries, goose, quarts	8
Berries, straw, quarts.....	159
Cabbage, heads	600
Carrots, bushels	5
Corn, sweet, bushels.....	43



PARADE GROUND, NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

Cucumbers, large, dozens.....	24
Lettuce, heads	546
Onions, green, bunches	50
Onions, dry, bushels	5
Parsnips, bushels	3
Potatoes, bushels	57
Pumpkins, bushels	40
Radishes, bunches	112
Peas, bushels	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Squash	607
Tomatoes, bushel	1
Turnips, bushels	25
Apples (53 bushels for cider), bushels	63
Pears, bushels	6
Lard, pounds	101
Pork, pounds	1,227
Cider, gallons	212
Vinegar, gallons	250
Hay, tons	7

The New York State Reformatory at Elmira has a total area of 280 acres, twenty-five of which are devoted to buildings, lawns, etc., about eighty are under cultivation and seventy-five acres are used for woodland and pasturage. In the way of fruits there are one hundred raspberry bushes and two hundred strawberry plants.

The results obtained from this farm during the past year are not at all satisfactory. The land products from both farm and garden in many instances proved failures, the actual value, exclusive of provisions and milk, amounting to \$1,369.60. The total

value of the farm and garden products, \$3,591.98. There are regularly employed upon the farm and garden two citizens, whose annual salaries amount to \$1,200; also two teamsters employed a portion of the season, plowing, planting and harvesting. In addition to this paid labor twelve inmates were employed. I see no reason why the number of inmates employed could not be largely increased, to the decided profit of the institution and the State.

On September 30th the institution had 125 fall pigs, fourteen spring pigs and seventy-eight hogs, and during the fiscal year ending that date produced 10,908 pounds of pork for provisions. If this work were properly managed it would be a very profitable investment. With all the facilities at hand the institution could raise three hundred or more hogs annually without any increased cost for food above the present expenditures. It will be necessary, however, to provide better shelter to protect the hogs from the cold during the winter months.

The estimated value of the work done in the shops was \$35,338.95.

Following are the food products obtained from the farm and garden:

Milk, quarts.....	46,176
Eggs, dozen.....	183
Asparagus, bunches.....	3
Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	27
Beets, bunches.....	250
Beets, green, bushels.....	78
Beets, winter, bushels.....	45
Gooseberries, quarts.....	44
Raspberries, quarts.....	10



PARADE GROUND, HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Cabbage, heads.....	10,989
Cauliflower, heads.....	383
Cantaloupes	4
Carrots, bushels.....	31
Celery, bunches.....	144
Corn, sweet, dozen.....	268
Cucumbers, large, dozen.....	114
Lettuce, bunches.....	2,603
Onions, green, bunches.....	212
Parsley, bunches.....	106
Parsnips, bushels	25
Pieplant, bunches.....	425
Potatoes, bushels.....	107
Pumpkins, bushels.....	6
Radishes, bunches.....	854
Peas, bushels.....	6
Salsify, bushels.....	300
Spinach, bushels.....	11
Squash	497
Tomatoes, bushels.....	20
Turnips, bushels.....	8
Cherries, quarts.....	3
Currants, quarts.....	8
Grapes, pounds.....	197
Beef, pounds.....	1,928
Pork, pounds.....	10,908
Poultry, dressed, pounds.....	113
Buckwheat, bushels.....	50
Corn, fodder, tons.....	10
Hay, tons.....	60
Oats, bushels.....	700

Rye, bushels.....	25
Straw, tons.....	11
Chickens, live.....	100
Hens	40

The House of Refuge for Women at Hudson has a total area of eighty-six and one-half acres. About twenty are used for buildings, lawns, etc., and a small portion for gardening purposes. Sixty-six acres are used for pasturage, two of which are woodland. There are four hundred blackberry, one hundred seventy-five currant, fifty gooseberry, six hundred raspberry bushes, one hundred strawberry plants and six cherry trees.

The total estimated value of vegetables, fruit and provisions is \$512.69.

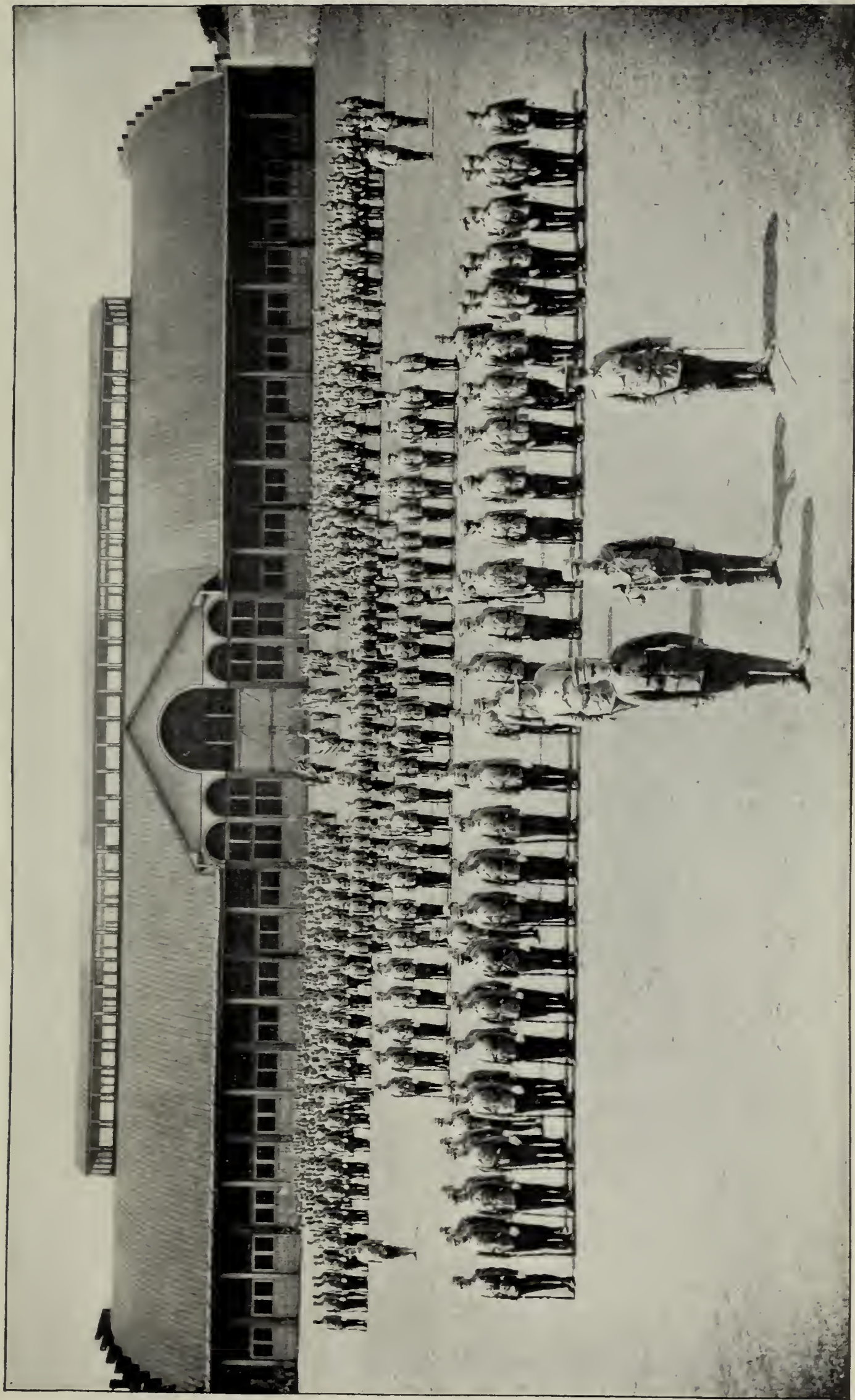
The product of the sewing room and other departments is valued at \$1,051.82, which is a low valuation, as only the real value of actual labor is considered. Altogether the home product values amount to \$1,564.51, which is a very creditable exhibit.

The institution receives but \$80 annual rent for sixty-six acres of land. As this is productive land an arrangement more remunerative should be effected.

During the year the institution produced 3,145 pounds of pork and at the close of the year had in stock forty-six hogs of various sizes. All that was purchased for feeding these hogs was three tons of corn.

A detailed statement of farm and garden products follows:

Eggs, dozens.....	7
Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	25
Beets, green, bushels.....	3



REGIMENT IN NEW KHAKI UNIFORMS, PARADE GROUND AND DRILL HALL, ROCHESTER.

Beets, winter, bushels.....	28
Blackberries, quarts	136
Strawberries, quarts	65
Cabbage, heads	1082
Carrots, bushels	3
Cucumbers, large	50
Horseradish, pounds	80
Lettuce, pounds	831
Onions, pounds	171
Parsley, bushels	2
Parsnips, bushels.....	2
Pieplant, pounds	4
Radishes, pounds	154
Peas, bushel	1
Salsify, pounds	5
Squash	16
Tomatoes, bushels	67
Turnips, etc., bushels.....	4
Apples, bushels.....	60
Currants quarts.....	21
Pears, bushels.....	11
Pork, pounds	3,145
Poultry, dressed, pounds.....	18
Chickens	12
Hens	20

The Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children at Iroquois has an area of one hundred acres, and leases twenty-five acres. One hundred acres are under cultivation. There are 1,320 raspberry bushes and 2,000 strawberry plants.

The total value of home product provisions is \$4,729.22. The product of the sewing room is \$793.32.

The institution produced 2,869 pounds of butter during the year and purchased 580, a total of 3,449 pounds.

There seems to be a considerable margin for improvement in the administration of the farm and garden at this institution. During a portion of the year twenty-two boys were employed at this work. It seems as though this number could be increased to the advantage of the inmates, the institution and the State. No class of labor is in greater demand than farm labor, and no better work could be done for these boys than to educate them to become competent farmers; and the girls could and should become competent dairymaids.

A detailed statement of the farm and garden products for the year follows:

Butter, pounds	2,869
Milk, quarts	47,702
Beans, dried, bushels	30
Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	15
Beets, horseradish, greens and spinach, bushels.....	29
Beets, winter, bushels	56
Blackberries, quarts	80
Raspberries, quarts	600
Strawberries, quarts	500
Cabbage, heads	863
Canteloupes	50
Carrots, bushels	200
Cauliflower, bushels	69
Corn, pop, bushels	8
Corn, sweet, dozens.....	570

Cucumbers, large, dozens.....	92
Lettuce, heads	650
Onions, green, bunches.....	4,069
Onions, dry, bushels.....	125
Parsnips, bushels	10
Potatoes, bushels	640
Pumpkins	200
Radishes, bunches	167
Peas, bushels	35
Salsify, bushels	5
Squash	800
Tomatoes, bushels	85
Turnips, bushels	326
Cherries, quarts	200
Pears, bushels	35
Plums, bushels	5
Beef, pounds	2,576
Pork, pounds	3,022
Veal, pounds	306
Corn stalks, tons.....	30
Buckwheat, bushels	12
Corn, hard, bushels	280
Hay, tons	66
Oats, bushels	745
Straw, tons	15
Ducks	7

The New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women located at Newark has a total of forty-two acres. Seven are under cultivation, on which there are three hundred black-

berry, five hundred and thirty currant, sixty gooseberry and two thousand two hundred raspberry bushes, and two thousand five hundred strawberry plants.

The general condition of the farm and garden work at this institution, the raising and caring for the crops, etc., is very creditable to the management, yet it appears that there are more citizens employed in the garden than is really necessary. During the year the institution produced fruit, vegetables and provisions to the value of \$2,147.27.

The value of the sewing department was \$2,640.74.

With the change which I have recommended in the employment of a competent woman to supervise the work of some of the higher grade girls in the garden, I think that the value of the garden products will be increased, while the cost of production will be reduced.

The farm and garden products for the year were as follows:

Asparagus, bunches	2,780
Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	79
Beets, winter, bushels	122
Blackberries, quarts	652
Gooseberries, quarts	58
Raspberries, quarts	825
Strawberries, quarts	1,099
Cabbage, heads	1,727
Carrots, bushels	83
Cauliflower, heads	25
Celery, heads	4,000
Corn, sweet, bushels.....	24
Cucumbers, small, bushels	8
Lettuce, bunches	5,982

Onions, green, bunches.....	3,035
Onions, dry, bushels	18
Parsnips, bushels	75
Peppers, bushel	1
Pieplant, bunches	2,420
Pumpkins	100
Radishes, bunches	520
Peas, bushels	43
Spinach, bushels	32
Squash	4,297
Tomatoes, bushels	412
Turnips, bushels	153
Apples, bushels	225
Cherries, pounds	723
Currants, pounds	200
Grapes, pounds	309
Quinces, bushels	3
Peaches, bushels	26½
Pears, bushels	27
Plums, bushels	25
Pork, pounds	8,922
Hay, tons	3

The New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford has a total area of 103½ acres. Thirty-five are under cultivation.

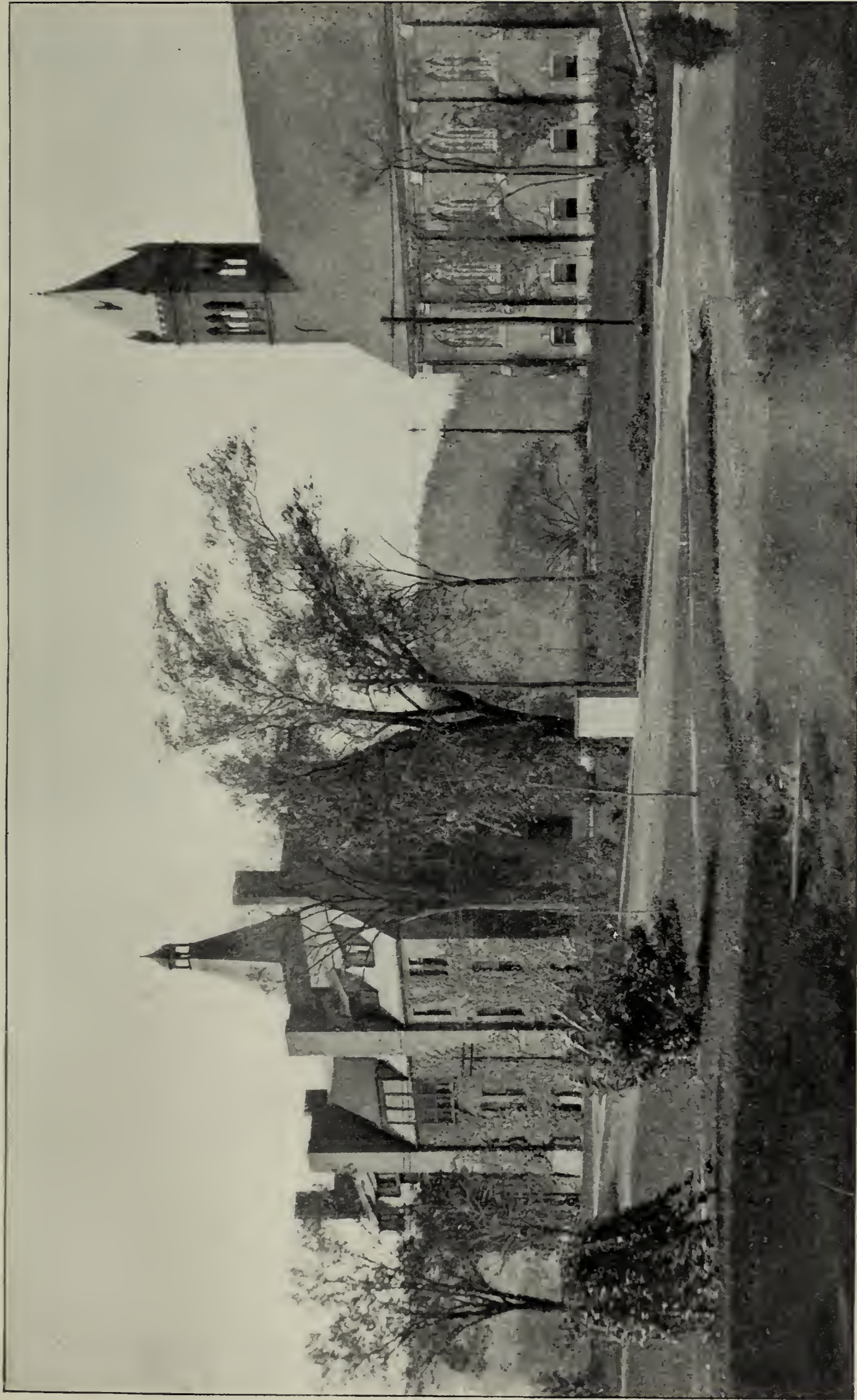
The total value of the home products at this institution is \$2,382.16.

The home product of pork and lard consumed at the institution during the year was valued at \$271.92 and the quantity sold at \$79, making the total value of home product pork \$350.92. As

there was expended during the year \$396.50 for feeding the hogs, it appears that hog raising is not a profitable industry at this institution.

Following is a list of the products of the farm and garden:

Milk, quarts	16,639
Eggs, dozens	840
Beans, dried, bushels.....	6
Beets, green, bushels	8
Beets, winter, bushels.....	82
Cabbage, heads	443
Carrots, bushels	90
Celery, bunches	100
Corn, sweet, dozen ears.....	34
Cucumbers, small, bushels.....	6
Lettuce, bushels	4
Onions, green, bunches	244
Onions, dried, bushels.....	13
Parsnips, bushels	85
Potatoes, bushels	800
Radishes, dozen bunches.....	100
Peas, bushels	14
Squash, bushels	49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Turnips, bushels	32
Lard, pounds	60
Pork, pounds	3,412
Poultry, dressed, pounds.....	209
Veal, pounds	282
Ice, tons	44
Corn stalks, tons	3
Beets, sugar, bushels.....	8,000



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND CHAPEL, HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON.

Hay, tons	30
Oats, bushels	197
Straw, tons	6
Chickens	35
Hens	65

The House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents at Randall's Island has a total area of $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Thirteen and one-half acres are meadow and eight are under cultivation.

The product of the farm and garden is valued at \$682.35. There were employed upon the farm one citizen and ten inmates, and in the garden and greenhouses, one citizen and twenty-five inmates. Salaries and maintenance for the two citizen employees amounted to \$1,440. A citizen is also employed as teamster at an annual salary of \$360.

The thirteen and one-half acres of meadow, which is a salt marsh, raises a large quantity of salt grass which should be moved and housed each year. If this were done it would be necessary to purchase only a small quantity of straw for use in packing ice or bedding horses.

The results obtained from the farm and garden at this institution are very meagre as compared with those obtained from the State Industrial School at Rochester, an institution of the same character and size. This institution spends over \$1,900 a year in salaries to three employees in connection with this work, and obtains a product value of \$682.35, while the State Industrial School spends \$1,140 in salaries and secures a product worth \$1,898.36. There appears to be no good reason for such discrepancy between these two institutions. The product of the shops at Randall's Island was valued at \$18,423.06.

A detailed statement of the farm and garden products of this institution follows:

Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	82
Beets, winter, bushels.....	28
Cabbage, heads	3,600
Carrots, bushels	27
Corn, sweet, dozens.....	888½
Onions, dry, bushels.....	17
Tomatoes, bushels	87

The State Industrial School at Rochester has a total area of forty-two acres. On the sixteen under cultivation, there are 440 blackberry and 1,275 raspberry bushes, 314 rhubarb and 4,000 strawberry plants, forty pear trees and 144 grape vines.

The farm and garden product for the year, at a fair valuation, amounted to \$1,898.36, which indicates a very able management of this branch of the institution work. The only citizen laborer employed regularly on this work is a farmer, who receives a salary of \$720 per year. A portion of the time he was assisted by the coachman, at a salary of \$420, who did carting, distributed ice, disposed of ashes, took care of horses and did the driving. Twenty-two inmates were employed upon the farm and garden and proved very competent assistants to the farmer.

Outside of the farm and garden the total value of the other home products, including the work in all the shops, amounted to \$19,154.

An itemized list of the farm and garden products follows:

Beans, bushels	66
Beet greens, bushels.....	16
Beets, winter, bushels.....	301

Berries, black, quarts.....	548
Raspberries quarts	370
Strawberries, quarts	1,165
Cabbage, heads	7,492
Carrots, bushels	144
Carrots, bunches, dozen.....	29
Corn, sweet, ears, dozen.....	1,547
Cucumbers, dozens	34
Lettuce, bunches	3,868
Onions, green, bunches.....	1,038
Onions, dry, bushels.....	243
Parsnips, bushels	243
Peppers, dozens	5½
Pieplant, bunches	2,166
Pumpkins,	1,350
Radishes, bunches	302
Peas, bushels	159
Salsify, bushels	46
Squash, dozens	33¼
Spinach, bushels	27
Tomatoes, bushels	282
Turnips, bushels	222
Grapes, pounds	436
Pears, bushels	20

The Rome State Custodial Asylum at Rome has a total area of 350½ acres, of which two hundred are under cultivation. In the way of fruits there are 1,800 raspberry bushes and 4,000 strawberry plants.

The total valuation of the products of the farm and garden at this institution for the year was \$15,184.79.

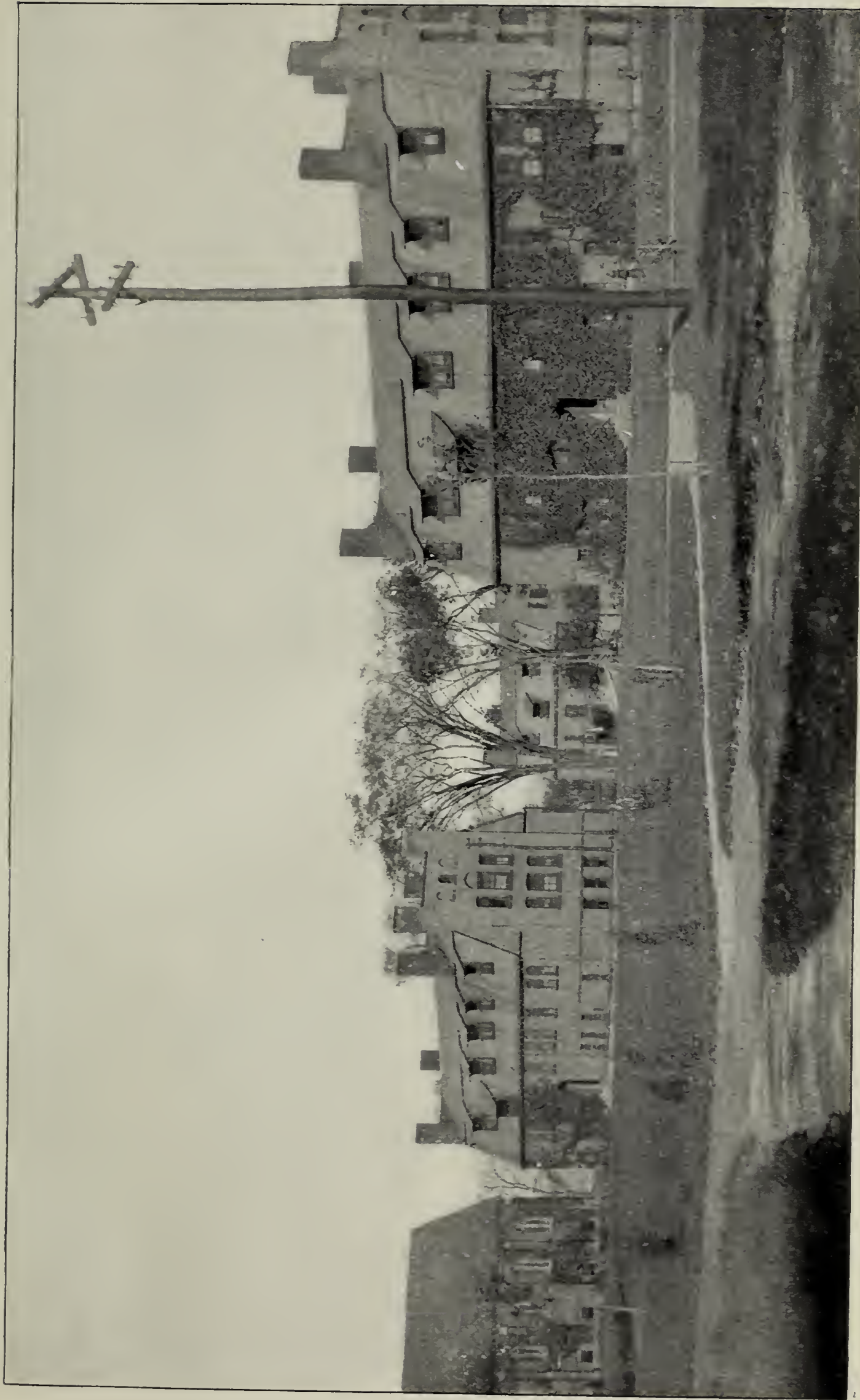
The superintendent regards milk producing as one of the most profitable industries that can be conducted at this institution, and says of it, "we find that with our forty-one cows we produce 26,373 gallons of milk. Estimating this milk at ten cents per gallon (and we actually could have sold it for eleven or twelve cents per gallon), it was worth \$2,637.30. This milk cost us to produce, figuring every item which entered into the cost of its production, exclusive of inmate labor, \$1,516."

While the showing from the farm and garden of this institution is in the main satisfactory, I believe it can be improved by increasing the amount of farm food raised, thereby reducing the amount which is now being purchased for cattle and hogs. Hog raising would be a profitable industry here if it were not for the large quantity of food which it is necessary to purchase, and another year, I am sure, will see further improvement, which has been so marked this year.

The value of the product of the sewing rooms, including articles manufactured and repaired during the year, was \$3,612.22.

During the year the farm and garden produced:

Milk, quarts	105,492
Eggs, dozens	1,220
Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	100
Beets, bunches	129
Beet greens, bushels.....	200
Beets, winter, bushels.....	375
Raspberries, quarts	68
Strawberries, quarts	489
Cabbage, heads	6,500



COTTAGE AND STORE HOUSE, HOUSE OF REFUGE, HUDSON.

Carrots, bushels	25
Cauliflower, heads	300
Celery, bunches	6,000
Corn, sweet, dozen ears.....	600
Cucumbers, large, dozens.....	428
Lettuce, heads	2,166
Onions, green, bunches.....	1,000
Onions, dried, bushels.....	260
Parsnips, bushels	250
Potatoes, bushels	1,500
Pumpkins	1,500
Radishes, bushels	680
Peas, bushels	152
Salsify, bushels	10
Squash	600
Turnips, bushels	500
Apples, bushels	2
Pears, bushels	2
Beef, pounds	1,490
Lard, pounds	875
Pork, pounds	11,395
Veal, pounds	1,563
Beets, cattle, bushels.....	1,000
Hay, tons	175
Oats, bushels	360
Straw, tons	10
Chickens	217
Ducks	38
Hens	150

Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea has a total area of 1,893 acres. Five hundred and forty-nine acres are under cultivation, on which are 1,800 raspberry bushes and 170,000 strawberry plants.

This institution has by far the largest area under cultivation of any of the institutions, and the value of its home product is correspondingly large, amounting to \$22,937.87.

In addition to the very large product of farm feed, the institution purchases each year a large quantity of ground feed for the horses, cattle and swine.

The total cost of salaries and maintenance allowed to the citizen labor required to operate the farm, garden and dairy, amounted to about \$7,421.93. In addition to the citizen labor, fifty inmates were employed on the farm and garden.

This institution also operates a large brick yard, which employs two experienced citizen brickmakers, who are assisted by thirty-three inmates. This is one of the most important and profitable industries of the institution, and should be enlarged during the next fiscal year.

Outside of the farm and garden the total value of the home products of this institution amounts to \$9,841.28, divided as follows: Carpenter work, \$2,102.94; blacksmith shop, \$583.85; tailor shop, \$1,010.37; paint shop, \$1,007.10; dressmaking department, \$1,103.44; shoe shop, \$52.75; Sloyd school, \$74.28; brick yard, \$2,600; plumbing shop, \$682.75; broom shop, \$26.80; mattress shop, \$97; printing office, \$500.

A detailed statement of the farm and garden products of the institution follows:

Milk, quarts	142,268
Eggs, dozens	489
Asparagus, bunches	299

Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	142
Beets. green, bushels.....	236
Beets, winter, bushels.....	386
Raspberries, quarts	26
Strawberries, quarts	1,601
Cabbage, heads.....	26,912
Cantaloupes	468
Cauliflower, heads.....	552
Celery, bunches.....	8,136
Corn, sweet, dozen.....	217
Cucumbers, large, dozens.....	133
Cucumbers, small	1,500
Lettuce, heads.....	6,108
Onions, green, bunches.....	735
Onions, dried, bushels.....	390
Parsnips, bushels	250
Peppers, dozens.....	39
Pieplant, bunches.....	926
Potatoes, bushels.....	7,602
Radishes, bunches.....	1,570
Peas, bushels	223
Salsify, bushels	200
Spinach, bushels.....	130
Squash, pounds.....	2,310
Tomatoes, bushels.....	239
Turnips, bushels	447
Apples (cider), 200 bushels.....	787
Grapes, pounds.....	650
Pears, bushels.....	66
Beef, pounds	10,099

Lard, pounds	1,939
Mutton, pounds	4,842
Pork, pounds	18,394
Poultry, dressed, pounds.....	1,157
Veal, pounds.....	963
Cider, quarts.....	1,650
Corn, fodder, tons.....	76
Corn, hard, bushels.....	650
Hay, tons.....	316
Ensilage, tons.....	312
Oats, bushels	3,000
Straw, tons.....	90
Wheat, bushels	1,613
Chickens	1,172
Ducks	20
Geese	13
Hens	129

The Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Syracuse has a total area of 274 acres. There are 230 acres under cultivation. In the way of small fruits there are 250 blackberry and 450 gooseberry bushes and 8,300 strawberry plants.

The total value of the farm and garden product is \$15,829.87.

There are employed on the farm five citizens and forty inmates, and in the garden four citizens and six inmates, the annual salaries and maintenance paid to employees amounting to \$3,064.33.

In addition to the farm feed raised, large quantities are purchased each year, the purchase for the past year amounting to

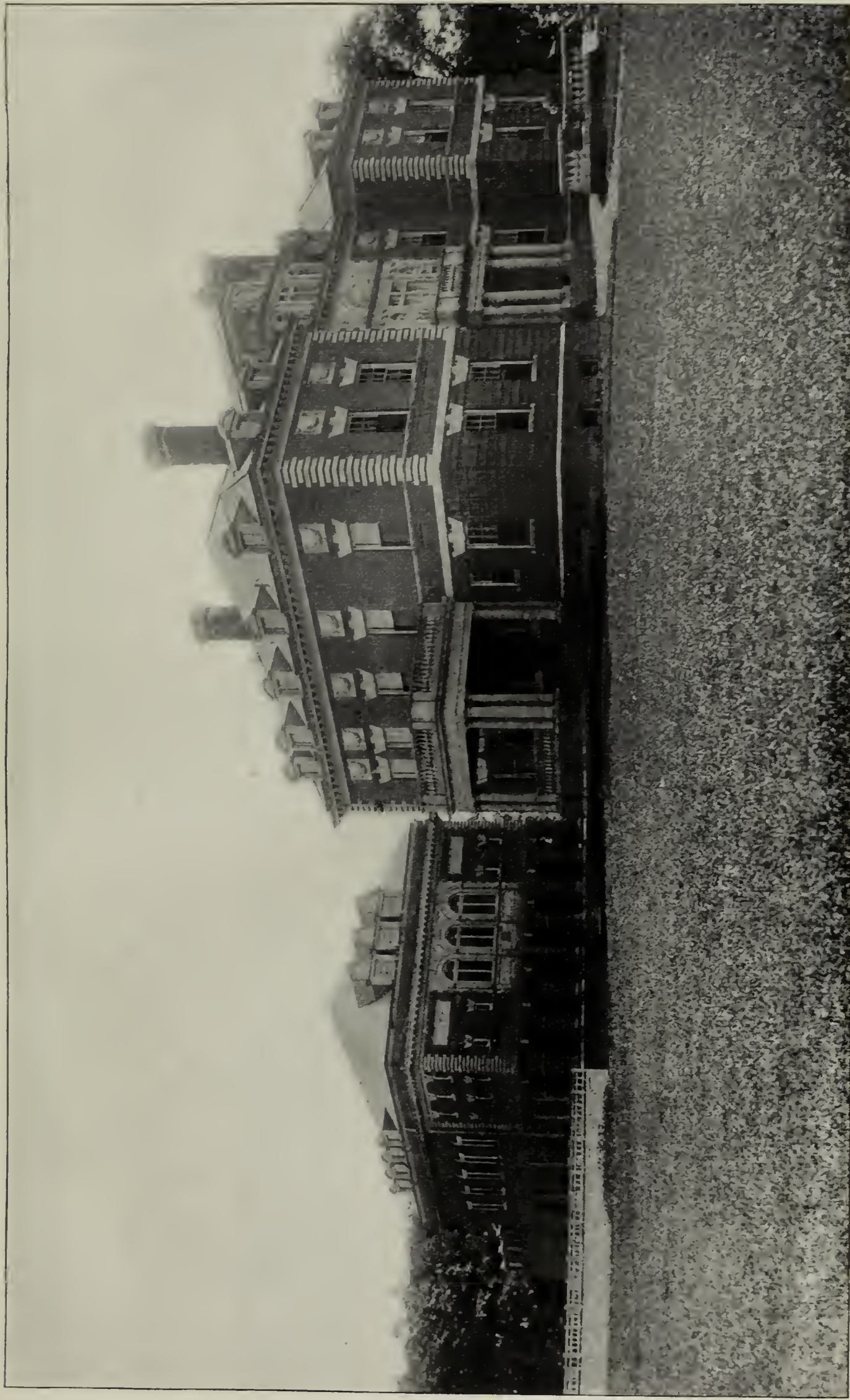
\$2,057.33. Here, as at other institutions, the purchase of farm feed appears to be unnecessarily large, and it is believed that it can be reduced without detriment to the institution.

The total value of the home product from the sewing rooms, hosemaking and shoeshop for the year was \$5,186.16. There were employed in the sewing rooms thirteen citizens and 132 inmates, and in the shoeshop one citizen and three inmates.

Following is a detailed statement of the farm and garden products:

Milk, quarts	159,680
Eggs, dozens	760
Asparagus, bunches	3,500
Beans, lima and string, bushels.....	72
Beets, bunches	2,000
Beets, winter	242
Gooseberries, quarts	70
Raspberries, quarts	450
Strawberries, quarts	830
Cabbage, heads	15,990
Carrots, bushels	194
Cauliflower, heads	164
Celery, bunches	7,000
Chives, bunches	58
Corn, sweet, bushels.....	289
Cucumbers, large, dozens.....	87
Cucumbers, small	11,000
Egg plant, dozens	3
Horseradish, bushels	2
Lettuce, heads	7,153
Onions, green, bunches.....	7,500

Onions, dried, bushels.....	150
Parsley, bunches	311
Parsnips, bushels	10
Peppers, bushels	13
Pieplant, bunches	1,875
Potatoes, bushels	2,000
Pumpkins	7,000
Radishes, bunches	4,350
Peas, bushels	115
Salsify, bushels	50
Spices, pounds	30
Spinach, bushels	234
Squash, pounds	4,200
Squash, bushels	92
Tomatoes, bushels	226
Turnips, bushels	315
Apples, crab, bushels.....	253
Cherries, quarts	64
Currants, pounds	264
Grapes, pounds.....	2,800
Pears, bushels	20
Plums, bushels	15
Pork, pounds	5,155
Poultry, dressed, pounds.....	276
Beets, cattle, bushels.....	1,050
Carrots, farm, bushels.....	578
Corn, fodder, tons.....	50
• Ensilage, tons	200
Hay, tons	250
• Oats, bushels	818



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, ASSEMBLY HALL AND DINING HALL, THOMAS ASYLUM, IROQUOIS.

Straw, tons	20
Wheat, bushels	150
Chickens	272
Hens	50

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents at Randall's Island differed in many respects from the other institutions under my charge, and could scarcely be called a State institution, as it is really under the direct control of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. This is a private corporation; its managers are not appointed by the Governor, its employees are not subject to the State Civil Service Law, and its buildings are not owned by the State.

The objections to which I called attention a year ago still exist in a great measure. Some have been improved, but the improvement has not been general, nor does the administration of the institution, from a financial standpoint, compare favorably with similar institutions which are wholly under the control of the State.

Shortly after I assumed charge of this Department I recommended to the managers of this institution that no part of the appropriation for maintenance be expended for the insurance of the buildings. None of the buildings belonging to the other institutions are insured, and I regard it as a waste of money for the State to insure those on Randall's Island. I repeated this recommendation to the Legislature last winter. The Board of Managers did not adopt my recommendation on this question of insurance, but the Legislature, in making the appropriations for

that institution for the current fiscal year, included in the bill the provision that none of the money appropriated for maintenance should be available for insurance. As a result of this provision, about \$6,000 which otherwise would go to pay insurance premiums, will be made available for the maintenance of the inmates.

The manner in which supplies have been handled at Randall's Island has been open to very severe criticism. Until within a few months, supplies were being received without being weighed or measured. An inspector from this Department, observing that provisions were being taken in one day last summer without being weighed, called the attention of the steward to this omission and asked if it were not customary to weigh or measure all goods received. The steward informed him that it was not. At the request of the inspector the goods were weighed and a number of shortages were found. Since that time more careful oversight has been exercised.

The necessity of exercising some care in receiving invoices of supplies for so large an institution seems to me so obvious as to impress itself upon any one qualified to do the buying for such an institution.

Last summer the claim was made that the inmates of this institution were not receiving a satisfactory quantity of food and clothing, that the State had not made sufficient appropriation for the needs of the institution, and that the institution was not well managed. This led to an investigation by the Board of Managers, at the request of Governor Odell, and subsequently to an investigation by the committee on reformatories of the State Board of Charities.

From the regular inspections of this institution made by my Department, I was strongly of the opinion that there was some

justice in the claim that the inmates were not as well fed as those of the other State institutions, but that this lack of proper food was due rather to the management of the institution than to failure on the part of the State to allow sufficient appropriations.

This opinion was borne out by an examination of the inmates' dietary and a comparison of it with the dietary of the State Industrial School at Rochester. The records of this Department showed that the allowance made for food for Randall's Island was fully equal to the allowance made for Rochester, and yet the daily menus of the two institutions showed that the inmates at Rochester were receiving a far better variety of food than those at Randall's Island.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; bread; syrup.
Dinner.—Bread and pea soup.
Supper.—Bread; milk; Indian pudding.

Thursday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; bread and syrup.
Dinner.—Bread; beef stew; potatoes.
Supper.—Bread; milk; stewed apricots.

Friday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; bread and jelly.
Dinner.—Bread and bean soup.
Supper.—Bread; milk; gingerbread.

*ROCHESTER.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; oatmeal; cookies; bread and syrup.
Dinner.—Potatoes; bread; bean soup; beets; beans; boiled beef; lamb stew; dumplings.
Supper.—Bread; syrup; chocolate; milk; cheese; pea soup.

Thursday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; bread; milk gravy; oatmeal; syrup.
Dinner.—Bacon and liver; potatoes; bread; beets.
Supper.—Johnny cake; bread; milk; syrup; butter; rolled oats.

Friday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; bread; oatmeal; ginger cookies; syrup.
Dinner.—Bread; eggs; potatoes; milk gravy; butter; boiled eggs; rice pudding.
Supper.—Bread; cheese; cookies; tea; coffee; syrup; corn meal mush; milk; biscuits.

*Includes range of diet for all divisions of inmates.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Saturday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; bread; syrup.
 Dinner.—Bread; beef stew; potatoes.
 Supper.—Bread; milk; stewed prunes.

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; bread; syrup.
 Dinner.—Bread; baked pork and beans;
 pickles.
 Supper.—Bread; milk; cookies.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; bread; syrup.
 Dinner.—Bread; beef stew; potatoes.
 Supper.—Bread; milk; stewed peaches.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; bread; syrup.
 Dinner.—Bread; corned beef.
 Supper.—Bread; milk; gingerbread.

ROCHESTER.

Saturday.

Breakfast.—Bread; coffee; cracked
 wheat; gravy; beef; potatoes.
 Dinner.—Bread; potatoes; brown gravy;
 bread pudding; roast beef; beet
 pickles; pork and beans.
 Supper.—Bread; milk; apple sauce;
 syrup; cookies; watermelon; rice
 pudding.

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; bread; butter; gin-
 ger cookies; syrup.
 Dinner.—Pork and beans; bread; butter;
 roast beef; rice pudding; mustard;
 boiled beef; tea.
 Supper.—Bread; milk; gingerbread;
 peaches; sugar.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; bread; butter; gin-
 ger cookies; syrup.
 Dinner.—Roast beef; potatoes; bread;
 pea soup; beef soup; macaroni.
 Supper.—Bread; milk; syrup; prunes;
 johnny cake.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Coffee; rolled oats; bread;
 corn meal mush; syrup; beef;
 potatoes.
 Dinner.—Beef; potatoes; vermicelli soup;
 bread; pork and beans.
 Supper.—Bread; tea; apple sauce; milk;
 ginger cookies; cracked wheat.

It will be noted from the above menus that six days out of seven nothing was served for breakfast to the inmates at Randall's Island but coffee, bread and syrup, whereas at Rochester the children received coffee, bread, oatmeal, cookies, syrup, milk, gravy, ginger cookies, cracked wheat, beef, potatoes, butter, rolled oats and corn meal mush during the same seven days.

For practically the same number of rations the institution at Randall's Island purchased in the month of July about three thousand pounds more meat than the State Industrial School at Rochester, and yet the above menus show that during the week ending July 14th beef was served in stew on only three occasions,



WEST WING, THOMAS ASYLUM FOR INDIAN ORPHANS, IROQUOIS.

and corned beef and baked pork and beans once each. It will also be noticed that no butter was served the inmates during this week, whereas the Department allowed the institution that month 700 pounds of butter, and, again, although the Department was allowing the institution 270 dozen of eggs per month, they were not served to the inmates. Further complaint regarding the food furnished the inmates at Randall's Island was made by Dr. W. G. Eynon, the institution physician, who stated that the quantity of food was deficient, especially with respect to meat and vegetables. This complaint, in the matter of vegetables, it will be seen, is borne out by the menus printed above, and yet the farmer at that institution reported that there were gathered during the month of July and the first week in August 375 heads of cabbage, 3,345 ears of corn, nine bushels of beets, eight barrels of spinach, eighteen bushels of butter beans and three bushels of large onions, together with quantities of radishes and lettuce, of which no account was taken.

As I have stated elsewhere in this report, the management of the farm and garden at this institution does not compare at all favorably with other institutions, and yet it would seem that enough vegetables were gathered during July for the inmates to receive far more than they did. Most of the fresh vegetables used in this and similar institutions are raised in the institution gardens. At Randall's Island the vegetable garden in the girls' section has been converted into a lawn, the other portions of the garden in the rear have not been planted and part of that which was heretofore planted with vegetables was used last summer to cultivate carnations. By converting its vegetable garden into lawns and flower beds the institution very largely reduced its supply of fresh vegetables.

In spite of the fact that the inmates at Rochester were better fed than those at Randall's Island, the per capita cost for food for the first six months of the fiscal year was less, being \$22.17 at Rochester and \$24.05 at Randall's Island.

While I was convinced that the inmates were not receiving sufficient quantities of nutritious food properly prepared, I was also convinced that they were receiving too much of certain articles which they would not eat. An inspector of this Department who examined the dining rooms on July 10th reported: "In the second division dining room twenty pounds of bread were gathered from the tables after dinner. In this same room coat hooks were found screwed into the under side of the tables, and on many of these were found hanging slices of bread. As the inspector was leaving the room he stepped upon something concealed beneath the door mat, which upon examination proved to be a large meat sandwich. In one of the other dining rooms an attendant gathered up a large pan of bread and said this was customary after each meal, and said it was the custom to feed it to the horses. The indications were that the boys were receiving too much bread, more than they could eat."

In a letter to Superintendent Sage I suggested that "if there is just cause for complaint of the quantity of the food served to the inmates of your institution it may be due more to the preparation of the food and the selection of the varieties for proper dietetic requirements, for it is a fact that some institutions of a like character are able to feed their inmates satisfactorily at less cost, and with a less amount of supplies than others, which is proved to be due to the selection and preparation of the food on a proper dietetic basis."

At the close of November I obtained from the institutions

menus for the week ending November 30th, which showed a marked improvement over those of July and indicated that the institution was giving its inmates a better variety of food, as will be seen readily by comparing the following with the July menu printed above:

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Coffee, with milk and sugar; bread; steamed oatmeal, with milk and sugar.

Dinner.—Bread; corned beef; cabbage; potatoes.

Supper.—Bread; milk; gingerbread.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Coffee, with milk and sugar; bread; corned beef hash.

Dinner.—Bread; beef stew; meat with flour gravy; carrots.

Supper.—Milk; white bread; corn bread; butter.

Thursday.

Breakfast.—Coffee, with milk and sugar; bread; syrup.

Dinner.—Bread; chicken fricasee; boiled onions; potatoes; pickles; green apples.

Supper.—Bread; milk; gingerbread; rice pudding.

Friday.

Breakfast.—Coffee, with milk and sugar; bread and jelly.

Friday.

Dinner.—Bread; bean soup; meat; canned tomatoes.

Supper.—Bread; milk; gingerbread.

Saturday.

Breakfast.—Coffee, with milk and sugar; bread; steamed hominy, with milk and sugar.

Dinner.—Bread; beef stew; meat with flour gravy; carrots; canned tomatoes; potatoes.

Supper.—Milk; bread and butter.

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Coffee, with milk and sugar; bread and syrup.

Dinner.—Bread; baked pork and beans; pickled beets.

Supper.—Bread; milk; ginger cookies.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Coffee, with milk and sugar; bread; syrup.

Dinner.—Bread; beef stew; meat with flour gravy; carrots; canned tomatoes; potatoes.

Supper.—Milk; bread; cold boiled ham.

Clothes and shoes were also subjects of complaint at Randall's Island, but investigation failed to show that this complaint was in any way due to the State's allowance for these articles, Randall's Island being as liberally dealt with as other similar institutions. In the matter of leather for shoes it was found that the Randall's Island institution spent more money than either the State Industrial School at Rochester or the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. During the time for which the comparison was made it was found that Randall's Island used twice as much sole leather as Rochester for fifty

per cent. more shoes. To account for this large consumption of leather and the poor condition of the shoes, it was claimed that the walks at Randall's Island were covered with cinders, which wear out shoes very rapidly. The walks at Rochester, and the parade grounds also, are covered with cinders precisely the same as at Randall's Island, which would seem to indicate that if the same care were taken of the shoes at Randall's Island they would last as long as at Rochester.

In the matter of clothing, the experience of this Department with the House of Refuge at Randall's Island has been that the best of judgment was not exercised in its purchase, that the best of care was not taken of the clothing after it was made up, that the rules of cleanliness were not as carefully observed as they should have been, and that clothing which should have gone to the cleaners went into the rag bag. From April 18, 1903, to June 18, 1903, Randall's Island reported sales of rags amounting to \$115.35, whereas Rochester reported for the period from November 2, 1902, to June 24, 1903, sales amounting to \$36.36.

In a letter to the Hon. B. B. Odell, Jr., Governor, on September 4, 1903, summarizing conditions as I had found them at Randall's Island and giving my views of the needs of that institution, I said: "I believe that the State is very much handicapped in the supervision of the Refuge by its having a Board of Managers who do not receive their appointment through the Executive, and further by the fact that the institution is not subject to the Civil Service laws. It is not and cannot be brought to the high standard of the other institutions, which are fully under the influence of the laws of the State, either in discipline, general management or economy.

“Whereas, supposedly the Board of Managers started an investigation of the affairs of the institution shortly after the receipt of your letter of June 29th to Mr. Orr, I quote from a report of my inspector made on August 7th on institutional affairs:

“‘I found the general condition very unsatisfactory indeed, and with a tendency to become very serious. The dining rooms of the senior boys’ department, of which there are two known as the First and Second Divisions, were in a wretched condition. Several of the oilcloth covers on the tables were either worn or cut. The chairs, of which there were several varieties, were in a shameful condition, dirty and broken. I was informed by the attendant of the Second Division Room that there were 340 boys at dinner. In several instances, two boys occupied the same chair, while quite a number of other boys were kneeling upon the floor while taking their dinner. After the inmates returned from the dining-room, I counted the chairs and found there were 287. If the count of the attendant of the number of boys present was correct, there was a deficiency of 53 chairs.

“ ‘Several of those in use were broken and a total of 77 chairs in both dining-rooms had the backs broken off.

“ ‘I found the inmates very destitute of shoes. I counted 37 boys wearing shoes that were entirely worthless, very many with toes protruding, others with heels run over and others walking on the uppers, and notwithstanding this condition, the instructor informed me that during the months of May, June and July, 1903, he manufactured 589 pairs of shoes (none during August up to the 7th) and repaired 864 pairs, but on August 8th they had in stock only 11 pairs.

“ ‘The institution is also very short of sheets, pillow slips,

towels and night shirts for inmates, notwithstanding large quantities of material have been allowed.

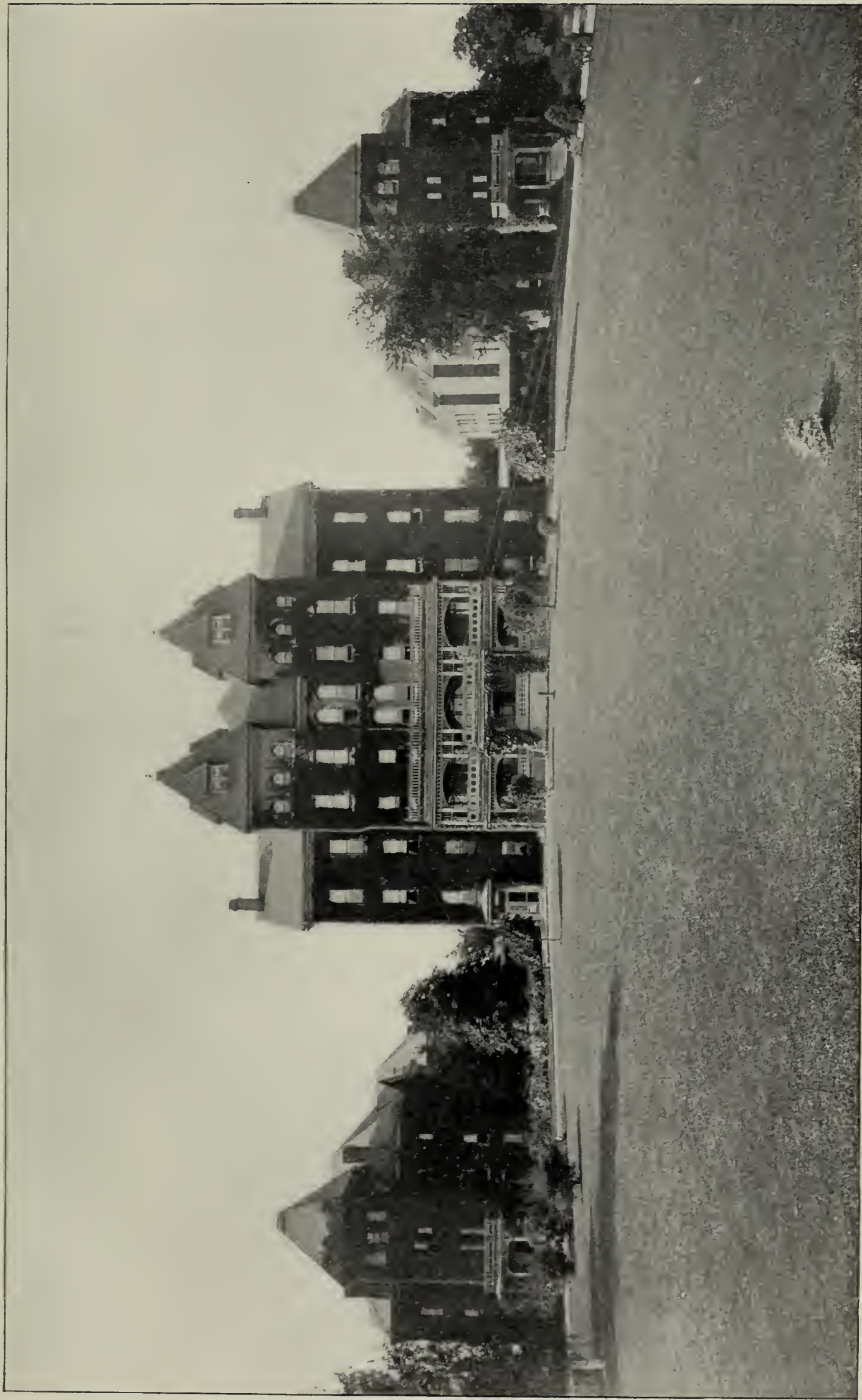
“ ‘In the Girls’ Department a few months ago there were in the recreation room 65 chairs almost new. On the 8th inst., there were only 23 all told, and 10 of this number had the backs broken off, and in the girls’ dining-room also many chairs are in the same condition.’

“It is evident that the Board of Managers were not aware of the condition as it existed on August 7th and 8th, as it would seem their duty to know.

“The institution’s attention has been called repeatedly to the fact that they were not complying with the statute in the payment of bills. Chapter 473 of the Laws of 1903 provides that ‘all purchases for the use of the State charitable institutions, of the New York State School for the Blind or of the Elmira Reformatory, shall be made for cash or on credit or time, not exceeding thirty days,’ and in consequence of this noncompliance, it is difficult at any time for the Department to know just the condition of their finances.

“To cite instances, I would say that a meat bill contracted on August 30, 1902, for \$1,470.30 was actually paid October 16th; another contracted October 31, 1902, for \$1,097.76, was paid January 6, 1903; and I could give numberless instances of like character.

“I visited the institution on July 10th last (a meeting day for the Board of Managers) and suggested to the five or six members present that I would be very glad to render them any assistance I could in the proposed investigation that day, or at any time they chose to send for me, but they never called upon me, and neither did they accept my invitation to accompany me to the



FRONT VIEW, STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK.

Rochester institution in order that they might see how much more satisfactorily that institution was conducted in every particular than the one they managed.

“ For your information I quote extracts as follows from letters received by me from a teacher who has recently been an employee at Randall’s Island :

“ ‘ None of the gentlemen (meaning a subcommittee of the Board of Managers called the school committee) have ever visited my classroom. My principal has never heard me teach a lesson ; her visits have always been hurried ones. She has been in to hear the pupils read, but not to see a lesson taught.

“ ‘ With others, I have wondered if yourself and Governor Odell know that there are already three divisions of boys on the Island. Besides the first and second divisions, there is a primary or third division located in the girls’ house, north side. In this division there were on Thursday last 105 boys, 64 of whom were my pupils. The other 41 were taught by another teacher. This division is supposed to contain the younger and better class of boys, but in my class there are boys 15 and 16 associated with little boys who say they are only 8 or 10 years of age. One boy—a big fellow who is sometimes 14 and sometimes 16—has spent about seven years in the Protectory. A boy could hardly be more immoral than he. I have begged to have him removed to another division, but he still remains in the primary division. You will find various other cases of this kind should you wish to investigate. My question is, what will be done with more divisions of boys if three cannot be well managed? ’

“ I would add that this young woman, upon tendering her resignation to the Board of Managers, received from them, as well as the principal of the school, letters of recommendation as to her character and ability.

“The question of the changing of the site of the institution, which is so briefly and indefinitely referred to in Mr. Orr’s letter, I feel should have full and serious consideration at as early a date as possible.

“I beg to devote a small space here to express as briefly as I may what seems to me should be promptly undertaken, or at least some serious consideration. I take it that all people who have given the question of the reformation of the juvenile delinquents some thought frown upon and deplore the continuance of the old barracks system, declaring it to be a hindrance to reformation on account of the lack of opportunity for classification or segregation, and approve and urge the adoption of the cottage system, which allows for classification of the inmates and enables the management to exercise very much greater influence upon the minds and habits of the children through associating them with others of suitable disposition and moral training.

“The present site, aside from its lack of proper buildings, it seems to me, is too close to the familiar haunts of most of the children, so that their desire for release or escape (of which there have been many recently) no doubt is the uppermost thought diverting their minds from salutary influences.

“A country site with plenty of ground and suitable buildings would afford adoption by the management of methods which, I am sure, would most surely and quickly develop very great results for good. The country surroundings and the absence of the continual reminder of the evil influences of the city would both have a great influence for good.

“The cottage system for juvenile delinquents has been adopted by other States and by our own, as you know, and a country site has been procured and provisions are being made for the erection

of buildings, such as have been suggested, for the Rochester Industrial School. Surely if the more modern system of institutions is desirable for the Rochester school, it is quite as much so for the Randall's Island House of Refuge. I hope, therefore, that action will be taken whereby the accomplishment of this most important change may be brought about at as early a time as possible. This accomplished and the institution brought wholly under the control of the State and the influence of its laws, conditions will develop, I am sure, which will fully justify the expense which may ensue and to a very great extent overcome cause for complaint or criticism.

“Permit me to add, in conclusion, that all the statements and figures contained herein can be verified by the official records in this Department, and if you desire, I will furnish you with additional information, which I omit now on account of this already voluminous letter.”

I am firmly of the belief that the institution as at present established should be abandoned by the State and a new institution, to be owned and managed entirely by the State, established elsewhere.

HEATING AND LIGHTING.

Special attention has been given during the past year to the heating and lighting plants in the institution, with a view to increasing the efficiency of these plants and reducing the cost of operating the same, principally through the stoppage of waste. In several of them the item of waste, which made quite a formidable showing in the year's coal bill, has been eliminated at a trifling expense, and in a general way results have been very satisfactory.

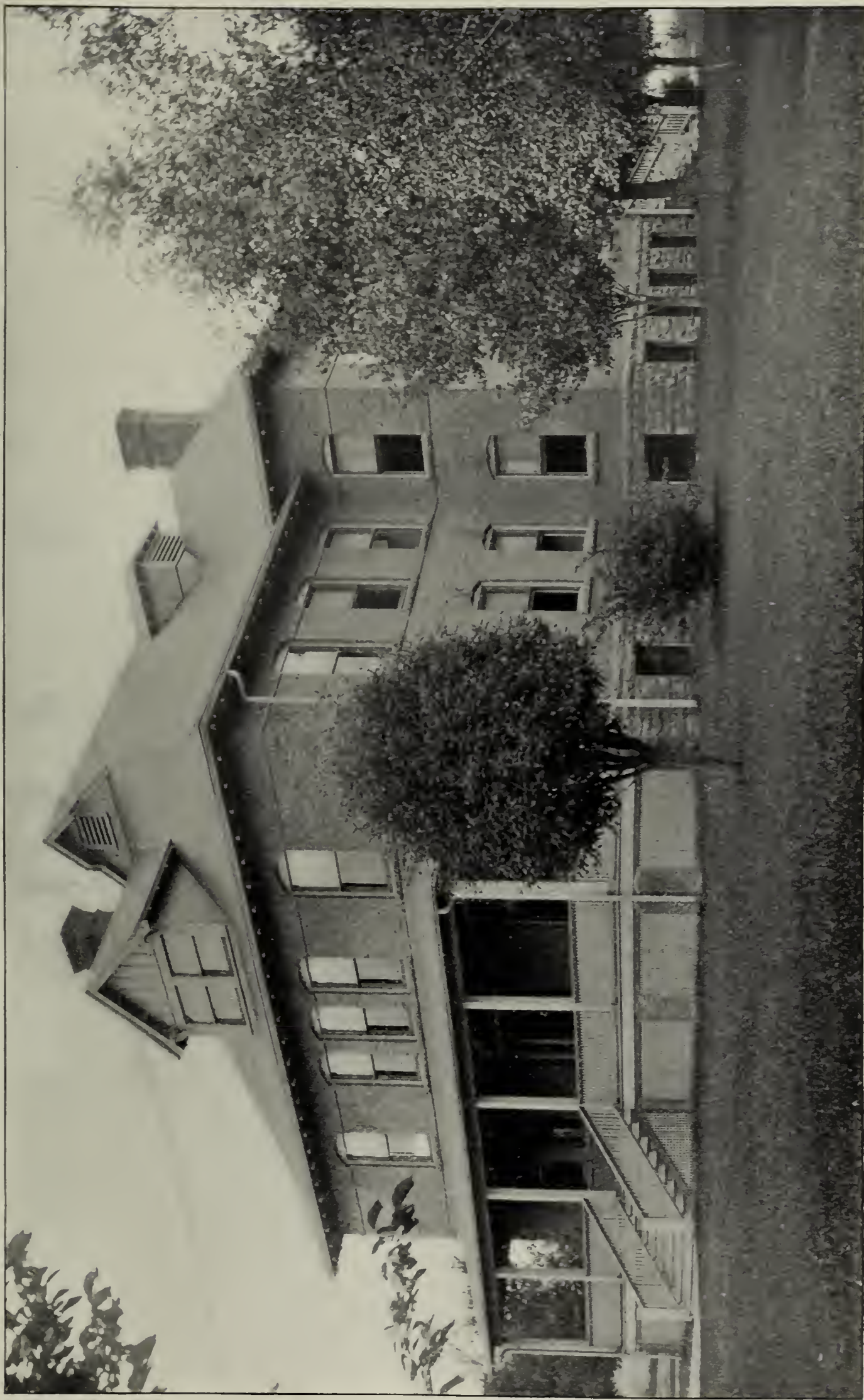
Immediately after the appointment of an inspector of buildings,

heating and lighting last spring, he visited all of the institutions and computed the cubical contents of every building reached by the heating system, together with the number of square feet of radiating surface, and thoroughly familiarized himself with the actual capacity of the heating plants and the requirements of the buildings supplied. In many of the steam heating plants, traps and valves, which are very important factors in considering the waste of heat and power, received a thorough overhauling, and the plants generally were put in as good condition as their age, character and available funds would permit. A number of them, however, are old and cannot be made as efficient as those of more modern type could be, but these are matters that will have to be corrected from time to time, as the occasion requires.

In several places a great deal of heat was lost by the rapid condensation of steam in pipes which were not properly protected. It has been the endeavor during the past year to cover all such, and a large percentage of this loss has been stopped, although very much in this line remains to be done.

At the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, where the conditions in this respect were particularly bad, the work of properly protecting the pipes has not progressed as satisfactorily as could be desired, owing principally to delay on the part of the contractors. Considerable improvements have been made, however, in the engineering department of this institution, including changes in the piping in the mess hall and in barracks H and I, and all the traps have been installed except for the laundry and the buildings on the outskirts. But there is still a great waste here which, by more carefulness on the part of the engineer in charge, could and should be remedied.

At the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion there



COTTAGE "E," STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM, NEWARK.

have been no improvements in this particular, other than the ordinary repairs consistent with the demands of the heating plant in use. Again, at this institution I feel it incumbent upon me to draw attention to the dangerous condition of the electric wiring. It is absolutely necessary that money be appropriated that can be used to install a private direct current plant at this institution, to be operated by the employees thereof, or the present high tension wires should be removed, as well as all of the transformers and other repairs essential to put the wiring in a safe condition, and a contract made with the local company to furnish the current for the same; it matters not which, as long as the plant is not left in its present dangerous condition.

At the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia the heating plant has been in use ever since the institution started and is in an old and dilapidated condition, and I again renew my request for a new plant. It is stated that the plant is as well cared for as its present condition would warrant.

At the Bedford Reformatory no improvements have been made outside of the ordinary repairs necessary to keep the heating plant in good order. This work is done to a great extent by the engineer of the institution, who has shown great aptitude in this direction.

At the Elmira Reformatory, the new steam plant is now practically in operation, four of the boilers in the new power house being in use and the new engines and dynamos have been tested and found not wanting. The substitution here of a central heating plant for the old system of separate ones will be very beneficial to this institution, as it will add to the comfort of the inmates, reduce the force necessary for operation, and effect a large saving in fuel, and it has been money wisely expended.

Much of the work in connection therewith has been done by the inmates of the institution and is a creditable piece of work.

At the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson the installation of a system of forced draft under one of the boilers, as explained elsewhere in this report, has effected a saving in the cost of fuel and is giving very satisfactory results. Here should be built, as well as at Bedford, larger coal pockets in order that advantage may be taken of conditions as they arise, and not have our institutions handicapped by not being able to get coal in the winter months, as happened last year during the coal strike because they had only storage capacity for a few hundred tons of coal.

At the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children at Iroquois the heating plant was in a very dilapidated condition, and a start was made toward an entirely new equipment. During the past year a new boiler house has been built, and during the present it is proposed to renew to some extent the boilers and equipment generally, which, while it will entail a considerable expense, will make a saving in fuel.

At the New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark three vertical marine boilers are in use, burning bituminous coal. These boilers are in good order and well cared for. During the year improvements were made to the steam mains and in the boiler room and power house. Other than that only ordinary repairs were necessary.

At the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford three vertical marine boilers burning anthracite pea coal are in use. This plant is in excellent condition and shows every evidence of good care.

At the House of Refuge at Randall's Island five tubular return type boilers burning anthracite pea coal are in use, and while

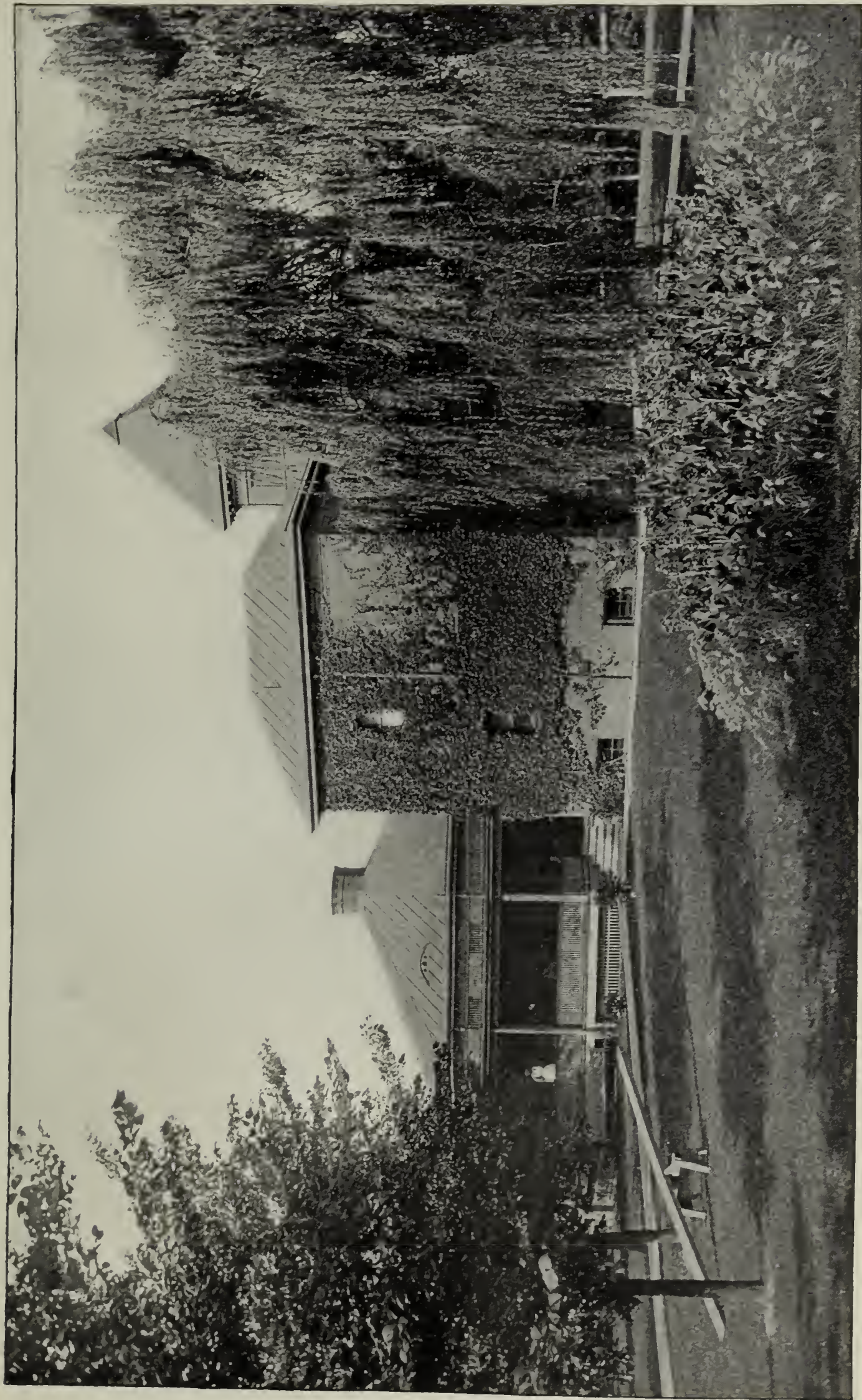
they are well cared for, there is an opportunity for improvement in the matter of cleaning the fire room. The power house is kept in a clean and orderly manner, the piping, brass work, etc., on the machines being kept so by the inmates, but the results obtained from the use of inmate labor in this plant are not good. Reason for this is found in the frequent changes in the firing squad. The brick work on the boilers has been overhauled, the grates renewed and the boilers are now in good condition. There is an appropriation here for the renewing to a great extent of the piping and radiators throughout the institution, and it was felt that this work could be done by the inmate labor of the institution and a start was made in that direction, but in view of the fact that very little, if anything, has been accomplished, it seems wise now that nothing more be done until it is definitely determined as to what the future of this institution is to be.

At the State Industrial School at Rochester there are nine tubular return boilers and two Root water tube boilers, burning bituminous coal. The firing here is done entirely by inmate labor, supervised by the engineers. The boilers and machinery in the power house and in the several buildings are taken care of by the chief engineer, with the assistance of the inmates. The labor performed by the boys here is fully equal to that of regular firemen. The plant, however, is a very old one, but is well cared for and economically run, much more so during the past year than that previous. All coal used is carefully weighed in the boiler room and a record kept. During the year steam pipes and conduits were covered with magnesia. This improvement, with ordinary repairs, has put the plant in as good condition as possible, and it does not seem wise to spend any more money for the reason that the institution will soon be removed to the country.

At the Rome State Custodial Asylum there are five boilers of the vertical marine type, burning anthracite coal. All are in good order, and the same may be said of the machinery in the power house. During the past year no improvements of great account have been made to this plant, none being required other than the ordinary demands of the heating plant in use.

At the Craig Colony for Epileptics there are eleven tubular return boilers, one locomotive type boiler, two vertical type boilers, ten electric hot water heaters, two sectional cast iron boilers, one Dunning hot water boiler and one Gurney hot water boiler. Both anthracite and bituminous coal are used. The cottages occupied by employees are heated with stoves, with the exception of that of the superintendent, which is heated by a hot air furnace, which has been renewed during the past year; the steward's, which is heated with a hot air furnace, and that of the engineer, which is heated with a hot water boiler. Both the boiler and engine rooms are kept clean and in good order. One inmate is employed in the power house cleaning tubes, wheeling coal and removing ashes. The other boilers and heaters are cared for by inmate labor under the supervision of the engineer. An additional cast iron boiler has been provided for the men's infirmary, and with this exception only ordinary repairs have been made in this department.

At the Syracuse Institution for Feeble-Minded Children there are six tubular return boilers, burning anthracite grate coal. One inmate assists in the firing room, cleaning flues and wheeling coal and ashes. The boiler room is kept in an excellent condition, but there is still room for improvement in the care of the engine room. No improvements have been made to this plant beyond ordinary repairs, and I do not deem it necessary to make any recommendations this year along these lines.



HOSPITAL, STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM, NEWARK.

LIGHTER CLOTHING FOR SUMMER.

A year ago I called attention to the fact that the inmates of the State charitable institutions were wearing practically the same kind of clothing the year round, and recommended the use of lighter clothing for summer wear. In my report I said: "It seems to me very unwise and inhuman to ask these unfortunates to wear in warm weather 24-ounce cloth, which is four ounces heavier than is worn by the average citizen, and I especially recommend that institutions where inmates perform more or less labor they should be provided with light out-door clothing for the summer months. They undoubtedly would be more comfortable. Such clothing could be kept scrupulously clean through washing, and at the same time would be an economy."

I desire at this time to renew that recommendation, particularly with reference to the Reformatory at Elmira and the House of Refuge at Randall's Island. At the State Industrial School at Rochester the recommendation was adopted and the boys were all provided with uniforms of tan color khaki, similar in all respects to that worn by the United States troops. This clothing has proved to be neat, serviceable and comfortable, and both the officers and inmates of the institution have been greatly pleased with the change.

The institutions at Elmira and Randall's Island still retain the old uniforms, which I think should be discarded for clothing such as is used at Rochester, or some other material, woolen if preferred, but very much lighter in weight.

ELMIRA REFORMATORY RESTAURANT.

Last year I called attention to the fact that the restaurant at the Elmira Reformatory was being conducted at a loss to the

State, and suggested that unless it could be made to pay expenses it should be abolished. I had at that time very little doubt that the restaurant could be so managed that no loss would result to the State, and changes made have proven it to be so.

These changes were put into effect between October 1, 1902, and January 1, 1903, and as a result the restaurant is now paying expenses and is fulfilling the purpose for which it was established, i. e., furnishing meals to the employees at cost. This was shown by a special examination of the restaurant made on July 1, 1903.

Prior to January 1, 1903, all meats furnished the restaurant from "provisions" (choice cuts taken from forequarters, carcass beef or mutton) had been charged to the restaurant at the uniform price of 13½ cents per pound. This plan was changed to that of charging a uniform advance of five cents per pound over the cost of this meat in bulk to the institution.

Certain attaches had been given "restaurant" maintenance in lieu of the regular State maintenance and the amounts charged had been carried into the State of New York account. Parole meals and night pails also had been supplied from the restaurant. All these were eliminated after January 1, 1903. Those employees who had been receiving meals were given the State allowance, and parole meals and night pails were supplied from the "first upper grade" inmates' mess.

A formal statement is rendered to this department every month setting forth in detail the quantity and cost of supplies furnished the restaurant and the receipts as shown by the record of meals served to officers and guests, and of all supplies furnished to other departments.

A formal statement also is rendered monthly setting forth quantity, kind and cost of supplies furnished to the residence.

For the nine months ending June 30, 1903, the expenditures of the restaurant were \$7,939.82, while the receipts, including \$248.33 worth of supplies on hand June 30th, were \$8,344.68, showing a gain to the credit of the restaurant account for that period of \$404.86.

DEVELOPING AND EXTENDING INDUSTRIES.

In pursuance of the policy outlined in my first annual report, the Legislature last year was not asked to appropriate any money for carrying on the industries at Craig Colony for Epileptics and the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, but, instead, the Legislature provided for the refund of miscellaneous receipts paid into the State treasury to the extent of \$15,000 for each of these institutions. This meant that these institutions were at liberty to spend the amount of their miscellaneous receipts from industries and farm products sold to other institutions for further development and maintaining the productive industries carried on by their inmates. The total amount of miscellaneous receipts at Elmira for the year was \$15,614.06, and at Sonyea, \$12,245.28. Prior to this time a portion only of this money had been refunded, the use to which it was to be put being specified as maintenance. After studying the conditions at these two institutions I was convinced that the proceeds from these industries would be sufficient to maintain and develop them, and that if they were permitted to do this there would be no occasion to ask for special appropriations for this purpose.

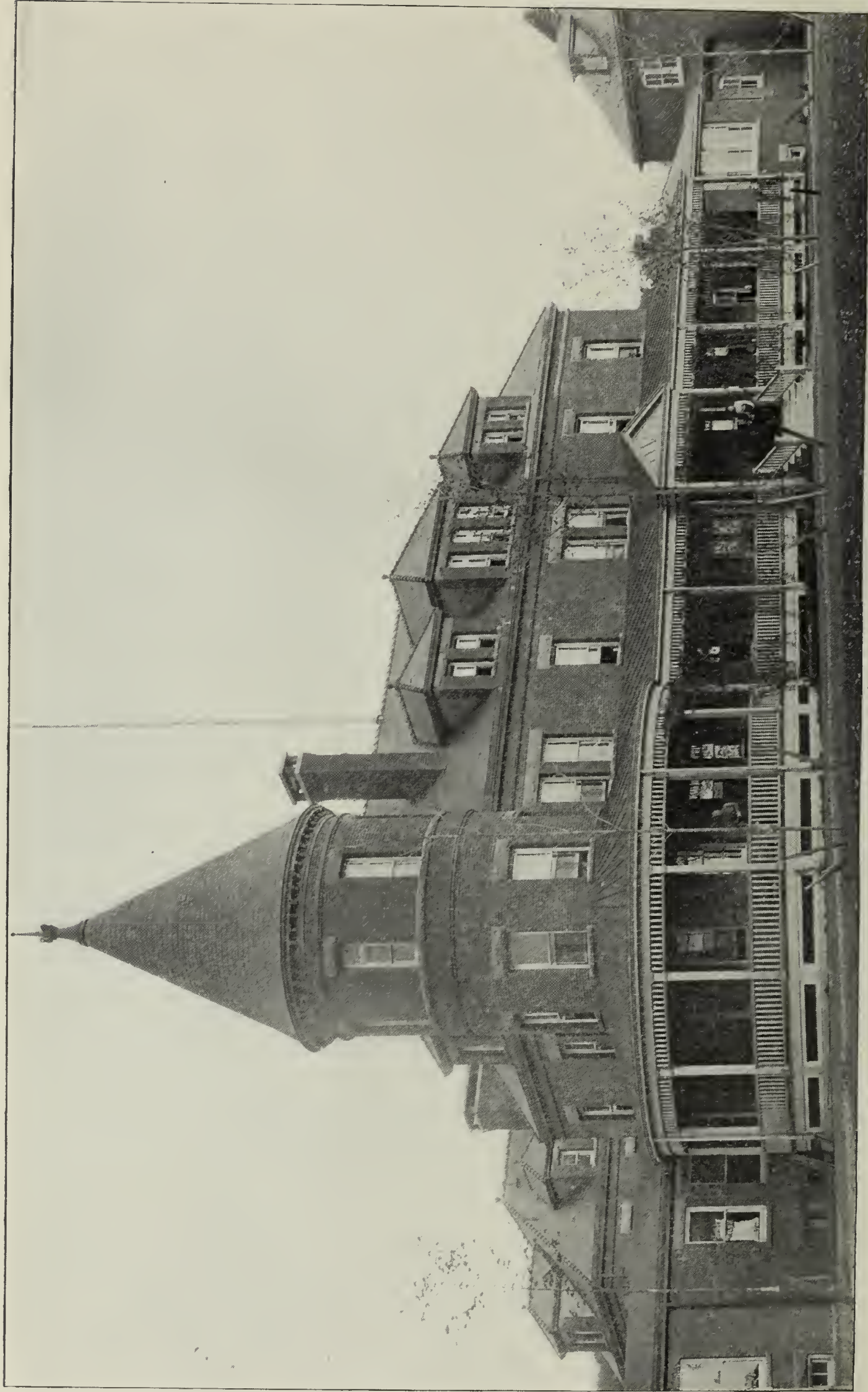
Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, the first in which this new system has been in operation, Craig Colony has asked, and has been allowed, \$534.87 for extending its tailoring department. This department is already in successful opera-

tion, and with the necessary enlargement there is no reason why it can not make all of the clothing used by the inmates far more cheaply than it can be purchased outside.

The Colony also makes brooms, and it is altogether probable that with an enlargement of this industry it can make enough to supply all of the charitable institutions. By the enlargement of its brickmaking plant, and the extension of its farm and garden work, a large portion of the output of these two institutions can be sold to the other institutions to the profit of the State. As soon as feasible it is the intention to add the manufacture of drain tile to that of brickmaking, as the clay at Sonyea is even better adapted to the manufacture of tile than of brick.

There seems to be no good reason why the farm at Sonyea should not be made very profitable to the State. The soil is very rich and deep. It is already very productive, but there is room for a large increase in its output without much additional expenditure. The product of the farm is covered in detail elsewhere in this report.

At the Reformatory at Elmira the leading productive industry has been the printing office and bindery, where the printing and binding for all the charitable institutions is done. Outside of this the policy has been to maintain trade schools rather than productive industries and less practical work has been done in these schools than should be done in an institution of this character. The object of these schools is to teach the inmates useful trades that will enable them to become self-supporting after they leave the Reformatory. There is no doubt that these inmates would take more interest and do better work if they knew that they were manufacturing articles for use instead of



COTTAGE "B," WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME, OXFORD.

for the purpose of being broken up or torn apart, as is done with the products of the trade schools. In the upholstery shops the practice has been to make new furniture and then tear it apart, the material being used over and over until it is worn out.

The Reformatory shoeshop makes all the shoes worn in the institution. I am of the opinion that this industry could be developed so as to make shoes for most of the other institutions. The complete development of this policy of establishing productive industries cannot be achieved in a month or a year. It is not my intention to advocate the trying of expensive experiments.

Study, with the cooperation of the heads of these institutions, will determine the actual conditions in each and make possible the development of such industries as give promise of being beneficial to the inmates and profitable to the State.

That the employment of all inmates, who are physically able, in productive industries is good for them is generally admitted, and I believe that when this policy has been fully worked out nearly all articles required by the charitable institutions can be made therein.

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S DECISION.

By a recent decision of the Court of Appeals which sustains the decision of Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, it is held that city magistrates cannot commit to reformatory institutions for disorderly conduct. Justice Gaynor's decision was rendered in the spring of 1902 on a writ of habeas corpus and had a marked effect upon the population of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford. There were at that time in

that institution a number of women who have been committed as prostitutes, an offense named in the State Charities Law as cause for commitment to the three reformatories for women. As soon as Justice Gaynor's decision became known, a number of women so committed were released on writs of habeas corpus, and the number of commitments from city magistrates dropped from an average of 13.7 to 4.3 per month. The Appellate Division subsequently confirmed Justice Gaynor's decision, but went still further and held that under the Penal Code summary convictions for offenses which did not amount to misdemeanors could not be made to State reformatories. This stopped all commitments from New York city magistrates, and the monthly average number of commitments to that institution for the last eight months of the fiscal year dropped to five. The final decision of the matter by the Court of Appeals will have the effect of cutting off the main source for supplying inmates to the Reformatory at Bedford, unless the effect of the decision shall be nullified by new legislation.

A NEW SYSTEM OF INSPECTION.

A decided improvement has been made during the past year in the method of supervising the construction of new buildings and improvements at the different charitable institutions.

Up to a year ago, when an institution received a special appropriation for new buildings, it was the custom to include an item for services of an inspector to see that the work was completed in accordance with the plans and specifications. These inspectors were all appointed by the State Architect and the annual cost to the charitable institutions ranged from \$10,000 to \$14,000. It required but a very short experience with this system to con-

vince me that it was not economical. The work of inspection properly belonged to the State Architect's department, and the expense should be charged against his fund rather than against the appropriation for the institutions. Further than that, an increase in the number of inspectors for that department, sufficient to attend to this work, would not cost as much as the State had been paying. I made a recommendation to this effect in my last annual report and it was adopted by the Legislature in making the appropriations for new construction at the different institutions.

Work under the special appropriations at all the institutions has been progressed much more rapidly than it ever was under the old system, when it was a common thing for an appropriation to lie untouched for a period of two years, and then to secure a reappropriation to prevent the original appropriation from lapsing. An institution could receive no benefit from an appropriation that was lying idle and it seemed to me that the better way was not to ask for an appropriation until it was really needed, and then have the work done just as quickly as possible, and I have received many evidences that this view is held by the management of the different institutions, who have a number of times during the past year expressed satisfaction with the more prompt manner in which work has been done under the new system.

TRANSFERS AMONG THE WOMEN'S REFORMATORIES.

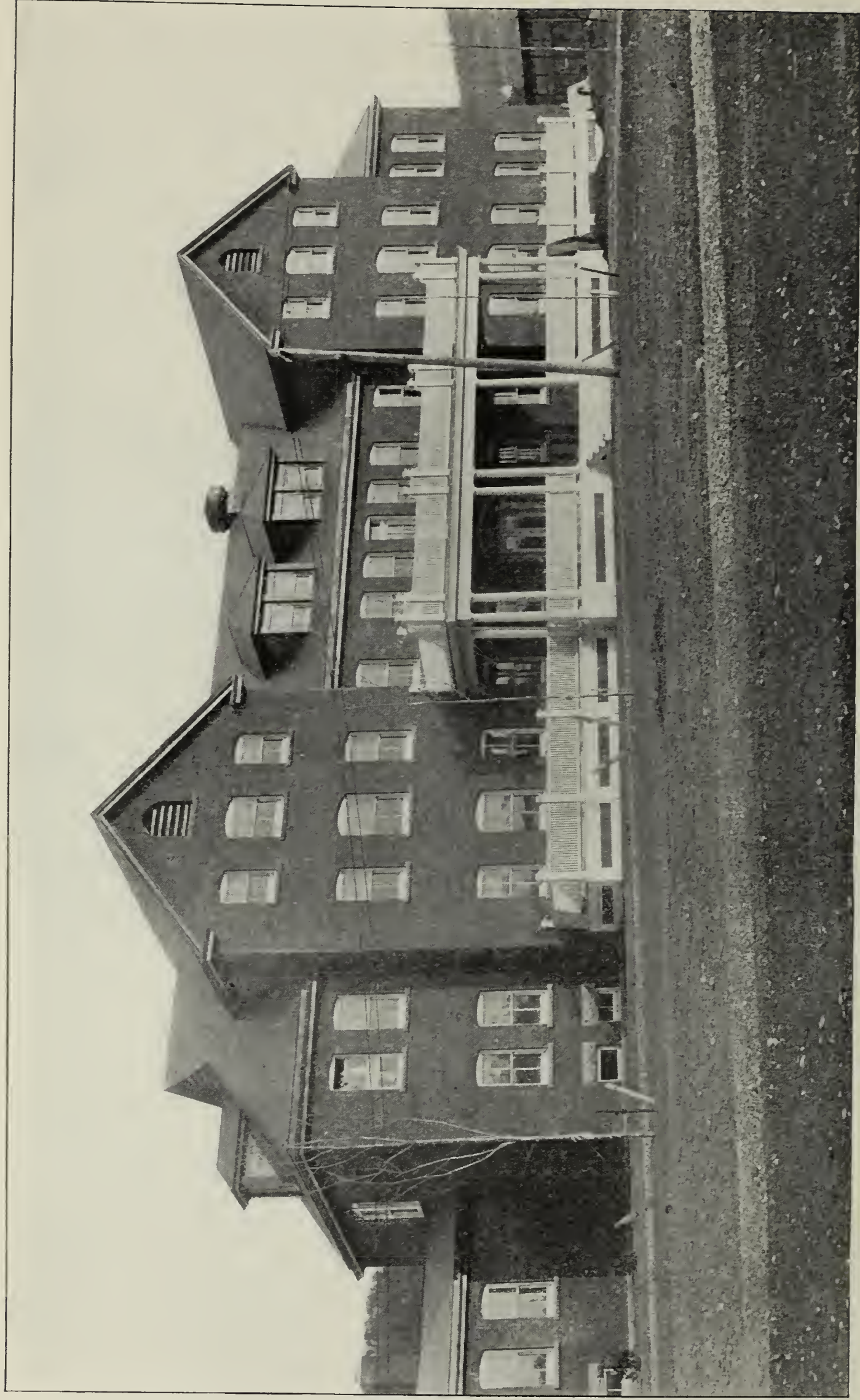
The fluctuation in population of the three reformatories for women makes it highly desirable that there should be a law permitting transfers from one institution to another to prevent crowding.

At present the Reformatory at Bedford seems more likely to test its maximum capacity than either of the others, while at Hudson, which is the largest of these three institutions, the population is steadily decreasing. The Hudson institution, as originally planned, was designed to care for the entire territory now covered by both Hudson and Bedford, and with the opening of Bedford, which receives its population from Greater New York and Long Island, the population at Hudson began to decrease.

The maximum capacity of these three institutions is 688, while the total average population for the past fiscal year was 525. Albion, with a maximum capacity of 175, had an average population for the year of 128.37, which was 11 more than for the preceding year, and on September 30, 1903, the population was 134, indicating that the population at that institution is increasing.

At Bedford, with a total capacity of 220, outside of the hospital, the average population for the year was 186.70, which was just about double that of the preceding year. On September 30, 1903, the population was 194, indicating a steady increase in population.

At Hudson, with a total capacity of 293, the average population for the year was 209.61, a decrease of 11 from the preceding year. On September 30, 1903, the population was still further reduced to 194 and is still going down. With the present division of the State in the matter of making commitments to these institutions, it is not likely that the population at Hudson will ever reach the maximum capacity of that institution, but if a law were enacted permitting transfers it is probable that the Hudson institution would be able to take care of the overflow



COTTAGE "C," WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME, OXFORD.

from Bedford for some time to come, which would prevent the evils of overcrowding.

AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT.

Near the close of the fiscal year all of the institutions whose inmates do any industrial work were asked to forward samples of such work to the Department with a view to making a permanent exhibit. All of the institutions responded except the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford, the Rome State Custodial Asylum and the Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children at Tarrytown, where no work of this character is done.

These exhibits, to the number of about 1,800, were received during the month of September, and as soon as cases could be prepared for them they were arranged and catalogued, the result being a very interesting display which shows all the different kinds of work done in the institutions and the manner in which it is done. Most of this work will compare very favorably with the same class of work done outside of the institutions.

The three women's reformatories at Albion, Bedford and Hudson make an exhibit of basket weaving, plain sewing, fancy work, drawing, penmanship, needlework, crocheting and paper box making.

The New York State School for the Blind at Batavia sent specimens of typewriting, point print work, plain sewing, broom and basket making and kindergarten work.

The exhibit from the State Reformatory at Elmira includes carpentry, tinware, brassmaking, upholstery, cabinetwork, tailoring, wood turning, book binding, wood working, stenography, printing, photography and iron work.

The Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children at Iroquois contributed specimens of sloyd and kindergarten work.

The two institutions for feeble minded children and feeble minded women at Syracuse and Newark furnished articles of needlework, plain sewing, woodworking, drawing, penmanship and kindergarten work.

The two institutions for juvenile delinquents at Randall's Island and Rochester are represented by specimens of carpentry, painting and finishing, printing, machinery, plumbing, tailoring, drawing, penmanship, basket weaving, book binding, pattern-making, manual training, clay modeling, foundry work, and blacksmithing.

The exhibit from Craig Colony for Epileptics includes samples of printing, brooms, brick and sloyd work.

Owing to lack of space in the present quarters of the Department it is not possible to display this exhibit in its entirety at present, but hopes are entertained that additional room will be granted for it, as the public have no conception of the work done at these institutions, and an exhibit of this character will be an incentive for still better work, and will also be of great interest to the relatives and friends of those who are so unfortunate as to require State aid.

A catalogue of the exhibit is given below.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN AT ALBION.

BASKET WEAVING.

1. Basket, reed.
2. Basket, raffia, with cover.
3. Basket, reed and raffia, with cover, figured.
4. Basket, raffia, figured, with cover.

5. Basket, raffia, figured, with handle.
6. Basket, raffia and reed.
7. Basket, reed, green and white.
8. Basket, raffia, tray, incomplete.
9. Table mat, reed.

PLAIN SEWING.

15. Hemming.
16. Placket (first grade work).
17. Apron (first grade work).
18. French seaming (first grade work).
19. Pocket hole (first grade work).
20. Gussett (first grade work).
21. Basting (first grade work).
22. Overcasting (first grade work).
23. Running (first grade work).
24. Overhanding and overcasting.
25. Seaming and overcasting.
26. Overhanding.
27. Seaming.
28. Hemming.
29. Feather stitching (second grade work).
30. Weaving (second grade work).
31. Patching (second grade work).
32. Weaving (second grade work).
33. Darning (second grade work).
34. Patching (second grade work).
35. Button holing and eyelets (second grade work).
36. Patching (second grade work).
37. Patching (second grade work).
38. Patching (second grade work).

39. Darning (second grade work).
40. Darning (second grade work).
41. Handkerchief, hemstitching and drawn work.
42. Penwiper, pinking.
43. Handkerchief, hemstitch.
44. Slippers, crocheted.
45. Apron, hem and feather stitching.
46. Patchwork.
47. Skirt.
48. Shirtwaist suit.
49. Serge dress skirt.
50. Night gown.
51. Lingerie, corset cover (second grade work).
52. Lingerie, drawers (second grade work).
53. Lingerie, night-gown (second grade work).
54. Lingerie, petticoat.

FANCY WORK.

55. Sack, crocheted.
56. Cape, circular, crocheted.
57. Table napkins, 3, hemstitched.
58. Tablecloth, hemstitched and initialed.
59. Drawn work doily.
60. Drawn work lunch cloth.
61. Tatting, butter doily.
62. Tatting, mat.
63. Drawn work doily.
64. Tatting, tumbler doily.
65. Infant's cap. drawn work and hemstitching.
66. Dresser cover, drawn work and hemstitching.

- 67. Dresser cover, drawn work and fringing.
- 68. Doily, drawn work.
- 69. Doily, drawn work.
- 70. Samples of drawn work.
- 71. Buffet cover, drawn work and hemstitching.
- 72. Collar, double hemstitching.
- 73. Collar, drawn work.
- 74. Doily, drawn work.
- 75-78. Doily, drawn work.

DRAWING.

- 79. Map of United States.
- 80. Map of North America.
- 81. Map of North America.
- 82. Map of North America.
- 83. Map of South America.
- 84. Map of South America.

ESSAYS.

- 85. On Columbus, L. S.
- 86. On Columbus, B. L.
- 87. Life at Albion, L. S.
- 88. Life at Albion, B. L.
- 89. Life at Albion, O. H.
- 90. Grammar, diagraming.
- 91. One week at Albion, E. M.
- 92. On Columbus.

PENMANSHIP.

- 93-118. Vertical penmanship.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AT BATAVIA.

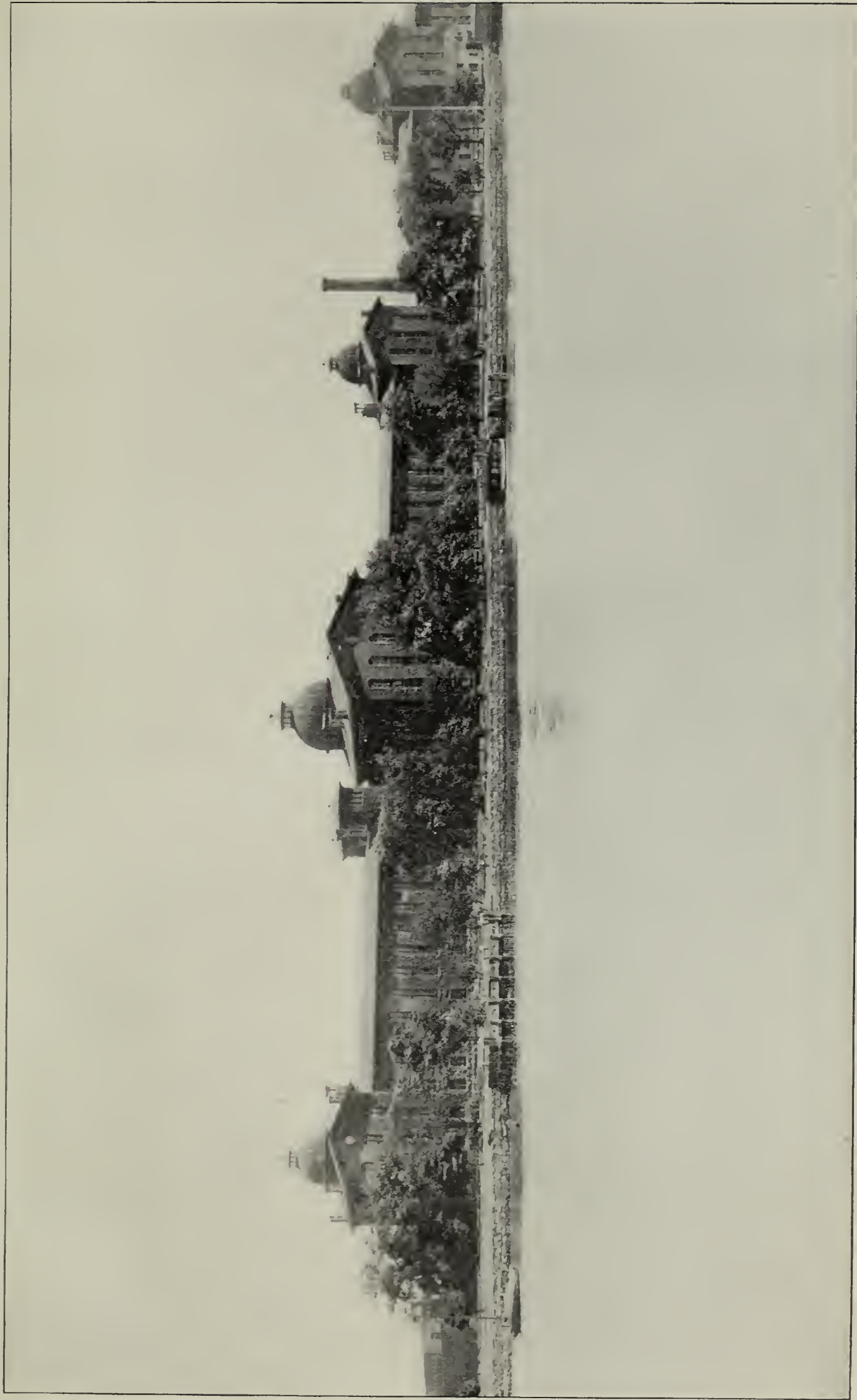
- 1280. Caning.
- 1281. Basket work—Tray.
- 1282. Basket work—Basket.
- 1283. Basket work—Waste basket, reed and grasses.
- 1284. Basket work—Waste basket, reed.
- 1344. Broom, toy.
- 1345-1348. Brooms.
- 1285. Whisk broom.
- 1286. Whisk broom.
- 1287. Whisk broom, barbers'.
- 1288. Whisk broom holder.

TYPEWRITING EXHIBIT.

- 1289. Poems.
- 1290. Miscellaneous.
- 1291. Business correspondence.
- 1292. Programs.
- 1293. Tabulation.
- 1294. Business forms.
- 1295. Business forms.
- 1298. Guest book.

POINT PRINT WORK.

- 1296. Miscellaneous.
- 1297. German poem.
- 1299. Plate and copy.
- 1301. Plate and music.
- 1300. Plate and copy.
- 1302. Program of music recital.
- 1303. Program of commencement exercises.



HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, VIEW FROM THE RIVER.

- 1304. Program of music recital.
- 1305. Model of mattress.
- 1306. Model of mattress.
- 1340. Braided hat.
- 1341. Beaded work—Brush broom holder.
- 1343. Apache chain.
- 1342. Knit socks.
- 1325. Crochet work—Slippers.
- 1323. Crochet work—Infant's jacket.

PLAIN SEWING.

- 1324. Gingham apron.
- 1322. Apron.
- 1326. Seaming and overcasting.
- 1327. Overhanding.
- 1328. Patching.
- 1329. Patching.
- 1330. Seaming gore.
- 1331. Hemming.
- 1332. Patching.
- 1333. Drawers, complete.
- 1334. Turning and hemming.
- 1335. Apron.
- 1336. Inserting between hems.
- 1337. Shirring on band.
- 1338. Overhanding insertion and lace.
- 1339. Ruffle in hem and gathering.

KINDERGARTEN.

- 1307. Outlining triangles.
- 1308. Outlining oblongs.

- 1309. Outlining squares.
- 1310. Outlining circles.
- 1311. Outlining hexagon.
- 1312. Outlining pentagon.
- 1313. Outlining floral design.
- 1314. Outlining figure.
- 1315. Outlining vegetable—carrot.
- 1316. Outlining calendar.
- 1317. Outlining potato.
- 1318. Outlining picture frame.
- 1319. Bead raffia ring.
- 1320. Clay model of boots.
- 1321. Braided horse lines.
- 1349. Piano repairs.
- 1350. Ivory polishing and shaping.
- 1351. Hammer springs.
- 1352. Coils and knots.
- 1353. Flange pin bushings.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD.

BASKET WEAVING.

- 10. Basket, reed and raffia, rice stitch with cover.
- 11. Basket, reed and raffia, coil stitch.
- 12. Tray, reed and raffia, coil stitch.
- 13. Tray, reed and raffia, buttonhole stitch.
- 14. Baby's rattle, raffia.
- 128. Napkin ring, raffia.
- 129. Palmetto samples.
- 130. Braided hat.
- 131. Braided hat, complete.

132. Cut palmetto.

133. Four strand braid palmetto.

PLAIN SEWING.

208. Basting.

209. Running.

210. Stitching.

211. Thread inserting.

212. Hemmed patching.

213. Overhand patching.

214. Bias ruffling.

215. Laundry bag.

216. Matched patching.

217. Dress band.

218. Bias felling.

219. French felling.

220. Hand tucking.

221. Mitred and square corners.

222. Shirring.

223. Napery hemming.

224. Hemstitching and fringing.

225. Overhanding.

226. Gusset.

227. Gathering and band.

228. Darning and weaving.

229. Flat seam.

230. Hand hemming.

231. Felled seam.

232. Buttonholing and eyelets.

119. Inmate's Sunday suit model—doll.

120. Going away gown—model.

- 121. Work dress.
- 122. Work apron.
- 123. Winter cape.
- 124. Woven rag rug.
- 204. Stockings, made.
- 203. Shirtwaist, made and laundered.

NEEDLE WORK AND CROCHETING.

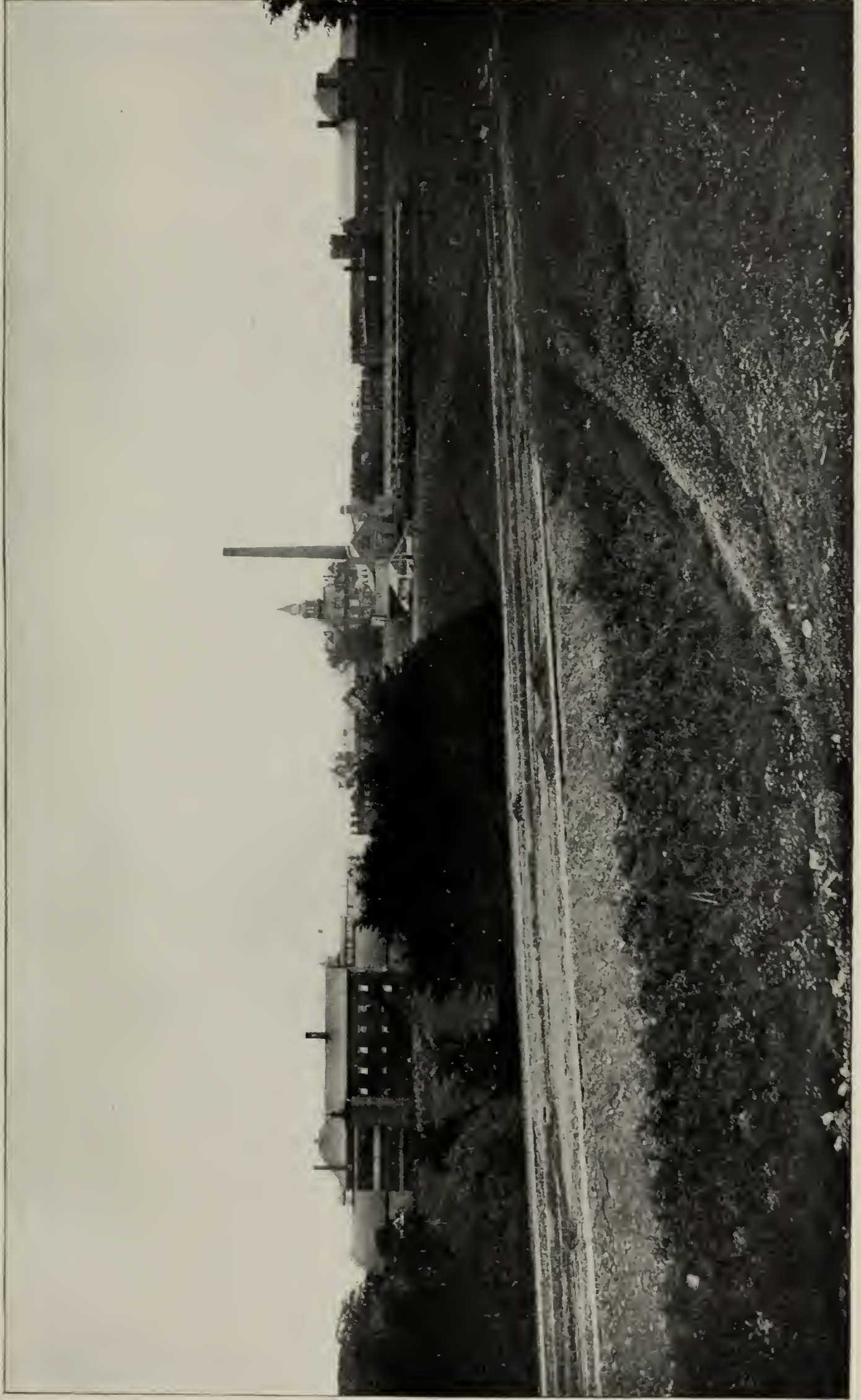
- 125. Infant's crocheted sack.
- 126. Infant's crocheted socks.
- 127. Crocheted shawl.
- 134. Doily, Battenburg.
- 135. Doily, embroidered floral design.
- 136. Cuffs, drawn work.
- 137. Doily, embroidered.
- 138. Doily, embroidered, daisies and scroll.
- 139. Handkerchief, drawn work and hemstitched.
- 140. Handkerchief, drawn work and hemstitched.
- 141. Handkerchief, drawn work and hemstitched.
- 142. Samples of drawn work and hemstitching.
- 143. Samples of hemstitched tucks.

PAPER BOX INDUSTRY.

- 144. Pellet box.
- 145. Document case.
- 146. Document case, large size.

SCHOOL WORK.

- 205. Exhibit of drawings, working and decorative.
- 206. Exhibit of high grade mathematics.
- 207. Exhibit of work in English.
- 147. Samples of frescoing.



REAR VIEW, PRESENT STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

CARPENTRY.

1238. Door.

1239. Door.

TINWARE.

1240. Gutter.

1241. Pipe and elbow.

1242. Oil can.

1243. Dinner pail.

1244. Pipe and branch.

1245. Watering pot.

1246. Pipe and tee.

1247. Water cooler.

1248. Tea kettle.

1249. Coffee pot.

1250. Cup.

1251. Milk pail.

1252. Milk can.

1253. Basin.

1254. Conductor and flange.

1255. Conductor, square and round.

1256. Conductor and flange.

1257. Conductor and box.

1258. Smoke pipe.

1259. Wash boiler.

1260. Bread tin.

1261. Cake tin.

1262. Ice cream mold.

BRASS WORKING.

1263. Faucet for water cooler.

UPHOLSTERY.

- 1264. Couch.
- 1265. Half tete.
- 1266. Chair.
- 1267. Chair, reception, unfinished.
- 1268. Chair, reception, unfinished.
- 1269. Arm chair.

CABINETWORK.

- 1270. Wash stand.

TAILORING.

- 1271. Stitching, hand.
- 1272. Basting.
- 1273. Basting and button sewing.
- 1274. Knee trousers.
- 1275. Long trousers.
- 1276. Vest.
- 1277. Coat.
- 1278. Buttonholing.
- 1279. Vest.

WOOD TURNING.

- 1189. Lathe work—Chair leg.
- 1190. Lathe work—Spindle.
- 1191. Lathe work—Roller.
- 1192. Lathe work—Spindle.
- 1193. Lathe work—Spindle.
- 1194. Lathe work—Spindle.
- 1195. Lathe work—Chair spindle.
- 1196. Sample of turning.

- 1197. Spindle.
- 1198. Spindle.
- 1199. Spindle.
- 1200. Plain spindle.
- 1201. Model of post.
- 1202. Fitting and mitre work.
- 1203. Mortise work.
- 1204. Corner blocks—turning.
- 1205. Corner blocks—turning.
- 1206. Spindle.
- 1207. Spindle.
- 1208. Sample of turning base.
- 1209. Corner block, trimming.
- 1210. Corner block, trimming.
- 1211. Spindle.
- 1212. Spindle.
- 1213. Spindle.
- 1214. Spindle.
- 1215. Spindle.
- 1216. Spindle.
- 1217. Spindle.
- 1218. Cap.
- 1219. Dovetailing.
- 1220. Dovetailing, round.
- 1221. Dovetailing.
- 1222. Dovetailing.
- 1223. Dowel joint.
- 1224. Mortise work and frame work.
- 1225. Rabbeted joint.
- 1226. Bevel work.

- 1227. Bevel work.
- 1228. Dovetailing and rabbeting.
- 1229. Plain mitre joint.
- 1230. Sample of molding.
- 1231. Chest.
- 1232. Chest.
- 1233. Table leg.
- 1234. Table leg.
- 1235. Table leg.
- 1236. Panel.
- 1237. Panel.

BOOKBINDING.

- 1141. Journal.
- 1142. Order book.
- 1143. Ledger.
- 1144. Cash book.
- 1145. Century Magazine.
- 1146. Poems.
- 1147. Harper's Magazine.

WOODWORKING.

- 1148. Panel.
- 1149. Panel.
- 1150. Panel.
- 1151. Panel.
- 1152. Panel.
- 1153. Panel.
- 1154. Panel.
- 1155. Panel.
- 1156. Panel.
- 1157. Panel.



NEW SITE FOR THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, TOWN OF RUSH.

TRADES SCHOOL.

1158. Stenography.

1159. Printing.

1160. Printing.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

1161. Cabinetmaking.

1162. Printing.

1163. Upholstery.

1164. Tinware.

1165. Plumbing.

1166. Bookbinding.

1167. Shoe shop.

1168. Machine tool work.

1169. Iron forging.

1170. Machine woodworking.

WOOD TURNING.

1171. Lathe work—Goblet.

1172. Lathe work—Pedestal.

1173. Sample in turning.

1174. Wooden inlaid vase.

1175. Dovetailed square.

1176. Spindle.

1177. Mortise work.

1178. Dovetailing.

1179. Turning spindle.

1180. Chair leg.

1181. Chair leg.

1182. Dumb bell.

1183. Mortising and tenon.

1184. Mitreing—Star.

1185. Mitreing—Star.

1186. Fitting.

1187. Spindle.

1188. Turning.

BRASS WORK.

1597. Telegraph instrument.

1598. Casting (6 small hammers).

1599. Casting (6 small hatchets).

1600. Casting (12 furniture castors).

1601. Casting (12 cases for furniture castors).

1602. Blank nut.

1603. Blank nut.

1604. Small box with cover.

1605. Small box with cover.

1606. Small box with cover.

1607. Piece of brass (straight).

1608. Piece of brass (angle).

1609. Shoe tree.

1610. Pillow block.

1611. Oil cup.

1612. Valve wheel.

1613. Electrical fixtures (8 pieces).

1614. Union.

IRON WORKING.

1615 to 1626 inclusive. Blank nuts.

1627 to 1631 inclusive. Specimens of joining.

1632. Minature bicycle frame.

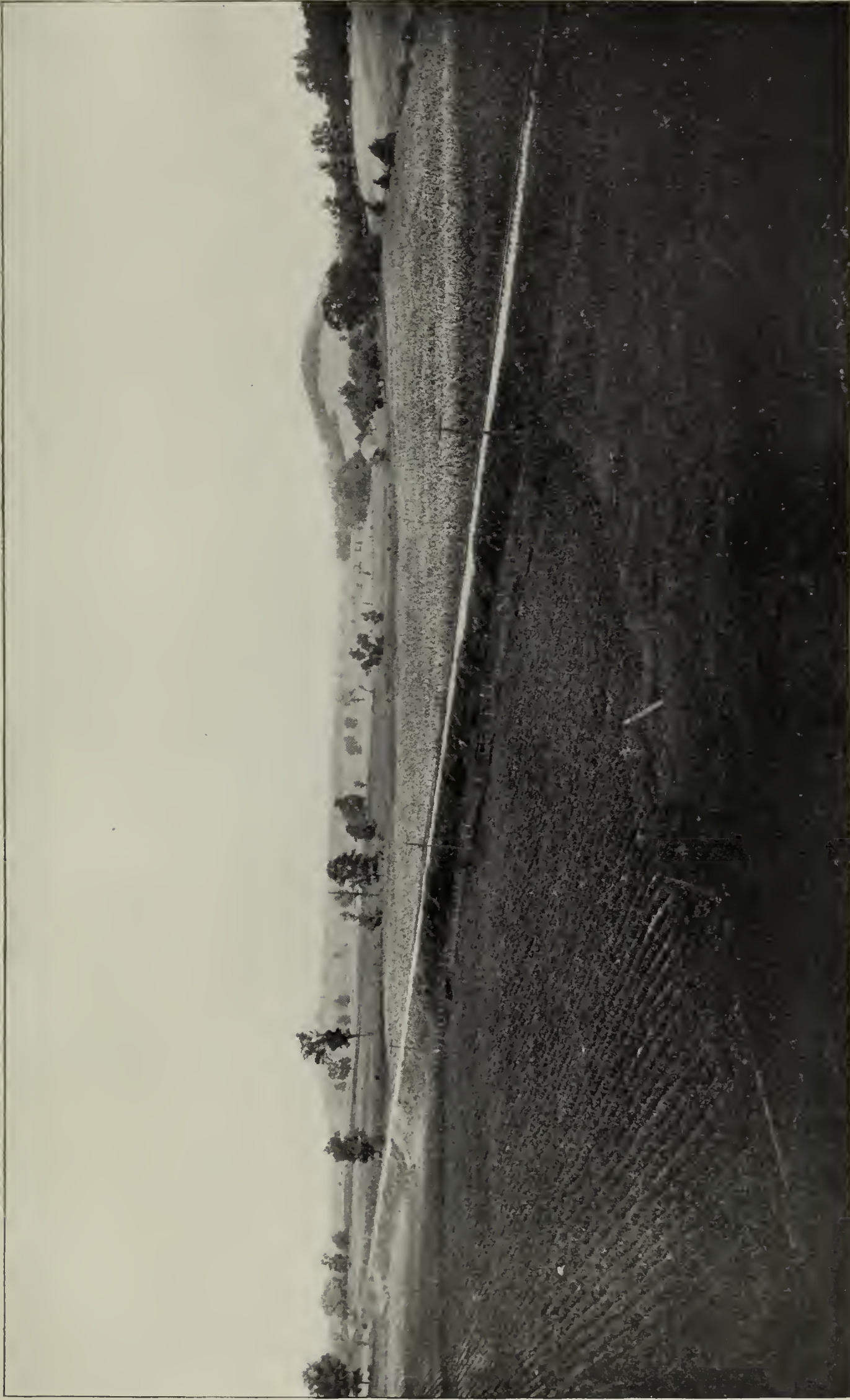
- 1633. Belt wheel.
- 1634. Lathe tools (11 pieces).
- 1635 to 1640 inclusive. Specimens of lathe turning.
- 1641 to 1644 inclusive. Bolts.
- 1645. Casting for pipe dies.
- 1646 and 1647. Templates.
- 1648. Casting of part of machine.
- 1649. Anvil.
- 1650. Anvil.
- 1651. Pillow block.
- 1652. Drill socket.
- 1653. Engine piston and ring.
- 1654. Compress.
- 1655. Part of lathe.
- 1656. Shaft coupling.
- 1657. Shafting.
- 1658. Crank shaft.
- 1659. Eccentric shaft.
- 1660. Rod connection.
- 1661. Blank nuts and rod.
- 1662. Die.
- 1663 to 1683 inclusive. Specimens of plumbing.
- 1684 to 1744 inclusive. Specimens of blacksmithing.
- 1773. Clothing, cutting and design class drawings.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN AT HUDSON, N. Y.

PLAIN SEWING.

- 148. Basting, even, uneven and sailor stitch.
- 149. Running, backstitching and overcasting.
- 150. Combination stitch and stitching.
- 151. Hemming.

152. Laundry bag.
153. Overhanding.
154. Bias felling.
155. Gathering and hemmed band.
156. Gathering and gauging.
157. Tucking.
158. Ruffling, whipped.
159. Ruffling on cord.
160. Tucked and hemstitched apron.
161. Patching.
162. Patching.
163. Bias patching.
164. Buttonholing.
165. Eyelet and loops.
166. Mitreing.
167. Flannel patching .
168. Darning for mending.
169. Weaving for mending.
170. Napery stitch, showing mending in damask.
171. Mending on woven material.
172. Mending on heavy woolen material.
173. Hemstitching and fringing.
174. Blind and slip stitching.
175. Pattern of skirt.
176. Shirt waist model, low grade.
177. Skirt model, low grade.
178. Skirt model, high grade.
179. Coat model, high grade.
180. Waist and collar model, low grade.
181. Plain sewing class, night gown.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE NEW SITE FOR THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

182. Plain sewing class, petticoat.
183. Plain sewing class, drawers.
184. Plain sewing class, corset cover.
185. Samples of hemstitching, draw work and fringing.
186. Model of crocheted fascinator.
187. Infant's knit shoes.
188. Knit hose.
189. Sample of laundry work, collar.
190. Sample of laundry work, turn over collar.
191. Sample of laundry work, pair cuffs.
192. Sample of laundry work, shirt with bosom.
193. Mattress model.
194. Cane work sample.
195. Educational, mathematics.
196. Educational, number work.
197. Educational, vertical writing.
198. Educational, mathematics.
199. Educational, vertical writing.
200. Educational, vertical writing.
201. Educational, Map drawing.
202. Educational, sixth grade arithmetic.

**THOMAS ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE INDIAN
CHILDREN, IROQUOIS.**

SLOYD.

262. Woodworking, wooden reel.
263. Woodworking, oval plaque.
264. Decorative woodworking, maple leaf.
265. Decorative woodworking, star stipled.
266. Decorative paddle.

267. Decorative butter paddle.

268. Decorative paper cutter.

269. Ruler.

KINDERGARTEN.

270. Cherries in water colors.

271. Paper folding.

272. Outlining.

273. Paper weaving.

274. Outlined lettering.

275. Paper pattern work.

276. Paper basket weaving.

277. Penmanship exhibit.

278. Exhibit in drawing, caricature.

279. Architectural drawing.

283. Free hand drawing.

284. Conventional design.

285. Free hand drawing, leaf.

286. Conventional design.

287. Object drawing.

288. Conventional drawing, border.

289. Object drawing, group.

290. Drawing map.

291. Landscape.

292. Object drawing, lemons.

293. Penmanship exhibit.

294. Drawing, nursery I.

295. Object drawing, tree and water.

296. Marine drawing.

297. Road scene drawing.

298. Country scene.

- 299. Country scene.
- 280. Darning.
- 281. Hemming.
- 282. Hemstitching.
- 1777. Inlaid checker table.

NEW YORK STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM AT NEWARK.

NEEDLEWORK.

- 233. Crocheted lace.
- 234. Crocheted lace.
- 235. Crocheted lace.
- 236. Crocheted lace.
- 237. Crocheted lace.
- 238. Crocheted lace.
- 239. Crocheted lace.
- 240. Doilie, drawn work.
- 241. Center piece, drawn work.
- 242. Doilie, drawn work.
- 243. Doilie, drawn work and fringing.
- 244. Crocheted circular cape, model.
- 245. Crocheted set of mats (6).
- 246. Crocheted, Tam O'Shanter.
- 247. Macrame mats (6).
- 248. Teapot holder, knit.
- 249. Bed slippers, knit.
- 250. Hat model, raffia.
- 251. Hose.
- 252. Hose, black.

PLAIN SEWING.

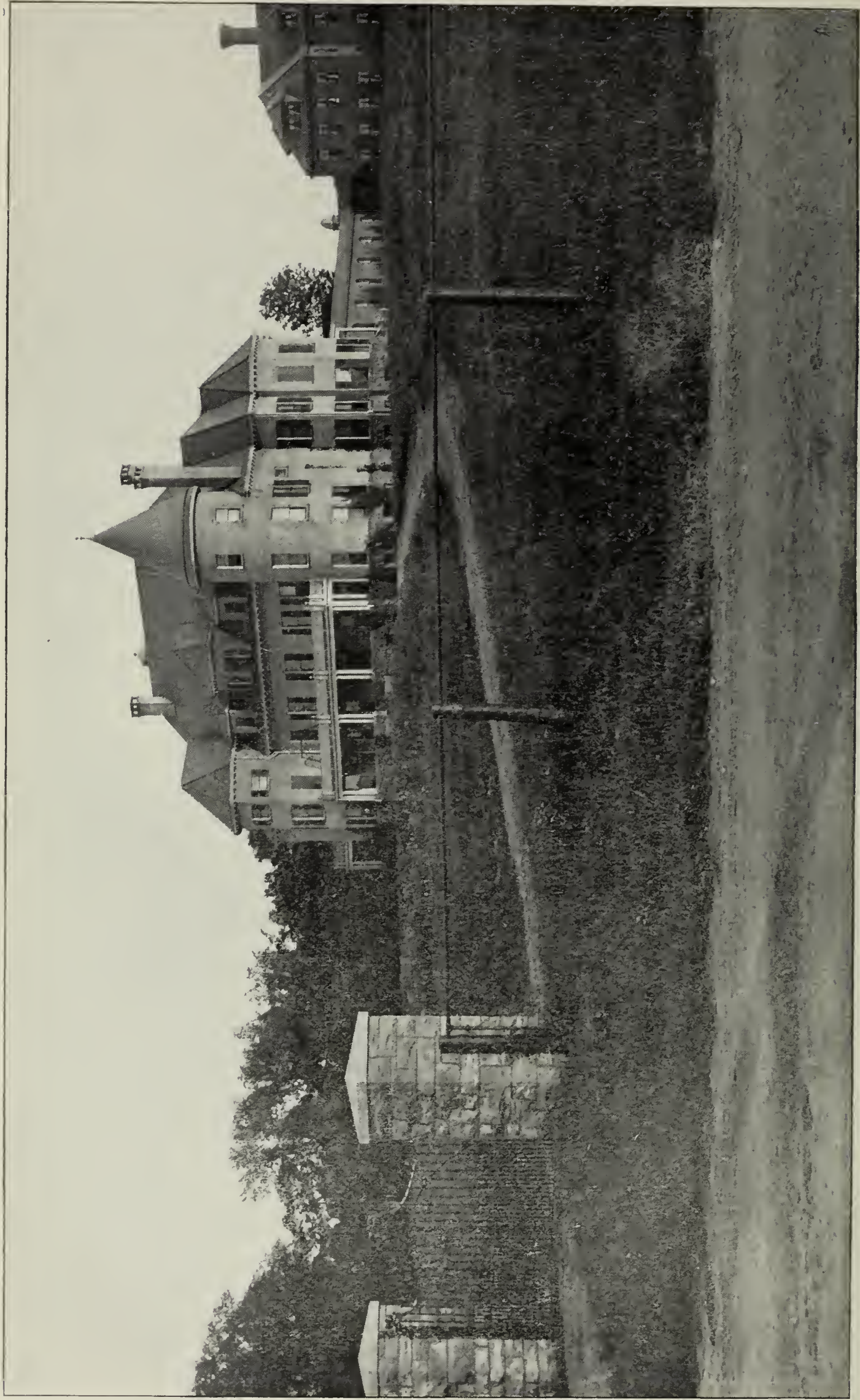
- 253. Model of underskirt.
- 254. Model of nightgown.

- 255. Model of chemise.
- 256. Model of drawers.
- 257. Model of dress.
- 258. Model of shirtwaist.
- 259. Model of work apron.
- 260. Model of work dress.
- 261. Model of winter cape.

SOCIETY FOR REFORMATION JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, RAN-
DALL'S ISLAND.

CARPENTRY.

- 1354. Pedestal with ring.
- 1355. Spindle.
- 1356. Mortising.
- 1357. Mortising.
- 1358. Mallet.
- 1359. Sawing.
- 1360. Mortising.
- 1361. Mortising and dovetailing.
- 1362. Mortising.
- 1363. Fitting.
- 1364. Inlaid.
- 1365. Dovetailing.
- 1366. Turning.
- 1367. Mitering.
- 1368. Dowel joints.
- 1369. Grooving, ornamental.
- 1370. Mitering.
- 1384. Turned spindle.
- 1385. Dovetailing.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

1386. Fitting.

1387. Pedestal.

1388. Grating.

TRADES SCHOOL DRAWING CLASS.

1389 to 1409, inclusive. Working drawings.

1410. Compass work, blue prints.

1411 to 1420 inclusive, compass work, blue prints.

PAINTING AND FINISHING.

1421. Oak, green grain.

1422. Cherry.

1423. Sycamore.

1424. Walnut.

1425. Walnut.

1426. Dark oak.

1427. Light oak.

1428. Gum wood.

PRINTING.

1430. Sample of ruling and printing.

1431. Pamphlet work, printing and binding.

1432. Sample book of printing.

SLOYD.

1371. Towel rack.

1372. Key rack.

1373. Correspondence rack.

1374. Ink stand rack.

1375. Panel, hatchel handle and paper cutter.

1376. Picture frame.

- 1377. Rack.
- 1378. Pen tray.
- 1379. Hat rack.
- 1380. Coat rack.
- 1381. Tray.
- 1382. Wedge.
- 1383. Peg.
- 1429. Inlaid work box.

SCHOOL WORK.

- 1433. Composition, "Great America."
- 1434. Composition, "An American Favorite."
- 1435. Composition, "The Linden."
- 1436. Conventional drawings.
- 1437. Second class First Division drawings.
- 1438. Arithmetic work.
- 1439. Second Division drawing.
- 1440. Second Division drawing.
- 1441 to 1450, inclusive. Kindergarten paper cutting, etc.
- 1451. Second class drawings.
- 1452. Second class drawings.
- 1453. Physiology.
- 1454. Spelling.
- 1455. Language.
- 1458. Drawing of clock.
- 1459. Conventional drawings.
- 1460. Botany work.
- 1461. Number work.
- 1462. Primary chemistry, salt.
- 1463. Compositions written by colored boys.

- 1464. Map of the United States.
- 1465. Physiology.
- 1466. Colored map of United States.
- 1467. Conventional drawings.
- 1468. Conventional drawings.
- 1469. Commercial work.
- 1470. Commercial work.
- 1471. Spelling, first class.
- 1472. Spelling, first class.
- 1473. Letter writing.
- 1474. Penmanship.
- 1475. Composition, "Lincoln."
- 1476. Composition, "Lincoln."
- 1477. Number work.
- 1478. Commercial work.
- 1479. Physiology, Second Division.
- 1480. Penmanship.
- 1481. Composition, "Gettysburg."
- 1482. Physical geography.
- 1483. Physical geography.

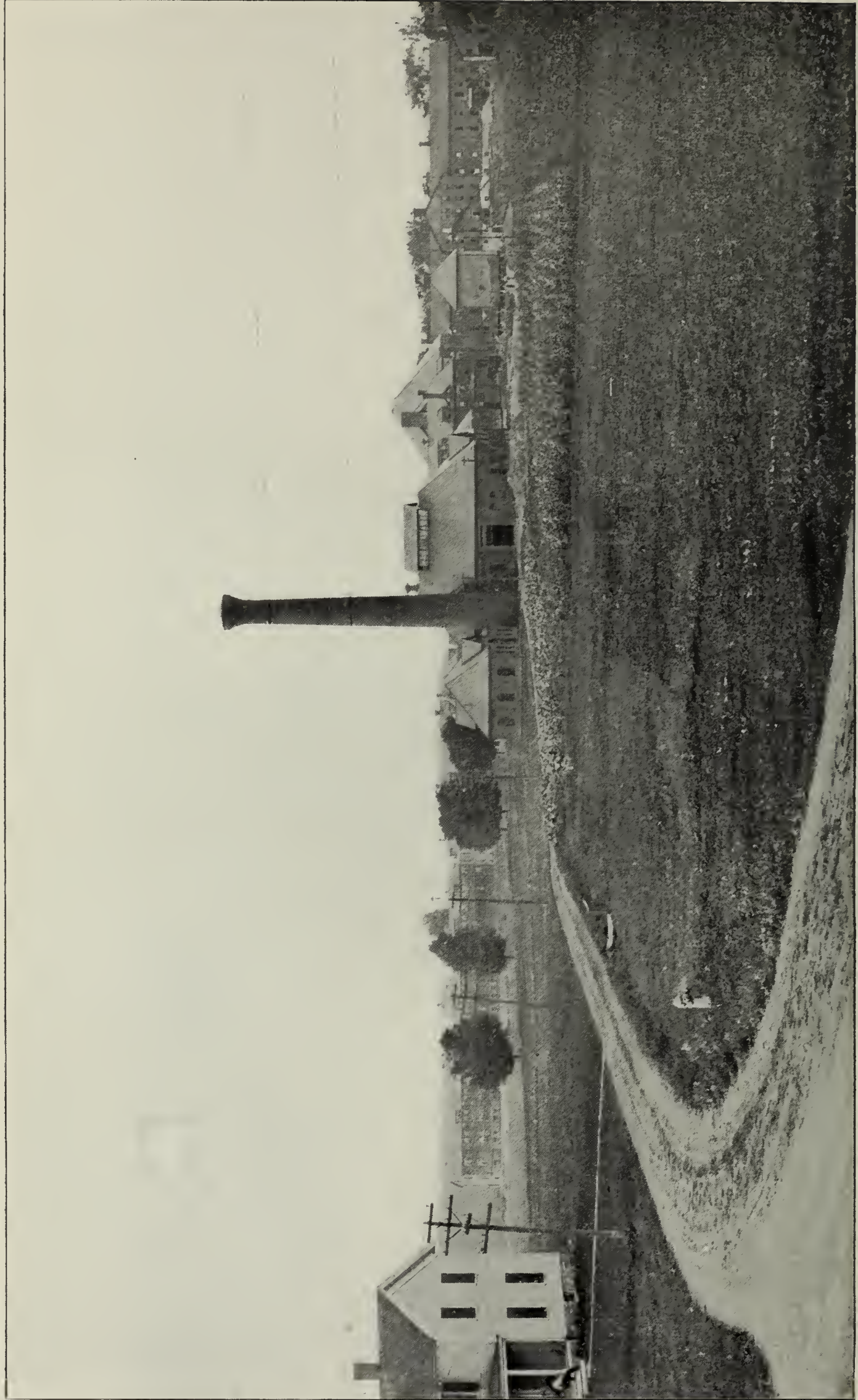
MACHINERY CLASS.

- 1501. Callipers.
- 1502. Callipers.
- 1503. Callipers.
- 1504. Callipers.
- 1505. Bolt and nuts.
- 1506. Dividers.
- 1507. Callipers.
- 1508. Callipers.
- 1509. Dividers.

- 1510. Axles.
- 1511. Axles.
- 1512. Axles.
- 1513. Axles.
- 1514. Axles.
- 1515 to 1521, inclusive. Bolts and nuts.
- 1522. Gauge.
- 1523. Screw die.
- 1524. Screw die.
- 1525. Bolt and nuts.
- 1526. Bolt and nuts.
- 1527. Gauge.
- 1528. Bolt.
- 1549. Taps.
- 1550 to 1554, inclusive. Taps.
- 1550 to 1554, inclusive. Bolts.
- 1559 to 1554, inclusive. Dies.
- 1567-1570. Taps.
- 1571. Plumb bob.
- 1572. Callipers.
- 1573. Dividers.
- 1574-1575 Taps.

BLACKSMITH CLASS.

- 1485. Clipping hammer.
- 1486. Tongs.
- 1487. Chisel.
- 1488. Tamping iron.
- 1489. Cold chisel.
- 1490. Crooked tongs.
- 1491. Cold chisel.



POWER HOUSE, ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM

- 1492. Rivet set.
- 1493. Cold chisel.
- 1494. Cold chisel.
- 1495. Punch.
- 1496. Hydrant wrench.
- 1497. Tamping iron.
- 1498. Punch.
- 1499. Crooked tamping iron.
- 1500. Bar of iron.
- 1529 to 1548, inclusive. Specimens of forging.

PLUMBING CLASS.

- 1557 to 1596, inclusive. Specimens of plumbing work.
- 1745. Iron sink.
- 1772. Sink fittings.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT ROCHESTER.

- 437. Uniform cap, cadet gray with visor and buttons.
- 438. Uniform cap, khaki.
- 439. Uniform cap, khaki, with visor and buttons.
- 440. Uniform trousers, khaki.
- 441. Uniform coat, khaki.
- 442. Uniform coat, cadet gray.
- 443. Uniform trousers, cadet gray.
- 444. Uniform trousers, short, cadet gray.
- 445. Shirt, blue gingham.
- 446. Night shirt.
- 447. Drawing, building and construction.
- 448. Drawing, cornice and column.
- 449. Drawing, building construction.

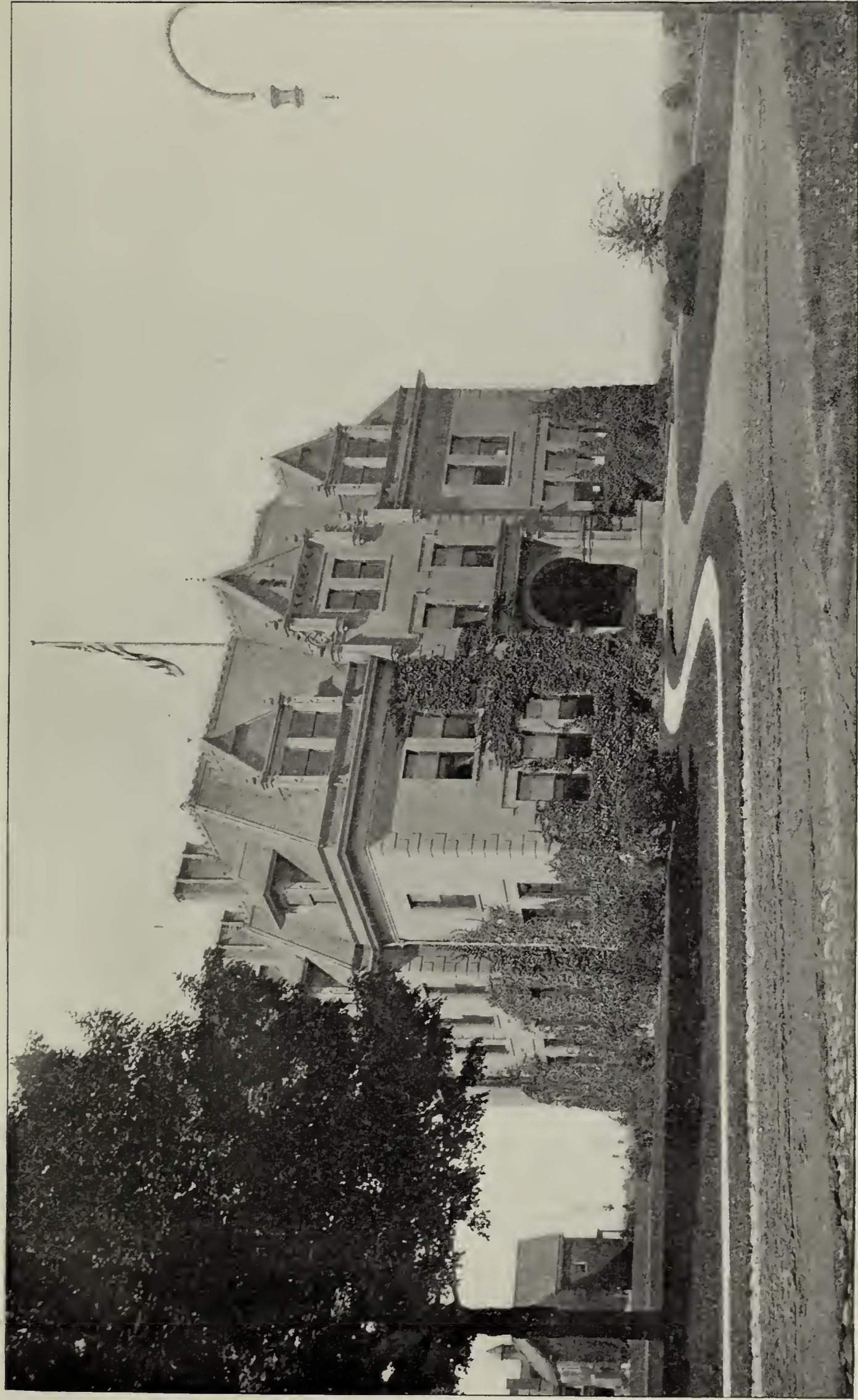
- 450. Drawing, conventional designs.
- 451. Drawing, practice sheet conventional designs.
- 452. Drawing, practice sheet conventional designs.
- 453. Drawing, practice sheet lines, angles, etc.
- 454. Drawing, practice sheet lines.
- 455. Drawing, practice sheet lines.
- 456. Drawing, building and construction.
- 457. Drawing, conventional design gothic.
- 458. Drawing, geometrical design.
- 459. Drawing, building construction.
- 460. Drawing, machine detail.
- 461. Drawing, gothic design.
- 462. Drawing, building construction.
- 463. Drawing, gothic detail.
- 464. Drawing, eccentric detail.
- 465. Drawing, building construction.
- 466. Drawing, working drawings.
- 467. Drawing, isometric design.
- 470. Drawing, working drawings.
- 471. Drawing, working drawings.
- 472. Drawing, isometric drawings.
- 473. Drawing, building construction.
- 474. Drawing, conventional design.
- 474. Drawing, isometric, mechanical drawing.
- 476. Drawing, working drawings.
- 477. Drawing, working drawings.
- 478. Drawing, working drawings.
- 479. Drawing, building and construction.
- 480. Drawing, building and construction.
- 481. Drawing, working drawing.

- 482. Drawing, working drawing.
- 483. Drawing, working drawing.
- 484. Drawing, working drawing.
- 485. Drawing, working drawing.
- 486. Drawing, working drawing, mechanical.
- 487. Drawing, working drawing, mechanical.
- 488. Drawing, working drawing, mechanical.
- 489. Drawing, working drawing, mechanical.
- 490. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 491. Drawing, isometric mechanical.
- 492. Drawing, isometric mechanical.
- 493. Drawing, isometric mechanical.
- 494. Drawing, isometric mechanical.
- 495. Drawing, projection.
- 496. Drawing, projection.
- 497. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 498. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 499. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 500. Drawing, showing section lines.
- 501. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 502. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 503. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 504. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 505. Drawing, projection mechanical.
- 506. Drawing, projection mechanical.
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- 511. Drawing, projection mechanical.

- 512. Drawing, projection mechanical.
- 513. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 514. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 515. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 516. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 517. Drawing, working mechanical.
- 518. Drawing, projection mechanical.
- 519. Drawing, projection mechanical.
- 520. Drawing, projection mechanical.
- 521. Drawing, projection mechanical.
- 522. Drawing, projection mechanical.
- 523. Drawing, object lesson mechanical.
- 524. Drawing, object lesson mechanical.
- 525. Drawing, object lesson mechanical.
- 526. Drawing, object lesson mechanical.
- 527. Drawing, object lesson mechanical.
- 528. Drawing, object lesson mechanical.
- 529. Drawing, object lesson mechanical.
- 530. Drawing, object lesson mechanical.
- 531. Drawing, object lesson mechanical.
- 532. Drawing, blue prints, working, blacksmith.
- 533. Drawing, blue prints, working, blacksmith.
- 534. Drawing, blue prints, working, blacksmith.
- 535. Drawing, blue prints, working, blacksmith.
- 536. Drawing, blue prints, working, blacksmith.
- 537. Drawing, blue prints, working, blacksmith.
- 538. Drawing, blue prints, working, blacksmith.
- 539. Drawing, working, blacksmithing.
- 540. Drawing, working, blacksmithing.
- 541. Drawing, working, blacksmithing.

- 542. Drawing, working, blacksmithing, tracing.
- 543. Drawing, working, blacksmithing, tracing.
- 544. Drawing, working, blacksmithing, tracing.
- 545. Drawing, working, blacksmithing, tracing.
- 546. Drawing, working, blacksmithing, tracing.
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- 562. Drawing, working, blacksmithing, tracing.
- 563. Drawing, working, blacksmithing, tracing.
- 564. Drawing, working, blacksmithing, tracing.
- 565. Drawing, working, blacksmithing, tracing.
- 635. Map of United States, showing products.
- 566. P. folio, freehand.
- 567. P. folio, freehand.
- 568. P. folio, freehand.
- 568. P. folio, freehand.
- 569. P. folio, freehand,

- 570. P. folio, reading illustrations.
- 571. Penmanship, Third Division.
- 572. P. folio, language, Second and Third Divisions, illustrated.
- 573. P. folio, language, Fourth Division, illustrated.
- 574. P. folio, nature studies, illustrated.
- 575. P. folio, geography, illustrated.
- 576. P. folio, number work.
- 577 to 582, inclusive. P. folio. Language work.
- 583. P. folio, geography, illustrated.
- 584. P. folio, spelling.
- 585. P. folio, composition, "Santa Claus."
- 586. P. folio, geography, illustrated.
- 587. P. folio, American history, seventh grade, illustrated.
- 588. R. folio, music, illustrated.
- 589. P. folio, ancient history, illustrated.
- 590. Class books, geography.
- 591 to 596 inclusive, class books, geography.
- 597. Class book, American history.
- 598 to 599. Class book, geometry.
- 600. P. folio, geometry.
- 601. P. folio, geometry.
- 602. P. folio, geometry
- 603. P. folio, class book arithmetic.
- 604. P. folio, class book arithmetic.
- 605. P. folio, class book arithmetic.
- 606. F. folio, number work.
- 607. F. folio, business forms.
- 608. F. folio, business forms.
- 609. F. folio, penmanship.
- 610. F. folio, penmanship.



"SONYEA HALL," ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, CRAIG COLONY, SONYEA.

- 611. F. folio, spelling.
- 612. F. folio, business form.
- 613. F. folio, number work.
- 614. F. folio, arithmetic.
- 615. F. folio, commercial branches.
- 616. F. folio, penmanship.
- 617. F. folio, reading, illustrated.
- 618. F. folio, commercial branches.
- 619. F. folio, commercial branches.
- 620. F. folio, commercial bookkeeping.
- 621. F. folio, commercial bookkeeping
- 622 to 629. Commercial bookkeeping.

BASKET WEAVING.

- 630. Basket, green reed, with handle.
- 631. Basket, reed, spool.
- 632. Basket, reed and grasses, green.
- 633. Basket, reed and grasses, with handle.

PAINTING AND DECORATING.

- 634. Panel wall decoration.
- 636. Corridor and gallery decoration.
- 637. Wall decoration.
- 638. Wall panel decoration.
- 639. Sign painting.
- 640. Ceiling decoration.
- 641. Ceiling or wall decoration.
- 642. Ceiling or wall decoration.
- 643. Ceiling or wall decoration, office.
- 644. Ceiling or wall decoration.

- 645. Corridor and gallery decoration.
- 646. Wall paper design.
- 647. Wall border design.
- 648. Wall border design.
- 649. Sign painting, spurred letters.
- 650. Sign painting, spurred letters.
- 651. Sign painting, Roman letters.
- 652. Sign painting, Roman letters.
- 653. Sign painting, old English letters.
- 654. Sign painting sample.
- 655 to 667 inclusive. Finished wood work samples.
- 672. Wall paper design.

BOOK BINDING.

- 668. Diary 1904.
- 669. Ledger.
- 670. Scrap book with printing samples.

WOODWORKING. (PATTERN SHOP.)

- 673. Bracket model.
- 674. Bench model.
- 675. Match safe model.
- 676. Model of wood turning.
- 677. Goblet with two rings.
- 678. Pattern of grate and frame.
- 679. Pattern of tool box.
- 680. Pattern of shuttle.
- 681. Pattern of shaking grate bar, two pieces.
- 682. Pattern axe handle.
- 683. Paper knife, pattern.

- 684. Pattern soap box.
- 685. Pattern grate bar.
- 686. Pattern grate bar.
- 687. Pattern snap flask, four pieces.
- 688. Pattern brush back.
- 689. Pattern boot jack.
- 690. Letter holder.
- 691. Book tray.
- 692. Wash stand.
- 693. Tooth brush holder.
- 694. Sample of inlaid wood.
- 695. Sectional drawer.
- 696. Sample of stippled wood.
- 707. Model of bedstead.
- 708. Model of bureau.
- 709. Model of roofing.
- 710. Model of sled.
- 711. Model of shelf.
- 712. Model of shelves.
- 713. Model of plant frame.

WOODWORKING.

- 714. Model of pen tray.
- 715. Decorative panel.
- 716. Decorative picture frame.
- 717. Decorative picture frame.
- 718. Model of waste basket.
- 719. Model of newspaper rack.
- 720. Shelf.
- 721. Shelf.

722. Model of towel rack.

723. Jumping Jack.

724. Match safe.

725. Match scratch.

726. Chest.

727. Chest.

728. Easel.

729. Paper knife.

730. Calendar.

731. Calendar.

732. Tool box.

733. Angles.

734. Angles.

735. Square.

736. Reels.

737. Reels.

738. Wooden tag.

739. Sample of sawing.

MANUAL TRAINING—DRAWING.

697. Conventional drawing.

698. Working drawings.

699. Working drawings.

700. Working drawings.

701. Mechanical drawing.

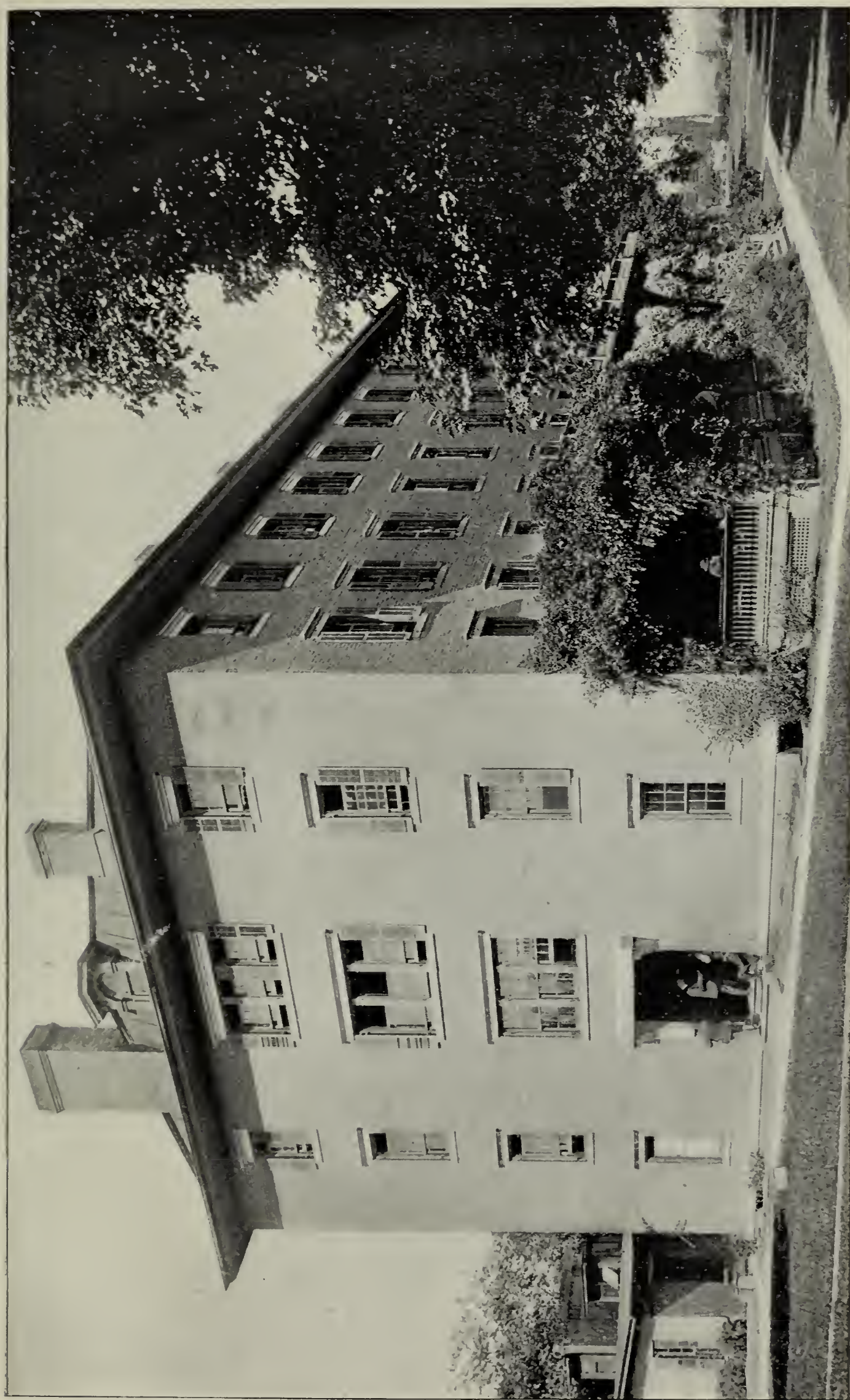
702. Mechanical drawing.

703. Working drawing.

704. Working drawing.

705. Working drawing.

706. Working drawing.



LETCHWORTH HOUSE, CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS, SONYEA.

CARPENTRY.

- 740. Mortise work.
- 741. Dovetailing box.
- 742. Dovetailing box.
- 743. Rabbeted door casing.
- 744. Bracket cornice.
- 745. Octagon, mitering work.
- 746. Octagon, mitering work.
- 747. Decagon mitre work.
- 748. Duodecagon mitre work.
- 749. Diamond showing mortise work.
- 750. Cross showing mortise work.
- 751. Wood showing planing.
- 752. Wood showing planing.
- 753. Wood showing sawing (rip).
- 754. Square showing mortising work
- 755. Triangle showing mitre work.
- 756. Wedge showing planing.
- 757. Plinthoid showing chisel work.
- 758. Newel post.
- 759. Window frame.
- 760. Dovetailing.
- 761. Beveling.
- 762. Quarter round beveling.
- 763. Core beveling.
- 764. Panel.
- 765. Door with raised panel.
- 766. Door.
- 767. Square corner.

- 768. Square dovetailing.
- 769. Angle inside dovetailing.
- 770. Angle mortised.
- 771. Tee mortised.
- 772. Angle dovetailing.
- 773. Angle, square mitre, dolled pins.
- 774. Angle rabbeted.
- 775. Planed wedges.
- 776. Tie, mortised.
- 777. Planed wedge.
- 778. Mitre sawing.
- 779. Wood planed, one inch.
- 780. Wood planed, one-half inch.
- 781. Wood planed.
- 782. Wood planed.
- 783. Wood mitre sawing.
- 784. Hexagon showing mitering.
- 785. Window complete.
- 786. Newel post.
- 787. Door with raised panel.
- 788. Window complete.

CLAY MODELING.

- 789. Model maple leaf.
- 790. Fleur de lis.
- 791. Broken panel fish.
- 792. Maple leaf.
- 793. Bunch of grapes.
- 794. Head.
- 795. Leaf.

- 796. Painter's head.
- 797. Leaf.
- 798. Leaf.
- 799. Lion, panel.
- 800. Conventional design.
- 801. Dragon's head.
- 802. Leaf design.
- 803. Leaf design.
- 804. Oak leaf.

BRASS WORK, FOUNDRY.

- 805. Mirror frame (made from locks and keys of old prison system.)
- 806. Door plate.
- 807. Door plate.
- 808. Frogs.
- 809. Frogs.
- 810. Spikes.
- 811. Spikes.
- 812. Bas relief, McKinley.
- 813. Bas relief, McKinley.
- 814. Bas relief, Lincoln.
- 815. Bas relief, Lincoln.
- 816. Anvil paper weight.
- 817. Cesspool or sink cap.
- 818. Bas relief, General Grant.
- 821. Cast iron stationary wash tub.
- 822. Cog wheels.
- 823. Ornamental screw cap.
- 824. Cog wheels.

- 825. Belt wheels.
- 826. Bolt, coupling.
- 827. Screw and nut bolt.
- 828. Bolt with cap.
- 829. Lathe tool, square nose boring tool.
- 830. Lathe.
- 831. Lathe tool, side diamond point.
- 832. Lathe tool, side diamond point.
- 835. Lathe tool, parting tool.
- 834. Lathe tool diamond point.
- 835. Lathe template square.
- 836. Lathe template hexagon.
- 837. Lathe template.
- 838. Lathe dovetailing.
- 839. Lathe dovetailing.

FOUNDRY.

- 840. Lathe triangle template (hollow).
- 841. Lathe triangle template.
- 842. Halved joint (corss).
- 843. Key, gib and strap.
- 844. Key and gib.
- 845. Key and gib.
- 671. Metal lettering on panel.
- 1139. Belt and nuts.
- 1140. Cog wheels.

FOUNDRY WORK AND BLACKSMITHING.

- 867. Vise work.
- 868. Vise work.
- 869. Vise work and cutting out.



THE TRADES SCHOOL, CRAIG COLONY, SONYEA.

- 870. Vise work, chamfering.
- 879. Vise work and cutting out.
- 872. Vise work drill and cutting out.
- 873. Vise work drill and cutting out.
- 874. Vise work drill and cutting out.
- 875. Vise work drill and cutting out.
- 876. Vise work and finishing.
- 877. Vise work and chamfering.
- 878. Vise work and chamfering.
- 879. Vise work and cutting out.
- 880. Tool practice and drawing down.
- 873. Vise work drill and cutting out.
- 882. Tool practice.
- 883. Tool practice drill and cutting out, key.
- 884. Tool practice and cutting out, key.
- 885. Tool practice and cutting out, key.
- 886. Tool practice and cutting out, key.
- 887. Tool practice.
- 888. Tool practice and drawing down.
- 889. Tool practice and drawing down.
- 890. Tool practice and drawing down.
- 891. Tool practice and drawing down.
- 892. Tool practice and drawing down.
- 893. Tool practice and drawing down.
- 894. Tool practice and drawing down.
- 895. Tool practice and drawing down.
- 896. Tool practice and drawing down.
- 897. Tool practice and drawing down.
- 898. Tool practice and drawing down, wrench.
- 899. Tool practice and drawing down, draw iron.

- 900. Tool work and drawing down, draw iron.
- 901. Tool practice and drawing down, spreading.
- 902. Drag teeth.
- 903. Strap bolt.
- 904. Strap bolt.
- 905. Door bolt.
- 906. Brace.
- 907. Wall lug.
- 908. Pole lug.
- 909. Balcony picket.
- 910. Pipe lug.
- 911. Practice work on forgings.
- 912. Practice work on forgings.
- 913. Practice work on forgings.
- 914. Practice work on forgings.
- 915. Practice work on forgings, engine parts.
- 916. Practice work, forging and threading nuts.
- 917. Practice work, forging and threading nuts.
- 918. Practice work, forging and threading nuts.
- 919. Practice work, forging and threading nuts.
- 920. Door hasp.
- 921. Door hasp.
- 922. Door hasp.
- 923. Door hasp.
- 924. Corner iron and brace.
- 925. Clamp.
- 926. Double bend corner iron.
- 927. Triple bend corner iron.
- 928. Stake iron.
- 929. Wagon box clamp iron.

- 930. Gutter iron.
- 940. Gutter iron.
- 941. Draw bands.
- 942. Circle clasp.
- 943. Circle clasp.
- 944. Corner iron from angle iron cut.
- 945. Draw band.
- 946. Gate hook.
- 947. Clip.
- 948. Staples.
- 949. Wall hook.
- 950. Handle.
- 951. Pipe hanger.
- 952. Chain hook.
- 953. Clevis.
- 954. Angle iron.
- 955. Draw iron.
- 956. Draw iron.
- 957. Stay end.
- 958. Stay end.
- 959. Stay end.
- 960. Stay end.
- 961. Eye bolt formed by upsetting.
- 962. Hammer strap.
- 963. Hold back iron.
- 964. Practice work welding.
- 965. Practice work welding.
- 966. Practice work welding.
- 967. Practice work welding.
- 968. Practice work welding, eye bolt.

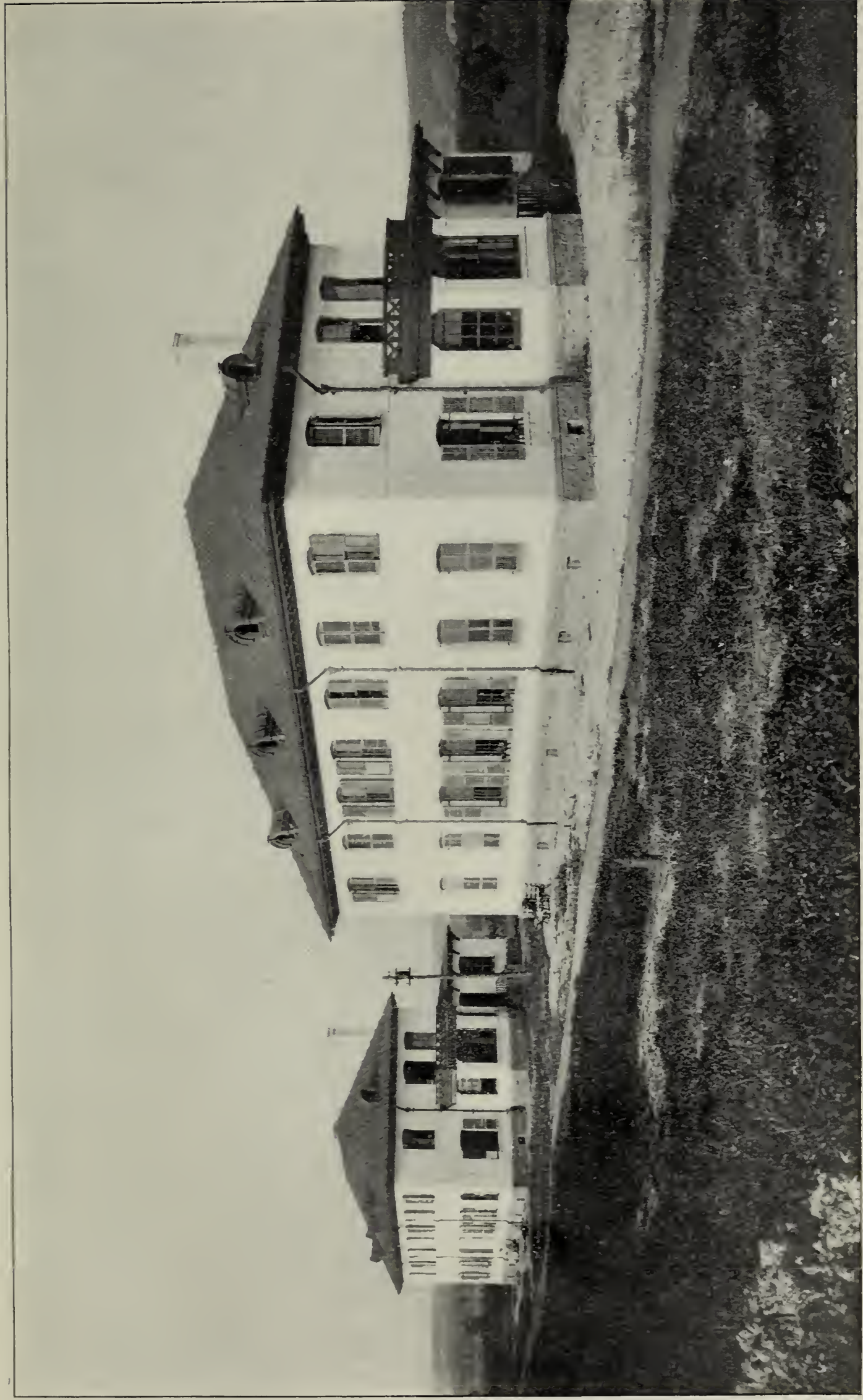
- 969. Practice work welding, clevis.
- 970. Practice work welding, shaft eye.
- 971. Practice work welding, eye bolt.
- 972. Practice work welding, trace hook.
- 973. Practice work welding, lap weld flat.
- 974. Practice work welding, lap weld round.
- 975. Practice work welding, crotch weld.
- 976. Practice work welding, corner iron.
- 977. Practice work welding, corner iron.
- 978. Practice work welding, corner iron.
- 979. Practice work welding, T weld.
- 980. Practice work welding, T weld.
- 981. Practice work welding, band.
- 982. Practice work welding, washer.
- 983. Practice work welding, ring.
- 984. Practice work welding, chain link.
- 985. Practice work welding, branch weld.
- 986. Practice work welding, clip weld.
- 987. Practice work welding, wagon wrench.
- 988. Practice work welding, ladle handle.
- 989. Practice work welding, jump weld.
- 990. Practice work welding, jump weld.
- 991. Practice work welding, jump weld.
- 992. Practice work welding, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.
- 993. Practice work welding, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolt.
- 994. Practice work welding, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt.
- 995. Practice work welding, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch bolt.
- 996. Practice work welding, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch bolt.
- 997. Practice work welding, 1-inch bolt.
- 998. Practice work welding, 1-inch bolt.

- 999. Practice work welding, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.
- 1000. Practice work welding, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolt.
- 1001. Practice work welding, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt.
- 1002. Practice work welding, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch bolt.
- 1003. Practice work welding, 1-inch bolt.
- 1004. Practice work welding, steel flat weld.
- 1005. Practice work welding, steel split weld.
- 1006. Draw iron for cutter.
- 1007. Cold chisel and punch.
- 1008. Cape chisel.
- 1009. V thread lathe tool.
- 1010. Square thread lathe tool.
- 1011. Round nose lathe tool.
- 1012. Half diamond point lathe tool.
- 1013. Cut off lathe tool.
- 1014. Hook tool.
- 1015. Left side lathe tool.
- 1016. Right side lathe tool.
- 1017. Diamond point lathe tool.
- 1018. Cold cutter.
- 1019. Hot cutter.
- 1020. Riveting hammer.
- 1021. Forging hammer.
- 1022. Pair tongs.
- 1023. Stone drill.
- 1024. Stone drill.
- 1025. Stone drill.
- 1026. Set machine drills.
- 1027. Bracket.
- 1028. Bracket.

- 1029. Bracket.
- 1030. Bracket.
- 1031. Step pad.
- 1032. Step pad.
- 1033. Step pad.
- 1034. Step pad.
- 1035. Step pad.
- 1036. Spring clip.
- 1037. Spring clip.
- 1038. Spring clip.
- 1039. Spring clip.
- 1040. Spring clip.
- 1041. Box clip.
- 1042. Thumb latch.
- 1043. Door handle.
- 1044. Pole eye.
- 1045. Wagon wrench.
- 1046. T brace.
- 1047. Body loop.
- 1048. Plain lap weld steel.
- 1049. Offset.
- 1050. Offset.
- 1051. Offset.
- 1052. Offset.
- 1053. Offset.
- 1054. Offset.
- 1055. Offset.
- 1056. Offset.
- 1057. Collar.
- 1058. Kingbolt yoke.

- 1059. Offset.
- 1060. Branch weld.
- 1061. Dash foot.
- 1062. Turn buckle.
- 1063. Lever end iron.
- 1064. Reach plate iron.
- 1065. Box vice clip.
- 1066. Anchor clip for guy wire.
- 1067. Circle stub.
- 1068. Circle stub.
- 1069. Circle stub.
- 1070. Circle stub.
- 1071. Hinge.
- 1072. Box clip.
- 1073. Scroll for balcony.
- 1074. Swivel hook.
- 1075. Reach plate iron.
- 1076. Reach plate iron.
- 1077. Reach plate iron.
- 1078. S. Wrench.
- 1079. Pipe puller.
- 1080. Pipe puller.
- 1081. Handle.
- 1082. Guy rope hook for derrick.
- 1083. Hitching post ring.
- 1084. Neck yoke.
- 1085. Wheel band.
- 1086. Top and bottom bending wrench.
- 1087. Nail puller.
- 1088. Brick drill.

- 1089. Perch plate.
- 1090. Perch plate.
- 1091. Door lock.
- 1092. Buggy step.
- 1093. Foot rail.
- 1094. Foot rail.
- 1095. Door fastener.
- 1096. Lumber tongs.
- 1097. Chain, hook and ring.
- 1098. Star pattern
- 1099. Scroll.
- 1100. Ornamental work round iron.
- 1101. Ornamental work.
- 1102. Ornamental work.
- 1103. Ornamental work.
- 1104. Ornamental work.
- 1105. Ornamental work.
- 1106. Ornamental work.
- 1107. Ornamental work.
- 1108. Ornamental work.
- 1109. Ornamental work, flat iron.
- 1110. Ornamental work.
- 1111. Ornamental work.
- 1112. Ornamental work.
- 1113. Ornamental work, bracket.
- 1114. Ornamental work.
- 1115. Ornamental work.
- 1116. Ornamental work, balcony scroll.
- 1130. Ornamental work, balcony scroll.
- 1131. Ornamental work, bracket.



TWO COTTAGES IN THE WOMEN'S GROUP, CRAIG COLONY, SONYEA.

- 1132. Ornamental work, bracket.
- 1133. Ornamental work, bracket.
- 1134. Ornamental work, bracket.
- 1135. Ornamental work, bracket.
- 1136. Ornamental work, for gate.
- 1137. Ornamental work.
- 1138. Ornamental work.

SHOEMAKING.

- 819. Pair of men's shoes.
- 820. Pair of men's shoes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1746. Machine work, type case.
- 1747 to 1750, inclusive. Machine work, nuts.
- 1751 to 1771, inclusive. Machine work, specimens of practice work.
- 1774. Foundry work, moulding frame.
- 1775. Foundry work, grate bars.
- 1776. Foundry work, moulding frame.

CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS AT SONYEA.

- 846. Samples of printing.
- 861. Samples of printing.
- 862. Samples of printing.
- 863. Brooms.
- 864. Brooms.
- 865. Brick.
- 866. Brick.

SLOYD.

- 847. Egg, darning.
- 848. Hatchet handle.

- 849. Sleeve board.
- 850. Toilet paper rack.
- 851. Shelf.
- 852. Brush broom holder.
- 853. Pen tray.
- 854. Flower stand.
- 855. Broom holder.
- 856. Mat.
- 857. Picture frame.
- 858. Match safe.
- 859. Scouring board for silver.
- 860. Apache bead loom.

SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED
CHILDREN.

WOOD WORKING.

- 300. Match box.
- 301. Match box, pyrographic.
- 302. Clothes rack model.
- 303. Stippled brush or soap rack.
- 304. Tooth brush rack.
- 305. Tooth brush rack.
- 306. Gothic bracket.
- 307. Wooden knife, decorated.
- 308. Match scratch.
- 309. Match scratch.
- 310. Easel.
- 311. Ruler.
- 312. Ruler.
- 313. Key rack.
- 314. Stationery rack.

- 315. Pencil box.
- 316. Decorated clothes rack model.
- 317. Decorated pencil box and pencil.
- 318. Decorated and burnt pencil box.
- 319. Sawed puzzle.
- 320. Sawed puzzle.
- 323. Book holder, pyrography.
- 324. Decorated wood book holder.

CLOTHING.

- 325. Boy's trousers.
- 326. Boy's vest.
- 327. Boy's coat.

BASKET WORK AND KNITTING.

- 328. Perforated paper basket weaving, blue.
- 329. Perforated paper basket weaving, green.
- 330. Perforated paper basket weaving, mixed.
- 331. Perforated paper basket weaving, red.
- 332. Perforated paper basket weaving, pin tray.
- 333. Basket weaving, basket, green raffia.
- 334. Basket weaving, basket, red raffia.
- 335. Basket weaving, basket, brown raffia.
- 336. Basket weaving, basket, black and orange raffia.
- 337. Basket weaving, basket, spool, straw color.
- 338. Basket weaving, reed mat.
- 339. Spool knit mat, in process.
- 340. Knit socks, machine.
- 341. Knit stockings, machine.

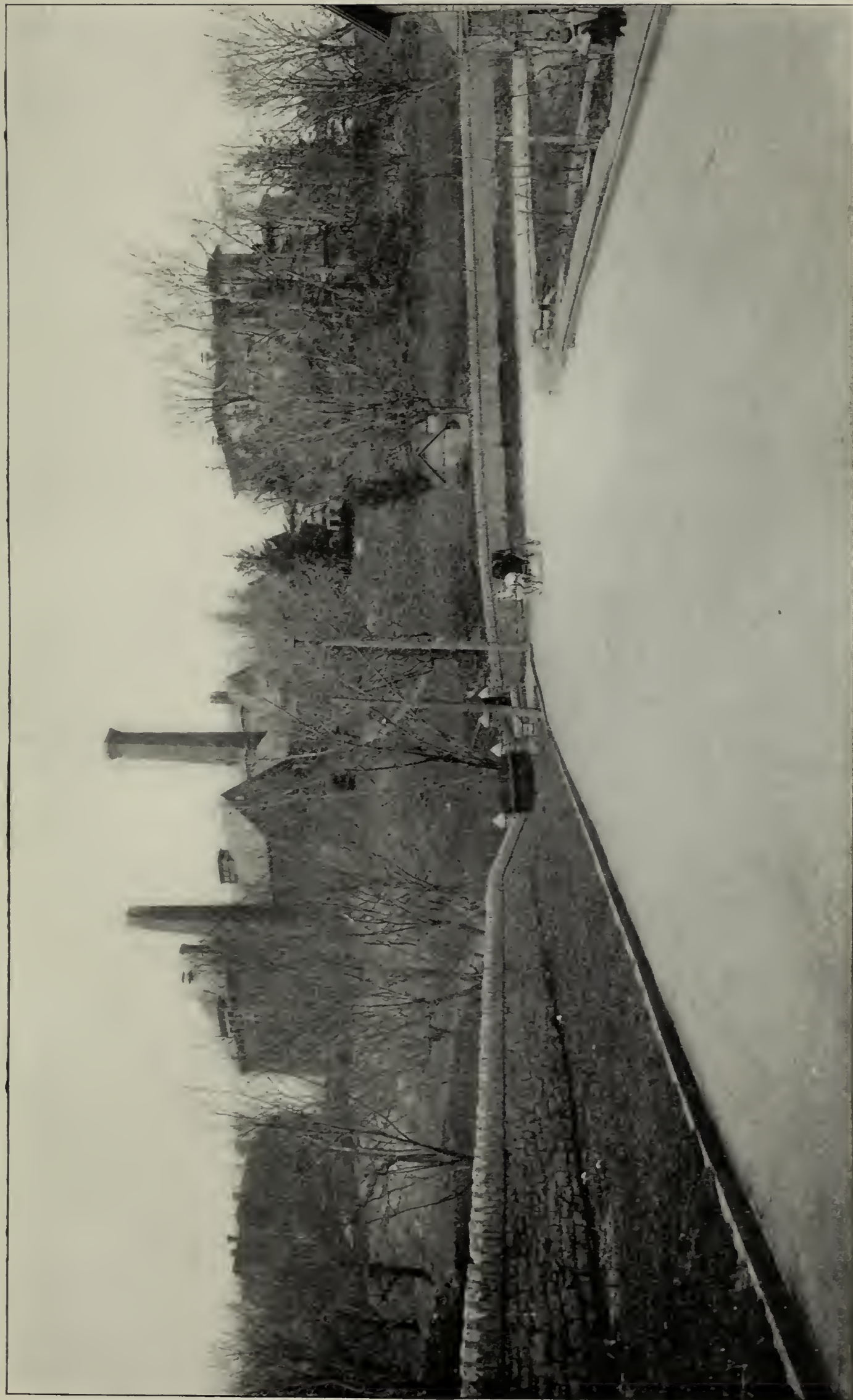
NEEDLEWORK.

- 342. Doily, tatting.
- 321. Handkerchief, tatting.

- 343. Handkerchief, hemmed.
- 344. Handkerchief, hemmed.
- 345. Apron, butcher's model.
- 346. Pillow slip, hemmed.
- 379. Doilies, embroidered violets.
- 380. Doilies, bread and butter, embroidered conventional.
- 381. Doilies, bread and butter, embroidered floral.
- 382. Doilies, bread and butter, embroidered floral.
- 383. Doilies, bread and butter, embroidered floral.
- 384. Center piece, wild rose, embroidered.
- 385. Center piece, strawberry, embroidered.
- 392. Lace samples, handmade.
- 393. Doily, crocheted butter.
- 394. Collar, crocheted.
- 395. Lace samples, hand crocheted.
- 396. Lace samples, hand crocheted.
- 397. Collar end, crocheted.
- 398. Lace, crocheted.
- 399. Lace, crocheted.
- 347. Towel, hemstitched.
- 348. Muslin petticoat, model.
- 349. Girl's dress, model.

KINDERGARTEN.

- 350. Leather lacing.
- 351. Outlining.
- 352. Outlining, conventional design.
- 353. Outlining, zigzag stitch.
- 354. Outlining, cross stitch.
- 355. Outlining, star stitch.
- 356. Outlining, conventional design.



SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, DELAWARE STREET.

- 357. Outlining, cross stitch in colors.
- 358. Outlining, conventional design.
- 359 to 372 inclusive. Drawings and working in outline stitch, conventional designs.
- 413 to 422 inclusive. Outlining, fruit, floral, etc.
- 408. Perforated basket work, pink and green mat.
- 409. Perforated basket work, blue and red.
- 410. Perforated basket work, red and brown.
- 411. Perforated basket work, blue, pink and buff.
- 412. Perforated basket work, weaving card.
- 435. Braided door mat.
- 436. Scrubbing brush.

DRAWING.

- 400. Nature study, "Pussy and Willows."
- 401. Nature study, bird house.
- 402. "At Prayer."
- 403. Book cover decoration.
- 405. Pastoral, "The Old Gate."
- 404. Book cover decoration.
- 406. Wall paper design in color.
- 407. Wall paper design in color.

PENMANSHIP.

- 423. Vertical writing.
- 423 to 434 inclusive. Samples of vertical writing.
- 473. Arithmetic, showing vertical writing.
- 474 to 478 inclusive. Mathematical exhibit.
- 386 to 391, inclusive. Mathematical exhibit.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

During the last year, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 252, Laws of 1902, an examination of the books and

accounts of the several institutions was begun by a special examiner from this Department and was continued until every institution had been visited. In a number of instances minor defects in the bookkeeping system were corrected, and where the uses of certain books were not fully understood by the bookkeepers they were given instructions in this particular.

Generally speaking, the books of the institutions were found to be in good condition, and such errors as were found were of trivial importance and easily corrected. In a few instances delays were discovered in the payment of bills, the law in this particular not having been complied with.

At the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion there was a delay of two months in the posting of the principal books. This arrearage was due to illness and was speedily corrected. The storeroom books were in good shape and up to date.

At Batavia the principal ledger was behind in posting, but all the entries were on the journal, and the posting was completed in a day or two. The manner in which the stock books were kept at this institution, while it did not affect results, did not fulfill the intention of the law in this particular.

At the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath the custom of omitting from the principal ledger all of the classification accounts was not in accordance with the method in vogue in all the other institutions. The storeroom books were found to be well kept and up to date, but it was noticed that duplicate bills were not being kept on file.

At the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford it was found that very few duplicate bills were on file, and in explanation it was stated that considerably difficulty was experienced in getting duplicate bills, especially from local firms. A small discrepancy

was found between the balance of cash and the treasurer's report. This was due to the manner in which an overpayment of a bill in February was entered on the books. This, when corrected, restored the cash to an agreement with the treasurer's report. The stock ledger, receiving book and issuing book were kept in good shape and were up to date.

At the New York State Reformatory at Elmira the general books of the institution were found in good condition and practically up to date. Trial balances of the principal ledger are taken each month and placed on file. The examiner took the latest one and cast a balance of each open account in the principal ledger and found it to agree in every instance with the account as found in the trial balance. The books of the steward's department, receiving book, issuing book and stock ledger, were well kept and up to date. The examiner suggested a slight change in the form of keeping the issuing book.

At the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson an error was being made in the use of the cash column of the journal, to the correction of which the examiner gave instruction. Owing to the fact that the bookkeeper had been compelled to do some work as stenographer, there was some delay in the posting of the books in May and June. The stock ledger, receiving and issuing books were carefully written up and up to date. Duplicate bills and vouchers were properly filed.

At the institutions at Iroquois, Rochester, Rome and Syracuse, aside from trifling matters of detail, the books were found to be well kept and up to date.

At the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark the principal books were found to be somewhat in arrears, but with some slight instruction the causes for this

delay were corrected. The storeroom books were well kept and up to date.

At the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford an error was found in the cash account which had not been discovered owing to the manner in which the cash balance had been carried forward. The necessary correction was made and instructions given to take trial balances of the work in the future. The storeroom books were well kept and up to date.

At the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents at Randall's Island it was found that requisitions were being made on blank sheets torn from pads. As these were liable to be misplaced or lost, the use of a headed form of requisition blank was recommended. The principal ledger was found not to be in balance, due chiefly to the failure of the bookkeeper to comprehend the correct use of that book. The bookkeeper was instructed in this particular and the taking of a trial balance each month was explained, also the proper manner of opening the ledger at the beginning of the new fiscal year. Delay was found in the payment of a number of bills, some of them being three months in arrears, which is in violation of the law. Generally speaking, the clerical work at this institution is done in a careful, painstaking manner.

At Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea a slight discrepancy was noticed between the cash account and the cash as shown by the treasurer's report. This arose from a difference of opinion as to the year in which the item belonged, and disappeared with the close of the fiscal year. Otherwise the books of this institution were found to be in good shape and well kept.

In general the examination showed some lack of uniformity in the use of the various books and the treatment of accounts. The



FAIRMOUNT FARM, SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

individuality of different bookkeepers, in some instances, no doubt has left its impress, while in others the variation is due to the methods of some new bookkeeper unfamiliar with the system. While no serious harm may result from such conditions, yet for the sake of system, comparison or audit it is desirable to have uniformity.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, ALBION.

Board of Managers.

FREDERIC ALMY.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. ETTA ELSNER FALKER.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
JOHN J. HYNES.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Dr. PHOEBE A. SPRAGUE.....	Holley, N. Y.
NORMAN STAFFORD.....	Canastota, N. Y.
ORVILLE H. TAYLOR.....	Albion, N. Y.

Superintendent, ALICE E. CURTIN.

Capacity of institution, 175.

Average population for the fiscal year, 128.37.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$261.09.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$33,515.86.

Area of grounds, 97 acres.

Number of buildings, 15.

Appropriated for improvements and betterments by the Legislature of 1903, \$1,600.

During the year President William J. Sterritt, of the Board of Managers, was compelled to resign by the increasing demands of his private business, and Mr. John J. Hynes, of Buffalo, was chosen president in his place. Another vacancy in the Board was caused by the resignation of the Hon. Francis H. Gates, of Chittenango, who was elected to the State Senate. These vacan-

cies, together with one existing prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, were filled by the appointment of Dr. Phoebe Sprague, of Holley; Mr. Norman H. Stafford, of Canastota, and Mr. Orville H. Taylor, of Albion.

During the year the refuge building was equipped with an outside fire-escape and with a new door-locking device to facilitate the unlocking of the doors in case of fire. To facilitate egress from the cottages, which are two-story buildings, the gratings at the end of the corridors on the second floor were hung on hinges, so that they can be opened from within by the matron who sleeps on this floor. This arrangement was deemed sufficient for all requirements of safety in buildings of this character.

The movement of population during the year was as follows:

Number in the institution October 1, 1902.....	118
Received during the year.....	70
Returned from parole.....	1
Returned voluntarily.....	1
Infants born.....	3
Discharged from parole.....	56
Discharged by courts.....	2
Infants died.....	1
Remaining September 30, 1903.....	134
Total number of new commitments.....	445
Total number of infants.....	23

During the year a number of improvements were made in and about the buildings. Two porcelain bathtubs were placed in the hospital and the kitchen painted. The cellars underneath all the buildings were whitewashed. The kitchen doors on the four cottages were changed to open into, instead of away from, the court,

adding materially to the warmth and comfort of the kitchens. The work of painting the roofs was undertaken and will be completed upon the return of warm weather. Considerable painting was done in all the kitchens and a large amount of work was done upon the grounds, improving the lawns, roads and gardens. The cottage gardens were doubled in size, thereby increasing the supply of fresh vegetables. All of the work in these cottage gardens is done by the inmates and is pronounced by the superintendent to be greatly beneficial to them. In the general garden there was an abundance of summer vegetables, but the winter crop was not as large as it would have been had the weather conditions been more favorable. The apple crop at the institution was abundant.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning
October 1, 1904..... | \$33,000 00 |
| 2. For chapel and assembly hall, with high base-
ment for gymnasium..... | 12,000 00 |

This item has been asked for by the Board of Managers of this institution for several years, and it is very essential for the proper conduct of affairs. The room now used for religious services is badly needed for a school room and for industrial purposes which would be very much enhanced by the addition of this room.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 3. Lighting equipment | 5,000 00 |
|-----------------------------|----------|

The dangerous condition, as spoken of elsewhere in this report, makes it absolutely necessary that money should be appropriated for this

purpose. The wiring is sadly defective, and on one occasion was the cause of a slight fire. The further deferment of the appropriation for the purpose of putting such in shape is, to say the least, very unwise.

The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 434, Laws of 1902.)

Cell door locking devices.....	\$2,000 00
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There is still a balance of \$137.

Cement walks	300 00
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On June 12, 1902, contract was made for this work in the sum of \$300, and the same has been completed.

Conduit and manholes.....	2,000 00
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On November 1, 1902, contract was made for this work in the sum of \$1,943, which has been fully completed. There has also been expended for globe valves the additional sum of \$3.92, leaving an unexpended balance of \$53.08.

Fire protection	1,800 00
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On December 1, 1902, contract was made for this work in the sum of \$1,669. This work has not been completed. Balance in this fund \$131.

Finishing second story of hospital.....	\$1,800 00
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This sum was reappropriated by chapter 588, Laws of 1903.

Spray baths and bathrooms.....	750 00
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Work under contract completed in the sum of \$409.90; inspection and expenses \$6.74. There is a balance of \$333.36.

Improving steam plant.....	150 00
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Estimates for \$149.82 have been approved against this fund and the work has been completed. Balance of \$0.18.

Watchman's clock	125 00
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No expenditures have been made from this appropriation.

(Chapter 588, Laws of 1903.)

Repairs and equipment.....	3,400 00
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Of this amount \$1,800 was reappropriated from chapter 434, Laws of 1902. State Architect's special order No. 1841 for \$535 was given to Howe & Bassett of Rochester, N. Y., for furnishing and installing sixteen bathtubs. In addition to the above estimates for \$360.06 have been approved, leaving a balance of \$2,504.94.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

Board of Trustees.

CORTLAND CROSSMAN.....	Alexander, N. Y.
MRS. HANNAH M. HUMPHREY.....	Warsaw, N. Y.
WILLIAM F. HUYCK.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
DR. F. PARK LEWIS.....	Buffalo, N. Y.

MRS. JOSEPH B. MAYER.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
HENRY S. OSTRANDER.....	Knowlesville, N. Y.
GEORGE E. PERRIN.....	Batavia, N. Y.
AUSTIN W. WHEELOCK.....	Leicester, N. Y.
FRANK S. WOOD.....	Batavia, N. Y.

Superintendent, OLIN H. BURRITT.

Capacity of institution, 150.

Average population for the fiscal year, 117.62.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$329.43.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$38,747.13.

Number of buildings, 10.

Area of grounds, 66 acres.

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903, for improvements and betterments, \$5,587.51.

During the year an improvement in the dietary resulted from the insistence that only pure food products should be purchased and the raising of a larger amount of fresh vegetables in the gardens of the institution. It was expected that a new steam cooking outfit would be installed, an appropriation of \$1,100 having been made for that purpose by the Legislature, but up to the close of the fiscal year no contract had been awarded.

A large amount of painting, graining, and varnishing was done in the main building. The boys' bath and toilet rooms were kalsomined and painted. Two new feeders for the pipe organ were installed. Five three-inch fire risers were placed in position, and one hundred feet of three-inch hose attached on each of the three floors of this building. The fire equipment was further enlarged by the purchase of twelve fire extinguishers, and five fire axes in addition to the twenty-five extinguishers

previously distributed throughout the various buildings. A new hot water heater has been installed in the basement of the central wing of the main building, with supply and return pipes, a bath-room with two white enamel tubs, and three rain baths were completed on the second floor. The two old refrigerators were removed and a new one built from a portion of the pantry, improving the sanitary condition of the building in the vicinity of the dining-room and kitchen. On the outside of the building considerable work was done to improve the plumbing and sewerage system. A new spray bath-room was finished in the basement of the gymnasium building. All plastered walls in the halls and stairways in the industrial buildings have been repainted. The foundation walls of all the buildings, as far as necessary, were pointed, and the roof of the hospital was reslated.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution :

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1904.....	\$38,000 00
2. For refund of miscellaneous receipts paid into the State treasury.....	2,000 00
This is for clothing paid for by the counties from which the children came.	
3. Laundry, powerhouse, smokestack and coal pockets	20,500 00
4. For two 150-horsepower boilers.....	5,000 00
5. For removing and resetting present gymnasium boiler	200 00
6. For resetting and overhauling present laundry engines	100 00
7. For two feed pumps.....	400 00

8. For feed water heater.....	\$350 00
9. For pressure and tank governors.....	150 00
10. For resetting and overhauling present cistern pump	50 00
11. For pressure reducing valves.....	100 00
12. For steam separator.....	50 00
13. For oil eliminator.....	50 00
14. For back pressure valve.....	30 00
15. Piping in powerhouse.....	500 00
16. Conduit from boilerhouse to hospital, gynasium and barn, with piping.....	1,700 00
17. Conduit from boilerhouse to industrial building, with piping	800 00
18. For steam main in kitchen for cooking and heat- ing hot water.....	150 00
19. For return tank	100 00
20. For changing hot water heating system in indus- trial building to steam heating system.....	200 00
21. For plumbing in laundry, including tank for hot water heating.....	500 00

The appropriations asked for items 2 to 21 inclusive will put the institution in very good condition, heating all of the outlying buildings from a central plant by low pressure steam supplied through reducing valves at the boilerhouse, the exhaust steam being utilized in either heating the buildings or heating water in the laundry, main building and gymnasium.

The laundry machinery is in need of a good deal of overhauling, but the appropriation made

last year, with what little is asked for here, will put it in thoroughly good shape. In a word, these items would mean a complete renewal of the heating system of this institution, and if the work is done the saving in fuel will be a considerable factor. Not only, therefore, should it be considered a wise investment, but it is absolutely necessary to construct new buildings as those being utilized at present are in a dangerous condition.

22. Plumbing repairs and pump for water supply . . . \$2,500 00

Two thousand dollars of this amount is for carrying on all the plumbing work in the buildings of this institution, which was so sadly needed. This amount is very much less than has been recommended by the institution for this purpose, but I feel that if the Legislature will appropriate this amount it will be all that can be expected at this time.

23. Repairs and equipment 1,500 00

The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 414, Laws of 1902.)

Books \$486 88

This amount was reappropriated from chapter 419, Laws of 1900. Estimates have been approved

under this fund amounting to \$352.33, leaving a balance of \$134.55.

Repairs	\$542 91
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This amount was reappropriated from chapter 419, Laws of 1900, and estimates have been approved amounting to \$542.31, leaving a balance of 60 cents.

Heating and plumbing.....	780 39
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Reappropriated from chapter 419, Laws of 1900. This work has been completed under approved estimates and special orders and no balance remains.

(Chapter 429, Laws of 1902.)

Fire-escapes	2,000 00
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Contract under date of February 6, 1903, was made for the sum of \$1,568.18; special order No. 1723 was approved for \$25, and estimates amounting to \$336.12, leaving a balance of \$70.70.

Fire risers.....	500 00
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This work has been completed under contract dated January 26, 1903; no balance.

Pianos	1,200 00
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One Steinway upright grand has been purchased under this appropriation for \$525, leaving a balance of \$675.

Renewing plumbing.....	3,000 00
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Contracts under this fund have been made amounting to \$2,892, and estimates approved for \$102.20, leaving a balance of \$5.80.

Steam cooking outfit.....	1,100 00
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Special order No. 1903 has been approved for \$925, leaving a balance of \$175.

Team of horses	\$300 00
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This amount has been expended under approved estimate, leaving no balance.

(Chapter 574, Laws of 1903.)

Repairs and equipment.....	2,500 00
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Contract under date of September 25, 1903, was made for making alterations in the kitchen, taking from this fund the sum of \$894.36. Special order No. 1764, amounting to \$106.01, and estimates amounting to \$1,476.78 have been approved, leaving a balance of \$22.85.

Laundry equipment.....	1,500 00
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No part of this fund has been expended.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Electric wiring and fixtures.....	589 18
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This balance was reappropriated from chapter 405, Laws of 1901, and work under special order No. 1581 amounting to \$588.28 has been done, leaving a balance of 90 cents.

Repairs and betterments.....	244 12
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This balance was reappropriated from chapter 405, Laws of 1901. From this appropriation estimates amounting to \$242.09 have been approved, leaving a balance of \$2.03.

Library and apparatus.....	554 21
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This was an unexpended balance reappropriated from chapter 405, Laws of 1901. Estimates have been approved amounting to \$485.07, leaving a balance of \$69.14.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH.

Board of Trustees.

Col. HENRY N. BURHANS.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Col. GEORGE W. DUNN.....	Binghamton, N. Y.
Col. HOTCHKISS S. FINCH.....	Richford, N. Y.
Col. JOSEPH A. GOULDEN.....	New York City, N. Y.
Gen. CLINTON D. MACDOUGALL.....	Auburn, N. Y.
Col. BENTON McCONNELL.....	Hornellsville, N. Y.
Col. CHARLES A. ORR.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Col. NATHANIEL P. POND.....	Rochester, N. Y.
Capt. OTIS H. SMITH.....	Bath, N. Y.

Commandant, Col. JOSEPH E. EWELL.

Capacity of institution, 2,000. This is an increase of 250 over the preceding year, which is due to putting in commission the new convalescent barracks.

Average population for the fiscal year, 1,684.78.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$132.08.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$222,532.05.

Area of grounds, 365.5 acres.

Number of buildings, 77.

Appropriated for improvements and betterments by the Legislature of 1903, \$31,786.99.

The movement of population during the year was as follows:

Present on September 30, 1902.....	1,721
Admitted during the year.....	378
Readmitted during the year.....	524
Absent September 30, 1902.....	378
Discharged by own request.....	420
Dishonorably discharged.....	57

Dropped from rolls.....	314
Died	134
Absent September 30, 1903.....	358
Total number present September 30, 1903.....	1,718

Of the total number of inmates, 1,572 were pensioners, who draw, in the aggregate, \$14,784 per month.

The inadequate hospital accommodations which had been a source of discomfort were remedied during the fiscal year just ended by the completion of the new hospital barracks, which will afford ample accommodations for some time to come and also will obviate the necessity of occupying the basements of barracks for dormitories. Another important improvement was provided for by the Legislature of 1903 in the shape of a new system of ventilation with ventilating shafts running to the roofs and equipped with steam heating pipes to insure proper circulation of air. Prior to this the only system of ventilation in the old dormitories was by opening the windows.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution:

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning

October 1, 1904..... \$235,000 00

2. For plumbing repairs at Barracks A..... 1,500 00

3. For plumbing repairs at Barracks B..... 1,000 00

4. For plumbing repairs at Barracks C..... 1,500 00

5. For spray baths for hospital and convalescent

barracks 500 00

These items contemplate principally the installation of new plumbing in the oldest bar-

racks connected with the institution. A great deal of the work is so old that it has become unsanitary, and this comparatively slight expenditure of money will rectify all of the existing trouble.

6. For conduit from hospital to Barracks G, with piping	\$2,550 00
7. For conduit from boilerhouse to quartermaster's building, with piping.....	400 00
8. For conduit from quartermaster's store to laundry, with piping.....	500 00
9. For relaying tile duct, with piping, from laundry to outside toilet room.....	150 00

If the above conduit work is installed the institution will be in very good condition as far as the outside piping is concerned, and there will be a considerable saving in fuel. It is a fact that a good many of the steam pipes are still laid in split tile conduit in the ground, but they have all been taken up lately and the pipes properly covered. The piping from the boilerhouse to the shops and police headquarters, and in fact all buildings in the rear, has recently been laid in tile piping with covering.

10. For overhauling and repairing laundry engine..	150 00
11. For hot water heater for general bathroom....	300 00
12. For additional heating coils in main bathroom.	150 00
13. For replacing wornout coils in Barracks G.....	275 00
14. For additional radiators in chapel.....	100 00
15. For fire hose.....	250 00

16. For setting and connecting existing engine, pumps, pipecutting machine and lathe, with shafting	\$750 00
17. For metallic drying-room in main laundry.....	1,100 00
18. For addition to hospital kitchen, with dish washing and cold storage accommodation to provide for new convalescent barracks.....	1,650 00

This item, as well as others enumerated above, will furnish all the facilities necessary for properly doing the laundry work at this institution, as well as furnishing the requisite dish washing and cold storage accommodations to provide for this new convalescent barracks, which will care for nearly 400 inmates.

19. For workhorse stable and wagon shed.....	3,300 00
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The present stables and sheds are in a very dilapidated condition and the institution has asked for several years past that they be renewed. They have also asked this year for a new carriage house and stable for the Commandant, but I think that if the appropriation here asked for, which seems more necessary, is granted this year, the other can wait.

20. For morgue	1,800 00
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When the Soldiers' Home Committee of the Assembly visited this institution last year they recommended themselves that a new morgue should be built, and I heartily concur in what was said at that time and believe the time has now come when this work should be done. The

large number of deaths at this institution, and which number will increase yearly as time goes on, makes it positively necessary that something be done in this direction, as the present morgue is neither large enough for the present needs, nor is it properly equipped to keep bodies as they should be kept, pending the decision as to what final disposition shall be made of them.

21. For repairs and equipment	\$4,000 00
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The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904, this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions, that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—chapter 469, Laws of 1902.)

Addition to chapel.....	\$600 00
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Estimates have been approved for the entire amount.

Completion of assembly hall.....	933 39
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This was an unexpended balance from chapter 395, Laws of 1900. Contract of October 5, 1903, was approved for \$253.75, special order No. 1801 for \$95.45, and estimates for \$580.19, leaving a balance of \$4.

Convalescent barracks.....	58,000 00
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On July 20, 1902, contract was approved for \$1,241.25; September 4th for \$44,084.33; same date for \$3,050; on March 3, 1903, for \$3,523; on July 22, 1902, special order No. 1242, for \$1,743; and on

December 13, 1903, special order No. 1562, for \$11, were approved. Estimates at various dates were approved for \$4,346.40, leaving a balance of \$1.02. The work has been completed.

Electric fans	\$250 00
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This work has been completed and the entire amount expended.

Repairs to barracks and other buildings.....	5,000 00
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Estimates amounting to \$4,997.80 have been approved, leaving a balance of \$2.20.

Grading new cemetery.....	2,000 00
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The entire amount has been expended under approved estimate.

New guardhouse.....	800 00
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This entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

Galvanized iron casings on heating stacks.....	1,000 00
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Contract was approved November 7, 1902, for \$1,000. The work has been completed, leaving no balance.

Heating and ventilating hospital.....	3,500 00
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Contract for \$2,102.15 was approved November 7, 1902; special order No. 1630, for \$21.60, was approved March 7, 1903, and special order No. 1640, for \$340.60, was approved March 20, 1903. Estimates for \$1,030.86 were approved, leaving a balance of \$4.79.

Hospital plumbing.....	1,800 00
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Contract for \$1,771.10 was approved November 14, 1902, and estimates for \$28.90 were approved July 31, 1902, leaving no balance.

House for fire apparatus.....	\$900 00
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Estimates were approved for \$898.42, leaving a balance of \$1.58.

Plumbing, barracks A, B and C.....	250 00
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Special order No. 1809, for \$232.50, was approved October 14, 1903, leaving a balance of \$17.50.

Reconstruction and repairs to steam plant.....	5,000 00
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Special order No. 1471, for \$86.93, was approved; also contract for \$4,071.02 and contract for \$769.78 and estimates for \$72.27, leaving no balance. The work has been completed.

Smokestack	1,500 00
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Special order No. 1244, for full amount, was approved and work completed, leaving no balance.

Spring house.....	400 00
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Estimates approved for \$396.57, leaving a balance of \$3.43.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Addition, etc., boiler house and dynamo room.....	5,379 27
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This was an unexpended balance of chapter 709, Laws of 1901, and contract for \$1,500.67 was approved, and the balance was also approved on estimates.

Additional work on barracks.....	2,250 00
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Special order No. 1694, for \$1,994.94, and No. 1695, for \$63, and estimates for \$97.70 were approved, leaving a balance of \$94.36.

Cement walks.....	1,000 00
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Estimates have been approved for \$999.96, leaving a balance of 4 cents.

(Chapter 584, Laws of 1903.)

Connecting corridor	\$680 00
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Estimates have been approved for the entire amount; the work has been completed.

Cooking apparatus.....	500 00
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There is no balance.

Filling and grading.....	2,000 00
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Estimates have been approved for \$472.37, leaving a balance of \$1,527.63.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Grading around Barracks H and I and Assembly Hall	70 60
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This amount is still intact.

Repairing electric plant.....	9,907 12
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Contract for \$1,432.12 was approved October 27, 1903, and contract for \$8,100 was approved January 9, 1904, leaving a balance of \$375.

Repairs and equipment.....	4,000 00
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Approvals under this fund have amounted to \$3,699.44, leaving a balance of \$300.56.

(Chapter 584, Laws of 1903.)

Store, tailor shop and cleaning department.....	2,500 00
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Special Order No. 1772 for \$125 has been approved; also contract for \$2,365, leaving a balance of \$10.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Ventilation of barracks.....	3,500 00
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Contract for \$3,286 has been approved; also special order No. 1909 for \$168, leaving a balance of \$46.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD

Board of Managers.

JOSEPH BARRETT.....	Katonah, N. Y.
MRS. HARRIET MUNSEY GRIFFIN.....	White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. KATHERINE COWDIN MARQUAND.....	Bedford, N. Y.
ERNEST H. SCHMID, M. D.....	White Plains, N. Y.
HON. JAMES WOOD.....	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
CHARLES H. TURNER.....	Albany, N. Y.

Superintendent, MISS KATHERINE BEMENT DAVIS.

Capacity of institution, 220.

Average population for the fiscal year, 186.70.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$233.19.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$43,536.25.

Area of grounds, 107.5 acres.

Number of buildings, 12.

Appropriated for improvements and betterments by the Legislature of 1903, \$1,498.05.

One change occurred in the board of managers at this institution during the year; Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, who had been a manager for nearly three years, resigned in November, 1902, and was succeeded by Mrs. Henry P. Griffin of White Plains, who entered upon her duties in May, 1903.

The movement of population during the year was as follows:

Number of inmates October 1, 1902.....	151
Commitments during fiscal year.....	97
Returned from parole.....	6
Infants born.....	4
Paroled	35
Infants gone out with mothers.....	3

Transferred to insane asylums.....	3
Died	1
Discharged by Supreme Court.....	19
Population September 30, 1903.....	198

The necessary housework of the institution, the cooking, cleaning, waiting at table, washing, ironing and bedmaking is done by the inmates under the supervision of the matrons. Two cooking classes have been conducted, meeting twice a week each, the course including twenty-four lessons and being followed by six lessons in setting and serving the table. There were also classes in hat and basket making. The hats were made by the inmates from palmetto buds cut into narrow strips and braided, the braids sewed by hand and the hat dipped into a weak solution of gum Arabic and shaped in a pressing machine. They are light, flexible and durable. Baskets are made from Deerfield reed and raffia. Clippings from the sewing room have been saved, cut, sewed and wound in balls of "carpet rags" from which twenty-two small rugs for the girls' bedrooms have been woven by one of the inmates. The inmates also make paper boxes, chiefly document filing cases and pill boxes for the medical department.

In the line of out-door work the girls have been taught gardening and have done much of the planting and most of the weeding and gathering of the crops. They also have cared for the lawns, walks and driveways, which they have kept in fine condition. This work has been very beneficial to the health of the inmates.

Early in the year a knitting machine was purchased and since that time inmates have made all the stockings used in the institution. One girl working two or three afternoons in the week can keep up the stock. The stockings are finished by hand by the girls of the lowest grade.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution:

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning
October 1, 1904 \$50,000 00

2. For direct connected electric light unit, with
distributing boards in basement..... 3,500 00

This is recommended as a safeguard in case the unit now in use should give out, as there is no other means of lighting the institution except by electricity, and it would be unfortunate if at any time there should be a breakdown, thereby plunging the inmates into total darkness.

3. For fire risers and improvements in fire protection in all buildings..... 1,250 00

This will thoroughly equip all of the buildings with the necessary additional apparatus.

4. For steam heater for hospital..... 250 00

It is often necessary to have the heat on the hospital in the late fall and before the steam is turned onto the buildings generally, and this will be the means of a considerable saving in fuel.

5. For work shop and addition to engine room.. 1,000 00

6. For coal pockets and driveway..... 2,500 00

These two items, together with about \$1,164.00 now available for such purpose, will give the institution a much needed work shop and a positively necessary addition to the altogether too small engine room, as well as to

build coal pockets that will enable the institution to get in the entire winter's supply of coal at a time in the year when the price is the lowest and when the roads are in the best condition for drawing the same.

- 7. For one cottage for employees..... \$2,250 00

This institution asks for two cottages for employees. I believe that at this time one is all that I should recommend. It is very difficult to find employees who live near the institution, and in fact it has been practically impossible to do so at all. At the present time the engineer and his family are obliged to live within the administration building, taking up room that is needed for other purposes.

- 8. For grading and seeding the embankments in front of the administration building and about the sewage vaults..... 1,500 00

This is a much needed improvement. The approach to the institution at the present time is in a disgraceful condition, and this amount of money advantageously expended will make the entrance more presentable.

- 9. For two cottages for inmates..... 38,000 00

- 10. For disciplinary building..... 8,000 00

The item for a disciplinary building should by all means be appropriated. It is made particularly necessary because of the peculiar construction of the reception building which makes it possible for one refractory inmate to

keep the entire population of that building awake during the night. One has been erected at Hudson, and while it gives satisfaction, I am sure, with the changes that the building of this one would suggest, this sum of money would do the work.

As to the building of the two cottages, if this institution is to continue, as I assume it is, some additional accommodations must be provided. As I reach this item I am informed that there is legislation pending which provides for the transfer of inmates from one of these reformatories to another, as well as providing that incorrigibles are to be transferred to the prison for women at Auburn. As to what the final outcome may be of course I cannot conjecture, but at the present time with a population of 206 and the entire accomodation of the institution placed at 216, it will readily be seen that it will only be a short time before the Board of Managers must refuse commitments.

11. Repairs and equipment.....	\$1,500 00
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The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 432, Laws of 1902.)

Extension of coal shed.....	\$750 00
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There has been no expenditure under this fund.

Window guards, electric wiring.....	1,500 00
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Special orders for the entire amount have been approved and the labor completed.

Connecting boilers.....	600 00
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The entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

Furnishing hospital.....	500 00
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Approvals under this fund to the amount of \$496.53 have been made, leaving a balance of \$3.47.

Improving heating and lighting plant.....	600 00
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There is a balance of \$8.77.

Pipe covering.....	1,500 00
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Contract for \$1,445 has been approved and the balance has been approved under special orders Nos. 1672 and 1686. The work has been completed and there is no balance.

Plumbing, etc., gate house.....	250 00
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Special orders Nos. 1202 and 1672 have been approved for the entire amount. The work is completed.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Concrete floor for coal in power house and shed....	414 03
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This is a reappropriation from chapter 244, Laws of 1901, and remains intact.

Farm and other utensils.....	276 22
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This is a reappropriation of the balance of chapter 645, Laws of 1901. Approvals have been made amounting to \$39.86, leaving a balance of \$236.36.

Fire apparatus \$782 80

This is a reappropriation of the balance of chapter 244, Laws of 1901, and is covered by special order No. 1334. There is no balance.

Hospital building..... 255 00

This has all been expended under approved estimates.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

Board of Managers.

- HON. SEYMOUR DEXTER.....Elmira, N. Y.
- JUSTUS H. HARRIS.....Elmira, N. Y.
- DR. CHARLES F. HOWARD.....Buffalo, N. Y.
- HENRY MELVILLE.....New York City, N. Y.
- HENRY SOLOMON.....New York City, N. Y.

Superintendent, Col. JOSEPH F. SCOTT.

- Capacity of institution, 1,250.
- Average population, 1,498.75.
- Per capita cost of maintenance for the fiscal year, \$141.05.
- Total net cost of maintenance, \$211,393.15.
- Area of grounds, 280 acres.

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for improvements and betterments, \$73,540.87.

Movement of population during the year was as follows:

Number of inmates September 30, 1902.....	1,523
New York State commitments.....	748
United States commitments.....	24
Returned from Dannemora State Hospital.....	3
Returned for violation of parole.....	40
Total number paroled.....	445

Transferred to Reformatory at Napanoch.....	206
Transferred to Auburn Prison.....	46
Transferred to Dannemora State Hospital.....	10
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	177
Returned to State Industrial School.....	6
Returned to place of conviction by order of court.....	4
Pardoned by Governor.....	4
Deaths	7
Number of inmates September 30, 1903.....	1,433

Owing to the crowded condition of this institution, in my last annual report I called attention to the fact that Federal prisoners in the Reformatory were occupying room that is intended for New York State prisoners, and recommended that the practice of receiving Federal prisoners be discontinued. There were no such commitments from last March to the close of the fiscal year. Further relief from overcrowding was obtained through chapter 138, Laws of 1903, which permits the transfer of prisoners to other institutions when the reformatory is overcrowded. The health of the inmates during the year was good, only seven deaths occurring. The death rate was less than five to the thousand, which is very low in a population of this character.

The new power house, dynamo house and coal pocket, which provides a central heating and lighting system for the institution, has been completed. It contains eight boilers, three new engines and generators, a new switchboard and a complete new piping system. It is expected that this new plant will effect a saving of 1,000 tons of coal per annum.

The building of new conduits for steam and water pipes and electric cables was nearly completed before the close of the fiscal

year, and the work of laying the foundation for the new trade school building has been commenced.

Since the close of the fiscal year year a change has been made in the office of the superintendent of this institution. During the summer Dr. Frank W. Robertson resigned in order to resume the practice of his profession in New York city, but continued at the head of the institution until December 1, when he was succeeded by Col Joseph F. Scott, who had been superintendent of the Reformatory at Concord, Massachusetts.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution :

- 1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1904..... \$220,000 00
- 2. For refund of miscellaneous receipts to be turned into the State treasury..... 15,000 00

This item provides for the refunding of the amount of money up to \$15,000 that the institution receives from the industries carried on within.

- 3. For completing the domestic building..... 80,000 00

The Legislature up to this time has appropriated \$30,000 toward the erection of the new domestic building, which will cook for and feed the population of this institution, which at the present time is about 1,500. It has been estimated that it will require the appropriation of \$80,000, or \$110,000 all told, to build this structure, although in the item recommended last year it was thought it would require \$115,000. I especially recommend that this entire appropria-

tion for this building be made this year, as the present structure is not only entirely inadequate for the purpose, but is positively in a dangerous condition. In 1891 or 1892 the walls of the old building and the gas house seem to have been connected, and without change of the foundations or walls of the one-story domestic building and gas house, two additional stories were built thereon. This new building was made of brick with wood flooring covered with slate slabs, and was altogether too heavy for the foundations upon which it rested, so that the building has cracked in many places and settled in others to a perceptible degree. In order to lighten the floor weight the slate flags have been removed, and even now it is considered unsafe to place the men in one of the dining-rooms without fear of their going through. As far back as 1895, the secretary of the State Board of Health and the vice-president of the Prison Commission inspected this building, and recommended that another structure be built for domestic purposes, and in 1900 an inspector under the State Architect condemned it as being unsafe.

The arrangements for providing for suitable quarters for kitchens and for feeding the prisoners while the building is being constructed are nearly completed, an appropriation of \$5,000 having been granted by the Legislature for this purpose, and portions of the main building have been dismantled to obtain material for making some

of the said necessary repairs, and by February 15, all of the dining-rooms and kitchens will be removed therefrom.

It has been thought advisable not to recommend any additional appropriation for a trade school building at this institution this year, as it has been thought more necessary that this domestic building should be completed without further delay, and I sincerely hope that such appropriation will be forthcoming.

- 4. For high pressure steam pipes to shops..... \$2,500 00

The heating plant of this institution is in exceptionally good shape, as is stated elsewhere in this report, and it is desirable that this appropriation should be granted, together with the sum of \$800 following, in order to do away with the remaining small plants for such purpose about the institution.

- 5. For traps and pressure reducing valves to various plants throughout the institution..... 800 00

It seems necessary to install pressure reducing valves on the high pressure supply lines connected into the low pressure work to help out the exhaust steam in case it is not sufficient to do the heating; also several traps will be required to trap the various units in addition to those already installed.

- 6. For repairs and equipment..... 6,000 00
 - 7. For new electric lighting and feeder circuit to replace the present worn out cables..... 4,000 00
-

The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 426, Laws of 1902.)

Domestic building.....	\$35,000 00
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\$30,000 was reappropriated by chapter 575, Laws of 1903, and \$4,981.78 was covered by approved estimates, leaving a balance of \$18.22.

Inspection	1,334 00
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Estimates have been approved for \$1,004.22, leaving a balance of \$329.78.

Power plant.....	25,000 00
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Contract for \$6,593 was approved July 14, 1902; for \$2,050 December 13, 1902; for \$420.50 November 10, 1903; special orders and estimates amounting to \$17,857.19 have been approved, leaving a balance of \$77.31.

Pump room and dynamo room.....	4,000 00
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Estimates amounting to \$3,938.41 have been approved, leaving a balance of \$61.39.

Repairs to hospital.....	5,000 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$92.36, leaving a balance of \$4,907.64.

Repairs to water supply.....	2,322 94
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Approvals to the amount of \$2,182.79 have been made, leaving a balance of \$140.15.

Smokestack	6,000 00
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Estimates amounting to \$5,517.04 have been approved, leaving a balance of \$482.96.

Repairs to steam heating plant.....	\$1,651 71
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Approvals have been made amounting to \$1,490.17, leaving a balance of \$161.54.

Trade school building.....	7,500 00
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Estimates amounting to \$7,449.63 have been approved, leaving a balance of \$50.37.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Coal pockets.....	713 41
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This is a reappropriation of the balance of chapter 703, Laws of 1901. Approvals to the amount of \$667.40 have been made, leaving a balance of \$46.01.

Conduits	40 00
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This is a reappropriation of the balance of chapter 703, Laws of 1901, and \$39.50 has already been approved upon estimate, leaving a balance of fifty cents.

Construction of power house.....	39
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This is a reappropriation of the balance of chapter 703, Laws of 1901. Balance, 39 cents.

(Chapter 575, Laws of 1903.)

Domestic building.....	30,000 00
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There has been no expenditure under this fund.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Electric cables, wires, etc.....	3,654 50
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 703, Laws of 1901. Approvals have been made under this fund amounting to \$2,924.25, leaving a balance of \$730.25.

(Chapter 579, Laws of 1903.)

Feed water purifier, etc.....	2,500 00
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There has been no expenditure under this fund.

Inspection	\$800 00
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There has been no expenditure under this fund.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Plumbing, sewage repairs and reconstruction.....	7,605 57
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 703, Laws of 1901. Approvals have been made under this fund to the amount of \$1,900.94, leaving a balance of \$5,704.63.

Repairs to electric plant.....	9,227 00
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Approvals have been made under this fund to the amount of \$9,208.28, leaving a balance of \$18.72.

(Chapter 575, Laws of 1903.)

Reconstructing steam plant, piping, etc.....	8,000 00
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Contract for \$7,502.50 was approved November 10, 1903. Approved estimates amounting to \$497.50 have been made. There is no balance.

Repairs and equipment.....	6,000 00
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Estimates amounting to \$2,110.42 have been made. There is a balance of \$3,889.58.

Spillway	5,000 00
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Approvals have been made under this fund to the amount of \$500, leaving a balance of \$4,500.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON.

Board of Managers.

MRS. MARCIA CHASE POWELL.....	Ghent, N. Y.
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CHARLES H. STRONG.....	New York City, N. Y.
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DR. THOMAS WILSON.....	Hudson, N. Y.
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MRS. ANNIE WINSOR ALLEN.....	New York City, N. Y.
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Superintendent, DR. HORTENSE V. BRUCE.

Capacity of institution, 293.

Average population for the fiscal year, 209.61.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$293.44.

*Total net cost of maintenance, \$61,507.19.

Area of grounds, 86½ acres.

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for improvements and betterments, \$21,406.61.

Movement of population during the year was as follows:

Population October 1, 1902.....	213
Received during the year.....	69
Discharged during the year.....	88
Population October 1, 1903 (including 6 infants).....	194

*Includes the support of two infants outside of the institution.

During the year a number of changes occurred in the Board of Managers. President Herbert E. Mills, the Rt. Rev. Sheldon M. Griswold, Mrs. Jessie Van Zile Belden and Mr. Henry R. Hoyt resigned. The term of Dr. Wilson expired, but he was reappointed for another term. Mr. Charles H. Strong of New York city was appointed member of the Board in February and was chosen president, and Mrs. Joseph Allen was added to the Board in June. There still remain two vacancies.

Owing to the reduction in the number of commitments to this institution since the establishment of the Reformatory for Women at Bedford, which divided its original territory, the population has been steadily declining, and if there were a law permitting the transfer of inmates from one reformatory to another, this institution could accommodate more and in addition permit a better classification.

During the year all the cottages, including the nursery, have been thoroughly renovated and have received new plumbing and electric wiring. Contracts have been prepared for a general reconstruction of the administration building, providing for a rearrangement of the rooms so that the building will be used entirely for offices, superintendent's quarters and officers' sleeping rooms; providing for the removal of all the inmates and the transfer of the school rooms to the industrial building. This work also includes new plumbing, new electric wiring, fire escapes and a new heating system.

Contracts also have been let for the new hospital, which is to be constructed within the wing of the present prison building. The new hospital will contain eleven private rooms for patients, an operating room, solarium and a dispensary. There will be two rooms for nurses, bathrooms and a dining-room.

Contracts also have been let for extensive improvements to the prison building. The present system of cells will be abolished and in their stead will be constructed separate rooms opening upon a central corridor, with wooden doors instead of iron barred doors.

Work has been begun on new recreation grounds which will include four tennis courts, two basket ball fields and four croquet fields. It is expected that these grounds will be ready in the spring.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution:

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1904..... \$55,000 00
2. For coal pockets with driveway forming retaining wall to boiler house..... 5,000 00

At the present time the bank on one side of this boiler house is continually washing down, causing

trouble and an immense amount of work, but the chief object in asking for this appropriation is to have sufficiently large coal pockets, as in the case of the Bedford Reformatory, for the storage of a full winter's supply, thus obviating the necessity of paying a larger price for the fuel and being able to draw it when the roads are in the best condition.

- 3. For additional amount necessary to make heating contract for prison and administration building \$905 00

This amount is necessary to complete the heating appliances for the administration building.

- 4. For extending switchboard..... 250 00
- 5. For enlarging dynamo room..... 200 00

These two items are necessary adjuncts to the present electric plants at the institution.

- 6. For furniture and furnishing for rooms and offices and new hospital equipment..... 1,000 00

An appropriation was made by the last Legislature for a new hospital, as well as repairs in the administration building, and this item is to cover the cost of furnishing the former, including the equipment necessary for the operating room in connection with the same, and for additional furniture for the latter, which has never been supplied.

- 7. For repairs and equipment..... 2,500 00
-

The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having

been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 431, Laws of 1902.)

Repairs to administration building.....	\$3,500 00
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Contract for the entire amount was approved November 2, 1903.

Fire escapes, administration building.....	1,328 35
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 294, Laws of 1900. Contract for the entire amount was approved November 2, 1903.

Fire risers, etc., administration building.....	600 00
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Contract for the entire amount was approved December 14, 1903. The work is completed.

General repairs.....	1,500 00
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Approvals have been made under this fund amounting to \$1,240.60, leaving a balance of \$259.40.

Exercise room, apparatus and stairs.....	993 80
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 294, Laws of 1900. No expenditures have been made.

Metal ceilings	2,000 00
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This entire amount was covered by approved contract, July 15, 1902. The work is completed.

Cleaning and painting walls in cottages.....	1,200 00
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Contract for the entire amount was approved April 1, 1903. The work is completed.

Reconstructing prison building.....	9,000 00
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Entire amount of this fund was approved; no balance.

Plastering	\$2,000 00
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No balance.

Recreation grounds.....	1,000 00
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Estimates have been approved to the amount of \$316.92, leaving a balance of \$683.08.

Sewage disposal plant.....	7,994 25
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 294, Laws of 1900. Approvals have been made under this fund to the amount of \$97, leaving a balance of \$7,897.25.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Covering steam pipes.....	939 42
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 324, Laws of 1901, Approvals under this fund amount to \$440.98, leaving a balance of \$498.44.

General repairs.....	42 72
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 324, Laws of 1901, and has all been expended.

(Chapter 590, Laws of 1903.)

Hospital and equipment.....	10,000 00
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Special order No. 1800 for \$500 and No. 1867 for \$398.11 have been approved; also contract for \$8,402.03, leaving a balance of \$699.86.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Metal ceilings.....	679 00
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 324, Laws of 1901, and is covered by contract approved November 2, 1903. There is no balance.

(Chapter 590, Laws of 1903.)

New boiler..... \$2,500 00

There has been no expenditure under this fund.

Plumbing and heating administration building and
prison 5,500 00

Special order for \$320 and contract for \$4,699.89
were approved December 14, 1903, leaving a balance
of \$480.11.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Plumbing in cottages and administration building.. 1,142 91

This is a reappropriation of the unexpended bal-
ance of chapter 324, Laws of 1901. Contract for
\$1,110.11 was approved December 14, 1903, and
special order No. 1891 for \$26 approved January 7,
1904, leaving a balance of \$6.80.

Repairs to steam plant..... 602 56

This is a reappropriation of the unexpended bal-
ance of chapter 324, Laws of 1901. Special order
for \$474 was approved August 7, 1903, leaving a bal-
ance af \$128.56.

THOMAS ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE INDIAN CHILDREN, IROQUOIS.

Board of Managers.

NEWTON A. CHAFFEE.....Gowanda, N. Y.
HENRY H. HOWLAND.....Buffalo, N. Y.
WALLACE JEMISON.....Basom, N. Y.
ALFRED L. JEMISON.....W. Salamanca, N. Y.
JOHN JEMISON.....Iroquois, N. Y.
SAMUEL J. KEYES.....Gowanda, N. Y.

JOHN SCHOEPFLIN.....	Hamburg, N. Y.
MISS LILLA C. WHEELER.....	Portville, N. Y.
JOHN C. WILBER.....	Gowanda, N. Y.
WILLIAM S. LAWTON.....	North Collins, N. Y.

Superintendent, GEORGE I. LINCOLN.

Capacity of institution, 134.

Average population, 145.75.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$176.57.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$25,734.43.

Area of grounds, 100 acres.

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for improvements and betterments, \$21,567.54.

Movement of the population during the year was as follows:

Number of pupils October 1, 1902.....	145
Number of pupils admitted during the year.....	37
Number of pupils discharged during the year.....	30
Number of pupils in the institution October 1, 1903....	152

No deaths occurred during the year and a continued decrease of tubercular affections among the children is reported; due to the better sanitary condition of the institution and to the increased air space made possible by the use of the new dormitories.

The capacity of this institution was increased during the year from 128 to 134 by converting a portion of the large play room in the boys' building into a dormitory containing six beds. A new boys' dormitory is nearly completed, which will increase the capacity of the institution by about forty more.

At this institution girls are employed in the laundry, kitchen, bakery and sewing room, while the boys assist in the general work of the farm and garden, planting, cultivating and

harvesting crops, and caring for the stock. Some of them have worked with the carpenter and painter in making ordinary repairs.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution:

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1904	\$27,000 00
2. For 150-horse power boiler	2,500 00
3. For re-setting present 80-horse power boiler in new boilerhouse	500 00
4. For re-setting two water pumps.....	200 00
5. For two feed pumps.....	400 00
6. For return tank.....	100 00
7. For re-setting present electric unit in new en- gine room	200 00
8. For new switch board and removing apparatus from present board.....	400 00
9. For steam separator and oil eliminator.....	150 00
10. For floors in boiler and engine rooms.....	200 00
11. For water heater to be used for heating water for institution	500 00
12. For re-setting existing pump for circulating pump	50 00
13. For re-setting present kitchen hot water heater for laundry	50 00
14. Pressure and tank governors.....	150 00
15. For piping in power house.....	500 00
16. For installing existing pressure reducing valves and installing low pressure main for carry- ing exhaust steam for heating to the laundry and all buildings in main group.....	800 00

17. For regrading present steam, return hot water and circulating pipes throughout present buildings	\$400 00
18. For new return line through conduit and new buildings	550 00
19. For high pressure main from boilers through existing conduit to buildings except hospital and employes' building.....	500 00
20. For hot water and circulating pipes from hot water heating apparatus in power house to laundry, hospital, employes' building, kitchen building and administration building, and connecting to present lines in buildings.....	600 00
21. For disconnecting present reducing valve at each building and connecting to new high pressure main	100 00
22. For traps with equalizers at each building....	200 00
23. For conduit from kitchen to new dormitory....	2,350 00
24. For steam and plumbing connections to laundry apparatus	500 00

The above items are intended practically to give this institution a new heating and lighting system which is very much needed. A new boiler house and laundry have been built out of prior appropriations and at the present time they require the above work done to install and operate the plant. These items were included among my recommendations last year, only they were asked for in a lump sum, and it has been thought advisable to itemize them in order that a clear understanding of the needs may be had.

25. For overflow well for water supply.....	\$50 00
26. For connecting suction pipe of water pumps to well	100 00
27. For tile pipe from pond to overflow well.....	350 00
28. For connecting discharge of water pumps to pump water either to hydrant main or building main	100 00
29. For installing 4-inch water main, connecting present water tower to supply and extending to kitchen building.....	500 00
30. For connecting present 3-inch line with hydrant supply at powerhouse.....	100 00

These appropriations aggregating \$1,200 will give this institution a sufficient water supply in all of the buildings.

31. For furnishing boys' cottage.....	1,000 00
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This is the cottage now completed and is without furniture and it is desired, of course, that the furniture be supplied at the earliest practicable time.

32. For new dormitory building for boys.....	15,000 00
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The plan adopted for the rebuilding of the institution embraces among other things two dormitory buildings for girls, having a capacity of forty-eight, and two for boys, with a like capacity. Three of these have now been provided and it is desired that the remaining dormitory for boys be built this year. The buildings just completed will take care of the present overcrowded condition at the institution, but if more boys are taken in it will be necessary that this

building be erected, and it will require a small additional number of employees to care for this additional building and it is hoped that the same may be put on the contract this year.

33. For repairs and equipment.....	\$2,000 00
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The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 470, Laws of 1902.)

Conduit, etc., water tower.....	\$3,000 00
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Contract for \$1,294.17 was approved March 13, 1903. Approvals amounting to \$1,658.26 have been made, leaving a balance of \$47.57.

Flooring in basements.....	400 00
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Approvals covering the entire amount have been made.

Furnishings in hospital.....	100 00
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Approvals have been made amounting to \$99.89, leaving a balance of 11 cents.

Converting nursery into laundry building.....	2,000 00
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Contract covering the entire amount was approved March 13, 1903. The work has been completed, leaving no balance.

Laundry, powerhouse, etc.....	17,000 00
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Contract for \$16,245.33 was approved March 13, 1903. Approvals amounting to \$753.59 have been made, leaving an unexpended balance of 8 cents.

(Chapter 591, Laws of 1903.)

Dwelling for employes.....	\$1,000 00
----------------------------	------------

No expenditures have been made under this fund.

Improved heating system.....	2,800 00
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Approvals amounting to \$926.26 have been made, leaving a balance of \$1,873.74.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

One brick dormitory.....	12,915 99
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 707, Laws of 1901, and is covered by contract.

(Chapter 591, Laws of 1903.)

Steam, water and sewer connections.....	2,500 00
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Approvals have been made under this fund amount to \$1,281.58, leaving a balance of \$1,218.42.

Surgical instruments.....	200 00
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Approvals have been made amounting to \$143.62, and there is a balance of \$56.38.

NEW YORK STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK.

Board of Managers.

ELLERY G. ALLEN.....	Farmington, N. Y.
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GEORGE O. BAKER.....	Clyde, N. Y.
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Mrs. AUGUSTA R. BEACH.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
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EDWIN K. BURNHAM.....	Newark, N. Y.
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RICHARD P. GROAT.....	Newark, N. Y.
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Mrs. NELLIE R. HOTCHKISS.....	Lyons, N. Y.
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WALTER F. MARKS.....	Chapenville, N. Y.
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HON. CHARLES McLOUTH.....	Palmyra, N. Y.
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Mrs. GERTRUDE A. MOSS.....	Rochester, N. Y.
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Superintendent, C. W. WINSPEAR.

Capacity of institution, 515.

Average population for the fiscal year, 490.68.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$117.56.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$57,682.72.

Area of grounds, 42 acres.

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for improvements and betterments, \$24,237.21.

Movement of population during the year was as follows:

Number of inmates October 1, 1902.....	465
Admitted during the year.....	71
Discharged during the year.....	19
Died during the year.....	2
Number of inmates October 1, 1903.....	515

The fact that there were only two deaths at this institution during the year indicates that the general health of the inmates was excellent.

The capacity of this institution was increased during the fiscal year by the opening of Cottage F, which has a capacity of sixty beds.

The work of securing a better water supply for this institution has not progressed as well as was to be expected. Springs of excellent water and abundant capacity for all the needs of the institution for some time to come have been examined and should be acquired, and in a short time this institution would have water system inferior to none in the State. The work of establishing a new sewage disposal plant is progressing and will be completed during the current fiscal year.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning
October 1, 1904..... | \$62,000 00 |
| 2. For new direct connected electric light unit... | 3,000 00 |

This is asked for to duplicate the present electric light unit in order that it may be put in operation in case the other gives out at any time and to safeguard the inmates.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 3. For renewing plumbing in buildings..... | 2,500 00 |
|--|----------|

This work is very much needed and this appropriation will go a great way toward doing what is necessary to be done in Cottages A, B, C and D to put the work of this character in a sanitary condition. The health conditions here are particularly gratifying, and no stone should be left unturned to keep them so.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 4. For water supply, water tower, piping, connections and water elevating system, including
right of way and purchase of spring..... | 10,000 00 |
|---|-----------|

There is an appropriation now available of about \$5,000 for this purpose. It will require the additional amount to purchase the spring, one and one-half miles distant, and carry the water from that point to the institutional grounds, including the right of way over the land over which the pipe must run.

This institution is paying now in the neighborhood of \$1,700 a year for water consumed, and it will be entirely unnecessary if this appro-

priation is granted. It will require no additional employees and it can be readily seen that it is a judicious investment for the State. Furthermore, the water from the spring proposed to be purchased has been analyzed and it is certain that it will be far more satisfactory than that now being used at the institution.

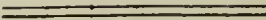
- 5. For new pigpen to replace old one recently destroyed by fire..... \$600 00
- 6. For grading around Cottages F and G, Building B and boilerhouse, and fitting and equipping grounds for clothes drying at Cottage G..... 1,000 00

This is work that should have been done long ago. The grounds around the cottages and boilerhouse are unsightly and this appropriation will enable the institution to put them in such shape as they should be.

- 7. For Cottage H..... 28,000 00

While the contract for Cottage G has only recently been made and work started, it seems desirable that this additional cottage should be built this year if possible to take care of the many feeble-minded women who are fit characters for this institution. Although a majority of the Board of Managers have voted against the proposition of asking for this appropriation this year, they have assured me since that they believe the money should be appropriated.

- 8. For repairs and equipment..... 1,500 00



The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904, this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions, that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—chapter 428, Laws of 1902.)

Cottage dormitory.....	\$32,000 00
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Special order No. 1736, for \$856, was approved September 10, 1903; contracts amounting to \$23,703 were approved November 11, 1903, and contract for \$2,900 was approved December 14, 1903; approvals amounting to \$219.35 have also been made, leaving a balance of \$4,321.65.

Dormitory E.....	1,076 65
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 167, Laws of 1900. Contract for \$508.86 was approved December 24, 1902, and the balance has been expended under approved estimates.

Extending electric light system.....	500 00
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This entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

Fire escapes.....	1,196 35
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 419, Laws of 1900. The entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

Furnishing Cottage F.....	3,000 00
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The entire amount of this fund has been expended under approved estimates.

Pianos	\$500 00
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The entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

Improving roads and grading.....	500 00
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\$491.54 has been expended under approved estimates, leaving a balance of \$8.46.

(Chapter 589, Laws of 1903.)

Cement walks and sewer, Cottage G.....	600 00
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The approved estimates amount to \$267.70, leaving a balance of \$323.30.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Development of water supply.....	4,626 60
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 359, Laws of 1901. \$19.26 has been approved on estimates, leaving a balance of \$4,607.34.

(Chapter 589, Laws of 1903.)

Feed water purifier and connections.....	1,900 00
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No part of this fund has been expended.

Fire escapes Cottage G.....	600 00
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No part of this fund has been expended.

Fire hose and carts.....	350 00
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\$312.68 is the amount of the approved estimates, leaving a balance of \$37.32.

Furnishing Cottage G.....	3,250 00
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No part of this fund has been expended.

Renovating superintendent's cottage.....	900 00
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No part of this fund has been expended.

Repairs and equipment..... \$1,500 00

Estimates have been approved to the amount of \$1,498.75, leaving a balance of \$1.25.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Painting 500 00

Estimates have been approved amounting to \$499.65, leaving a balance of 35 cents.

(Chapter 589, Laws of 1903.)

Pipe covering..... 500 00

This entire fund has been expended under approved estimates.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Sewage disposal plant and land..... 9,510 61

This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 359, Laws of 1901, and no portion of it has been expended.

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME, OXFORD.

Board of Managers.

Mrs. LAURA P. CLARK.....Oxford, N. Y.

Mrs. ANNIE P. CLEARY.....Rochester, N. Y.

RICHARD CURRANRochester, N. Y.

Mrs. GEORGIANNA GRIFFITH.....Troy, N. Y.

EDWARD J. MITCHELL.....Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. ADA G. MOHR,.....Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. ELLA F. B. SCOTT.....New York, N. Y.

Mrs. MARY E. SEELEY,.....Syracuse, N. Y.

GEORGE H. TREADWELL.....Albany, N. Y.

*Superintendent, Mrs. ELLEN M. PUTNAM.**

*Died December 28, 1903, and Miss Harriette Carmichael appointed acting superintendent.

Capacity of institution, 152.

Average population for the fiscal year, 141.07.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$186.22.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$26,270.08.

Area of grounds, 103.5 acres.

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for improvements and betterments, \$13,290.19.

Movement of population during the year was as follows:

Present September 30, 1902.....	125
Received during the year.....	90
Discharged by own request.....	47
Lost by death.....	18
Present September 30, 1903.....	150
Greatest number present at one time.....	152
Smallest number present at one time.....	119

Classification of members:

Veteran and wife.....	80
Veterans' mothers.....	5
Veterans' widows	64
Army nurse	1

The death rate at the home was higher during the year than ever before. There were eighteen deaths against eight for the preceding year, all from diseases contracted before coming to the institution. All of the members are afflicted more or less; three are totally paralyzed and several partially so; twenty-seven who are too feeble to come to the dining-room have their meals taken to their room. These members require constant care.

Since the close of the fiscal year the institution has suffered the loss of its superintendent, Mrs. Ellen M. Putnam, who died

on December 28, 1903. Mrs. Putnam had been at the head of this institution since the date of its opening, May 3, 1897, and the excellence of its administration was due, in a great measure, to her thorough knowledge of the requirements, her ability and the deep personal interest which she took in all of the members.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution :

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning	
October 1, 1904.....	\$29,000 00

2. For one direct connected electric light unit.....	3,000 00
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This, as in other cases, is recommended as a safeguard to the inmates of the institution in case the present unit should give out at any time, as it did one night recently when I was visiting the institution. True, it was only for a few moments, but when one takes into consideration the class of people who are inmates at this institution, an occurrence of this kind might create trouble.

3. For tank for hot water heating in laundry.....	200 00
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4. For summer line in conduit.....	500 00
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These are recommended simply as coal saving devices. If the money is forthcoming it will not require the present use of boilers during the summer months.

5. For alterations in kitchen to accommodate bakery	450 00
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It is proposed by the institution that a brick bakehouse be built to cost \$1,500. but the kitchen is so large that a part of it can be made available for this purpose at the expenditure recommended.

6. For repairs and equipment.....	1,000 00
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The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 433, Laws of 1902.)

Additional boiler connections	\$3,500 00
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Contract for \$2,198.55 was approved April 6, 1903, leaving a balance of \$1,301.45.

Cottage D.....	30,000 00
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Contract for \$28,950 was approved April 1, 1903; estimates and special orders amounting to \$926.08 have been approved. There is a balance of \$123.92.

Covering steam pipes.....	1,400 00
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Special order No. 1526 for \$607 has been approved.

There is a balance of \$793.

Flagging, grading and planting trees.....	1,000 00
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\$293.65 has been approved under this fund, leaving a balance of \$706.35.

Extension to laundry.....	1,000 00
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Approved estimates amounting to \$930.50 have been made, leaving a balance of \$69.50.

Miscellaneous	1,565 00
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Estimates amounting to \$1,443.48 have been approved, and there is a balance of \$121.52.

Musical and literary entertainment.....	233 95
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The amount approved under this fund is \$160. There is a balance of \$73.95.

Painting and repairs.....	\$600 00
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Estimates to the amount of \$559.80 have been approved, leaving a balance of \$40.20.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Brick conduit for steam pipes.....	48 00
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 307, Laws of 1901. No portion of this fund has been expended.

(Chapter 583, Laws of 1903.)

Conduit piping and repairs to steam plant.....	7,000 00
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Contract for \$5,741 was approved October 5, 1903, and estimates for \$7.77 approved, leaving a balance of \$1,251.23.

Fire hose and pipes.....	620 00
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This entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

Furnishing Cottage D.....	2,500 00
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No portion of this fund has been expended.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Furnishing and equipping dining-room building, etc.	624 19
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 307, Laws of 1901. Estimates to the amount of \$190.70 have been approved, leaving a balance of \$433.49.

Placing pipes in conduit.....	383 00
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 307, Laws of 1901. The entire amount has been expended under contract.

(Chapter 583, Laws of 1903.)

Portable oven..... \$275 00

No portion of this fund has been expended.

Repairs and equipment..... 1,000 00

\$611.38 is the amount of the approvals under this fund. There is a balance of \$388.62.

Retaining wall..... 840 00

Special order No. 1836 for \$360 was approved October 28, 1903, leaving a balance of \$480.

SOCIETY FOR REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,
RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Board of Managers.

- TRUMAN J. BACKUS.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Gen. THOMAS H. BARBER.....New York City.
- JOHN S. BARNES.....New York City.
- EMANUEL W. BLOOMINGDALE.....New York City.
- JAMES A. BURDEN, Jr.....New York City.
- JOHN D. CRIMMINS.....New York City.
- FREDERICK W. DOWNER.....Lakewood, N. J.
- LOUIS DE F. DOWNER.....New York City.
- JAMES H. FAY.....New York City.
- WILLIAM GASTON HAMILTON.....New York City.
- R. SOMERS HAYES.....New York City.
- CLEMENT MARCHNew York City.
- JACOB F. MILLER.....New York City.
- STUYVESANT F. MORRIS.....New York City.
- ALEXANDER E. ORRBrooklyn, N. Y.
- HERBERT PARSONS.....New York City.

ROBERT P. PERKINS.....	New York City.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB	New York City.
HORACE W. ROBBINS.....	New York City.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND.....	New York City.
E. M. TOWNSEND.....	New York City.
ISAAC TOWNSEND.....	New York City.
EVERETT JANSEN WENDELL.....	New York City.
THOMAS F. WENTWORTH.....	New York City.
GEORGE G. WHEELOCK.....	New York City.
BRONSON WINTHROP	New York City.
FRANK S. WITHERBEE.....	New York City.
RICHARD N. YOUNG	New York City.

Superintendent, OMAR V. SAGE.

Capacity of institution, 1,000.

Average population for the fiscal year, 876.98.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$171.54.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$150,435.25.*

Area of grounds, 37.5 acres.

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for improvements and betterments, \$13,671.61.

Elsewhere in this report I have dwelt at length on the conditions existing at this institution, and in view of them and the agitation contemplating the removal of this institution into the country, it is impossible for me at this time, and pending a decision as to what the final outcome will be, to recommend any appropriations either for maintenance or for special work. Of course, if the institution is finally to be moved it will be a few years before it can be put in operation on a new site, and

*Does not include school money received from New York City (\$12,750).

if the management of the institution is to be placed entirely in the hands of the State, as I believe it should be, there is no reason why they should not have a sufficiently large appropriation for maintenance commensurate with the work to be accomplished.

The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 424, Laws of 1902.)

Completing plumbing and sewage system.....	\$5,000 00
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Contract for \$253.83 was approved May 6, 1902, and contract for \$4,500 was approved April 3, 1903. Estimates have been approved to the amount of \$245.45, leaving a balance of 72 cents.

Raking out and repointing main walls.....	1,306 00
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 282, Laws of 1900; \$475 has been approved under this fund, leaving a balance of \$831.

Slate treads	215 00
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No portion of this fund has been expended.

Trachoma building	2,546 47
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balances of chapter 282, Laws of 1900. No portion of this fund has been expended.

Wire netting..... \$202 09

This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 282, Laws of 1900. The entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

Trade schools and supplies..... 2,000 00

The approved estimates under this fund amount to \$1,272.18, leaving a balance of \$727.82.

(Chapter 592, Laws of 1903.)

Completing steam plant repairs..... \$7,500 00

Estimates have been approved to the amount of \$1,220.42, leaving a balance of \$6,279.58.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

General electric repairs..... 2,041 18

This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 497, Laws of 1901. Approvals to the amount of \$1,832.66 have been made, leaving a balance of \$208.52.

(Chapter 592, Laws of 1903.)

Repairs and equipment..... 4,000 00

Approvals under this fund amount to \$2,727.25. There is a balance of \$1,272.75.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Trade schools and supplies for same..... 130 43

Estimates to the amount of \$93.88 have been approved. There is a balance of \$36.55.

NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF IN- CIPIENT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, RAY BROOK.

DR. FRANK E. KENDALL.....	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
DR. WILLIS G. MACDONALD.....	Albany, N. Y.
DR. JOHN H. PRYOR.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
HOWARD TOWNSEND.....	New York City.
JOHN SEELY WARD, Jr.....	New York City.

As this institution will not be opened until some time during the spring, no detailed report of its operations is possible at this time.

The following appropriation is recommended for this institution:

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning

October 1, 1904.....	\$30,000 00
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At the time of the filing of this report the main or administration building of the institution is nearing completion, but it is questionable whether they will be in shape to receive patients until June 1st. In my judgment the moneys heretofore appropriated by the Legislature are sufficient to erect the buildings contemplated and for the furnishing of the same. I therefore, have no recommendation to make for special appropriations at this time. Next year there may be some trifling matters that cannot be foreseen.

The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Construction and equipment..... \$85,911 06

This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 691, Laws of 1901. Approvals of contract and special orders under this fund amount to \$78,410.35, leaving an unexpended balance of \$7,500.71.

(Chapter 547, Laws of 1903.)

Dormitory pavilion, etc., female patients..... 59,000 00

Contracts and special orders under this fund have been approved to the amount of \$52,866.70. There is a balance of \$6,133.30.

Dormitory pavilion, etc., male patients..... 44,000 00

The entire amount of this fund was approved under contract October 9, 1903.

Furnishings and equipment..... 12,000 00

No portion of this fund has been expended.



STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER.

Board of Managers.

- Miss LURA E. ALDRIDGE.....Rochester, N. Y.
- WILLIAM BAUSCH.....Rochester, N. Y.
- MARTIN F. BRISTOL.....Rochester, N. Y.
- ANDREW H. BOWN.....Penfield, N. Y.
- JOHN D. BURNS.....Brockport, N. Y.
- Rev. ISAAC GIBBARD, D. D.....Rochester, N. Y.
- FRANK M. HOLLISTER.....Buffalo, N. Y.
- ALEXANDER B. LAMBERTON.....Rochester, N. Y.
- Dr. CHARLES H. LOSEY.....Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. JOSEPH O'CONNOR.....Rochester, N. Y.
Hon. THOMAS RAINES.....Rochester, N. Y.
Dr. ARTHUR G. ROOT.....Albany, N. Y.
IRVING M. THOMPSON.....Albion, N. Y.
JOHN A. STAPLETON, M. D.....Rochester, N. Y.
GATES THALHEIMER.....Syracuse, N. Y.

Superintendent, Prof. FRANKLIN H. BRIGGS.

Capacity of institution, 900.
Average population for the fiscal year, 881.15.
Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$210.39.
Total net cost of maintenance, \$185,389.44.
Area of grounds, 42 acres.
Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for improvements and betterments, \$127,347.21.

Movement of population during the year was as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of inmates October 1, 1902.....	787	128
Number admitted during fiscal year.....	518	78
Received on new commitments.....	397	53
Returned for violation of parole.....	83	25
Escapes returned	15	...
Recommitted	23	...
Deaths .....	...	1
Paroled	553	85
Escapes	16	...
Transferred to Elmira Reformatory.....	2	...
Discharged by court order.....	8	...
Transferred to State Hospital.....	1	...
Number of inmates October 1, 1903.....	725	120

Owing to the fact that this institution is to be removed as soon as possible to its new location on a farm in the Town of Rush, no improvements have been made to the present buildings, and only such repairs as are necessary to keep them in habitable condition.

Here the work of the inmates contributes largely towards their maintenance in the raising of fruits and vegetables and the manufacture of shoes and clothing. The number of inmates employed in the various occupations is as follows: Blacksmith shop, 20 cadets; printing and binding, 33 cadets; first tailor shop, 48 cadets; powerhouse, 10 cadets; laundry, 43 cadets; shoe shop, 50 cadets; foundry, 27 cadets; storeroom, 7 cadets; yard, 8 cadets; carpenter shop, 25 cadets; garden, 22 cadets; dining-rooms, 53 cadets; manual training, 128 cadets; pattern shop, 16 cadets; machine shop, 17 cadets; second tailor shop, 23 cadets; boiler room, 12 cadets; bakery, 22 cadets; plumbing shop, 8 cadets; mason shop, 8 cadets; kitchen, 6 cadets; police, 43 cadets; paint shop, 19 cadets; repair shop, 39 cadets; mending, housework, 41 cadets; laundry, 12 girls; dining-room, 23 girls; cooking classes, 23 girls; kitchen, 11 girls; corridors, 24 girls; sewing classes, 27 girls.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution:

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning

October 1, 1904..... \$178,500 00

2. For sixteen cottages and sixteen barns complete. 136,000 00

3. For bakery building and storehouse..... 5,000 00

4. For reception house and hospital..... 15,000 00

5. For ice house..... 2,000 00

6. For roads.....	\$5,000 00
7. For farm stock, equipment and seeds.....	10,000 00
8. For furnishings	10,000 00

It is desirable that this amount of money be appropriated this year for buildings, etc., at the new site. It is not deemed necessary by me to appropriate any more money than can be properly utilized in any one year, but it does seem that this amount can be judiciously expended toward the building of the new institution. The particular attention of the Legislature is asked to the fact that these figures are the recommendations made in the first instance as to what the various buildings should cost, and I believe that the figures given at that time are large enough to cover the construction of the buildings desired and that in no case should they exceed the amounts originally estimated as sufficient.

The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated.

(Special appropriations—Chapter 594, Laws of 1902.)

Improving steam and electric plants, etc.....	\$2,500 00
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The entire amount of this fund has been expended under approved estimates.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Repairs and equipment.....	2,000 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$1,415.78, leaving a balance of \$584.22.

Site and buildings..... \$125,000 00

Estimates amounting to \$106,594.60 have been approved under this fund. There is a balance of \$18,405.40.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM, ROME.

Board of Managers.

JACOB AGNE, Jr.....Utica, N. Y.
 EARLE S. BATCHELLER.....Gloversville, N. Y.
 RODOLPHUS C. BRIGGS.....Rome, N. Y.
 GEORGE W. WHITE.....Taberg, N. Y.
 JAMES A. DOUGLASS.....Oriskany Falls, N. Y.
 HOMER T. FOWLER.....Rome, N. Y.
 JIM STEVENS.....Rome, N. Y.
 FREMONT W. SPICER.....Dexter, N. Y.
 BYRON L. WINTERS.....Smithboro, N. Y.
 Dr. JOHN MCGRAW WOODBURY.....New York City.
 THOMAS W. SINGLETON.....Rome, N. Y.

Acting Superintendent, Dr. CHARLES W. BERNSTEIN.

Capacity of institution, 700.

Average population for the fiscal year, 621.88.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$141.42.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$87,945.82.

Area of grounds, 350.5 acres.

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for improvements and betterments, \$22,549.58.

Movement of population during the year was as follows:

Total number of inmates October 1, 1902.....	550
Admitted during the year.....	148

Discharged during the year.....	11
Transferred during the year.....	22
Died during the year.....	27
Escaped during the year.....	1
Remaining October 1, 1903.....	637

Several changes occurred in the Board of Managers during the year. The terms of William H. Cloher, Jr., of Utica, and Earle S. Batcheller, of Gloversville, expired. Mr. George W. White, of Taberg, was appointed in place of Mr. Cloher, who was not desirous of reappointment, and Mr. Batcheller was reappointed and made president of the Board. H. S. Beach, of Rome, and E. Stewart Williams, of Rome, resigned and the Hon. R. C. Briggs, of Rome, and T. W. Singleton, of Rome, were appointed in their places.

Early in the year Dr. John F. Fitzgerald resigned as superintendent, and for the remainder of the year Dr. Charles Bernstein fulfilled the duties of this office as acting superintendent.

During the year the sanitary surroundings of the institution were much improved. New bath and toilet rooms have been completed in the whole of the male group of buildings. A number of the floors in the old buildings have been repaired and waxed or oiled, making them thoroughly sanitary. All of the barn buildings, piggery and hen house have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed throughout. All clothing worn by newly admitted patients is taken from the patient at the time of admission and thoroughly sterilized. All garrets, basements and out of the way places, closets, etc., are systematically cleaned regularly once a month. All refuse matter, etc., from wards and elsewhere is burned. A number of improvements were made in the male group

of buildings during the year and others are still in progress. Steel ceilings are being placed in building "D" and the north end of building "E" is being reconstructed, removing the old cells formerly used in the care of the insane. Building "B" is being reconstructed, removing all traces of the old almshouse construction and its extremely unsanitary condition. The building has been made light, airy and thoroughly sanitary.

A new silo has been built and a new mortuary building is being constructed. A new feed water pump has been installed in the boiler house, and all the exposed hot water and steam pipes covered. The entire male group of buildings is being rewired, removing all danger of fire which might have resulted from the old electric construction. Fire ladders have been purchased as an additional protection. Two new dynamos for electric lighting are being added to the present lighting plant and an electric motor installed in the carpenter shop to take the place of the old steam engine.

During the year 342 patients have been employed in the various industrial departments doing a total of 82,235 days' work. Of the number employed, four boys have worked in the bake shop every week day, thus rendering it necessary to have but one paid employe in this department. Four boys and twelve girls are employed in the sewing room, making all the women's clothing, doing all the mending not done in the wards and making all the little boys' clothing.

Twelve boys and seven girls are employed in the kitchen assisting in the preparation of vegetables, making it possible to use a large amount of home product garden produce and materially increasing the variety in the diet without raising the cost of maintenance.

Eight boys and forty-one girls were employed in the dining rooms washing dishes, keeping the rooms clean, etc. Their work served very materially to improve the dining room service at no extra cost. It also enabled the institution to dispense with the use of an expensive dish-washing machine, and thus very materially reduce the breakage in dishes.

Twenty-three boys and ten girls were employed in the laundry, making it possible, within the present per capita cost of maintenance, to do much more hand washing instead of machine washing and thereby saving wear and tear on the clothing. The number of inmates employed in this department has permitted the institution to dispense with the service of one paid employe.

Eighty-two boys and thirty-nine girls were employed in the wards assisting in the general housework, as a result of which the percentage of attendants employed has been somewhat reduced.

Twenty boys under the supervision of one employee did all of the work in the garden where vegetables were raised to the value of \$1,335.60. Eighty boys did all the work of the farm, the product of which for the year was valued at \$10,752.77. The extra inmate labor on the farm enabled the institution to raise and send to the factory for canning for use during the winter, 5,436 net pounds of sweet corn, 962 pounds of peas and 3,605 pounds of string beans.

Two boys were employed in the shoe shop and repaired 1,804 pairs of shoes. As a result of the work done by these boys the purchase of shoes has been considerably reduced.

Two boys were employed in the carpenter shop where they did all the common labor in assisting the carpenter.

One hundred forty-two boys were employed grading and clearings lawns, picking stones, etc. This work gave employment to all the able-bodied inmates who have not as yet been trained up to a sufficiently high grade of mentality to fit them for higher industrial employment.

Five boys were employed on the lawns and the flower garden, keeping the lawns mowed and roadways and walks in proper order.

In the employment of inmate labor it is doubtful if any institution of this character in the country has obtained better results than has been obtained at this institution during the past year.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution:

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1904.....	\$95,000 00
2. For employees' cottage to accommodate one hundred	40,000 00
3. For ward building J, one hundred men.....	38,000 00

If the employees' cottage is built it will permit the Board of Managers to house the employees in a building by themselves, thus giving to them an opportunity to enjoy some diversion when they are off duty. The majority of the employees of the institution at present live in the wards or in rooms immediately adjoining, and have no opportunity of enjoying at any time a home life. The quarters vacated by the employees will accommodate even a greater number of inmates. Beside the accommodation for an increased population that the employees'

building would give, ward building J should be erected, as at the present time there are nearly four hundred applications on file, and this building will also relieve the crowded condition at the Syracuse institution, from which one hundred can be transferred.

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|---|------------|
| 4. For overhauling steam plant in old buildings and installing new trap and removing pressure from return line..... | \$2,000 00 |
| 5. For oil eliminator for main pump exhaust.... | 100 00 |
| 6. For tank governor, repairing leaks in pump pit, vent connections to tank, and pressure governors for feed pumps..... | 200 00 |
| 7. For replacing useless suction line to fire pump.. | 700 00 |

These appropriations will put in thoroughly good order the heating plant and lines throughout the institution, and should be done at once to make additional savings in the consumption of fuel at this institution.

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|---|----------|
| 8. For water pipe and hydrant for piggery and hen house | \$250 00 |
| 9. For extending water line to barn and slaughter house | 300 00 |

This is for piping to be used in extending the fire service to these buildings.

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|----------------------------------|----------|
| 10. For addition to laundry..... | 6,000 00 |
|----------------------------------|----------|

The laundry accommodations at this institution are very much crowded, making it impossible to wash the clothing and return it to the wards as promptly as is desired. It is neces-

sary, therefore, at the present time to have very much more clothing at this institution than otherwise would be necessary. It would not require any additional employes, the inmates doing nearly the entire amount of work in this line.

11. For increased stable facilities..... \$2,500 00

It has been the desire of this institution during the past few years to raise sufficient young stock so that the milk supply could be increased commensurate with the increase in population, and this has been accomplished up to the present time, but now, when it is desired to increase the cattle in order to raise all the milk that is necessary to be used, it is very essential to increase the stable facilities. As shown elsewhere, this institution has made great strides in the producing of dairy supplies and with an increase in population will be handicapped without this extension to the stable.

12. For wiring in cottages C D and E..... 2,600 00

Much of this wiring is very old and was never properly installed. It should be renewed to insure the safety of the inmates.

13. For repairs and equipment..... 3,500 00

The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of

the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 427, Laws of 1902.)

Approach to stable.....	\$250 00
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This entire fund has been expended under approved estimates.

Fruit and shade trees.....	500 00
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No portion of this fund has been expended.

Ice pond	500 00
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Estimates to the amount of \$499.95 have been approved, leaving a balance of 5 cents.

Cylinder locks in D and E.....	600 00
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This entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

Mortuary building	2,500 00
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This entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

Painting Administration Building.....	500 00
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This entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

Remodeling Building E.....	8,500 00
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Contract for \$7,878.80 was approved October 9, 1903. The entire balance has been approved under special orders and estimates.

Sanitary floors in Building B.....	1,600 00
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Contract for \$1,590 was approved December 3, 1902; balance of \$10 approved under estimate.

Sanitary floors and buildings E.....	\$1,000 00
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This entire fund has been expended under approved contracts and estimates.

Silo	425 00
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\$410.71 of this fund has been approved under estimates. There is a balance of \$14.29.

Vegetable storehouse.....	1,200 00
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No portion of this fund has been expended.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Addition to boiler house.....	1,654 75
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 700, Laws of 1901. Approved estimates to the amount of \$655.07 have been made, leaving a balance of \$999.68.

Dynamo engine and connections.....	1,174 19
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 700, Laws of 1901. There is no balance.

Electric wiring and fixtures, building G.....	849 45
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 700, Laws of 1901. Estimates amounting to \$808.39 have been approved, leaving a balance of \$41.06.

(Chapter 572, Laws of 1903.)

Flagstaff	180 00
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Approvals to the amount of \$100 have been made under this fund; balance of \$80.

Feed pump, water heaters, connections, etc.....	1,300 00
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Approvals under this fund have been made to the amount of \$1,150.68, leaving a balance of \$149.32.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Feed water heater.....	\$6 81
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 700, Laws of 1901. No portion has been expended.

Floors, doors and windows, building B.....	3,500 00
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This entire amount is covered by contract approved October 9, 1903. There is no balance.

(Chapter 572, Laws of 1903.)

Floor and elevator, cold storage building.....	400 00
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This entire amount is covered by contract approved October 9, 1903.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Furniture and equipment.....	59
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 700, Laws of 1901; not expended.

Heating and ventilating building G.....	101 91
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 700, Laws of 1901. Approvals have been made under this fund amounting to \$24.32, leaving a balance of \$77.59.

Installing watchman's clock system.....	35 00
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 700, Laws of 1901. Estimates amounting to \$7.78 have been approved, and there is a balance of \$27.22.

Painting, repairs, etc., steel ceilings, wards 3, 7 and 9, building D.....	1,143 50
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This entire amount is covered by contract approved October 9, 1903.

(Chapter 572, Laws of 1903.)

Remodeling buildings B and E.....	\$8,500 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$8,017.47,
leaving a balance of \$482.53.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Steel beams, etc., bathrooms, buildings B, C, D and E.....	\$16 70
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 700, Laws of 1901. This entire amount is covered by approvals; no balance.

(Chapter 572, Laws of 1903.)

Steel ceiling, buildings B and D.....	2,600 00
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This entire amount is covered by contract approved October 9, 1903.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Stock and utensils, farm.....	341 06
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$205.60,
leaving a balance of \$135.46.

CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS, SONYEA.*Board of Managers.*

DR. PEARCE BAILEY.....	New York City.
HULBERT E. BROWN.....	Mount Morris, N. Y.
ABBOT LOW DOW.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
DR. GEORGE ELMER GORHAM.....	Albany, N. Y.
MRS. JEANETTE R. HAWKINS.....	Malone, N. Y.
ERNEST W. HUFFCUTT.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
MRS. MARY E. JOY.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
PERCY L. LANG.....	Waverly, N. Y.

Hon. JAMES H. LOOMIS.....Attica, N. Y.
DANIEL B. MURPHY.....Rochester, N. Y.
JOHN NILL.....Watertown, N. Y.
GEORGE L. WILLIAMS.....Buffalo, N. Y.

Medical Superintendent, Dr. WILLIAM P. SPRATLING.

Capacity of institution, 830.

Average population for the fiscal year, 824.71.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$155.39.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$128,150.03.

Area of grounds, 1,893 acres.

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for improvements and betterments, \$62,473.90.

Movement of population during the year was as follows:

Number of patients September 30, 1902.....	826
Received during the year.....	160
Discharged, died and transferred.....	155
Number of patients September 30, 1903.....	831

The population has now reached the limit of the present capacity of the institution, but two new buildings are now in process of construction, which will be ready for occupancy the coming spring, and there is a further appropriation of \$40,000 for four cottages in the Villa Flora Group. When these new buildings shall have been completed the capacity of the institution will be increased to about 1,100.

During the year the brickyard connected with the institution manufactured over 400,000 common hard brick of excellent quality. On an average of seventeen patients were employed in the yard and on the brick machine five and one-half hours a

day for about fifty-two days. The only hired employees in the yard are the brickmaker and his assistant. Of the total output 225,000 brick were sold at \$6.50 per 1,000 in the kiln. At this rate the total net proceeds of this industry would amount to \$1,914.75.

Since the close of the fiscal year, in accordance with the policy established last year, of permitting the use of the miscellaneous earnings of the institution for the development of its industries, funds have been provided by the State for increasing the capacity of the tailor shop, which is a profitable industry for the Colony.

The output of the dressmaking department was increased during the year, and there was a marked improvement in the manner in which the work was carried on. A further development of this department will be undertaken during the current year.

There are twelve industries at this institution in which practically all of the work is done by the patients. In the carpenter shop the employees are all patients except one paid foreman, and the same is true of the blacksmith shop, the plumbing shop, mattress shop and the paint shop. In the tailor shop all of the work is done by patients; also in the shoe shop, broom shop, printing office and sloyd school.

In the dressmaking department there is one paid seamstress. All the other employees are patients. In the brickyard, as heretofore stated, there are two paid employees in addition to the patients. The receipts from these industries in detail are discussed in that portion of this report devoted to home products.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution:

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning
October 1, 1904..... \$135,000 00
2. For refund of miscellaneous receipts to be
turned into the State treasury..... 15,000 00
3. For enlargement of central heating and power
plant, and conduit from power house to heat
the women's group, and for conduits connect-
ing the four cottages on the Village Green,
but not connecting them to the central plant.. 22,950 00

The Women's Group will comprise in another year eighteen buildings, in which approximately five hundred fifty persons will live. They are now heated from four fifty horse-power boilers located in the basement of the main building of that Group, all of the buildings being connected by a conduit that encircles it, not applying, however, to the Catholic chapel, the heating pipes of this building being laid in sewer pipes backed with mineral wool. The cost of maintaining this plant is, approximately, \$1,800 a year, and it has been necessary to burn hard coal to prevent the disfigurement of the buildings, which are white. It requires three and one-half to four tons of anthracite coal to heat the Group and, therefore, it is figured that the total cost of maintaining this present plant is \$6,750 a year.

It is desired that the appropriation of \$22,950 to build an addition to the central power house

43x70 feet, include a new smokestack for eight hundred to one thousand boiler capacity and three new one hundred horse-power boilers. This will cost \$10,400.

For raising bridge over Kishaqua Creek and grading approaches to same to permit return to the power house, \$300.

For building 1,750 feet of 4x4½ foot conduit, \$7,500.

For piping and necessary covering for same, \$3,500.

The four buildings on the Village Green—Beech, Birch, Willow and Walnut—in which about one hundred forty persons live, are now heated from a single boiler in the basement of one of these cottages. The steam pipes originally were laid in a creosote wood box, which is now rotted out and the pipes are lying in the mud. The length of this conduit is four hundred seventy-five feet and it can readily be built by days labor, using colony help as far as possible, and the cost will not exceed \$1,250.

If this amount of money is appropriated it will allow the use of soft coal that now costs \$2.73 a ton delivered in the power house, to heat the Women's group, and it is estimated that after the work is completed there will be an annual saving of not less than \$4,000 and nearly \$5,000 a year.

4. For conduit and piping from Peterson hospital and heating system in Pathological building..

\$300 00

5. For medical and scientific books, apparatus and instruments for laboratory and hospital. \$2,500 00

The medical superintendent at this institution at the present time is making a very careful study of the question of epilepsy, and the books and instruments asked for are particularly needed now, as the institution is employing the services of a pathologist who has not the equipment to do good work.

6. For two cottages for employees. 3,000 00

The Legislature from time to time has appropriated considerable money for the purpose of building small cottages for employees. Many of them have been built by days work, with the help of colony inmates, and the work has been successfully accomplished and in every case within the appropriation allotted for the purpose.

7. For brick bake oven for a population of two thousand 1,500 00

While so large an oven is perhaps not necessary at this particular time, it will be soon with a large increase in the population, and it is desired that a large enough one be installed to preclude the necessity later on of abandoning its use for a larger one.

8. For material for apparatus and labor for road construction, walks, grading and planting. 6,000 00

The roads about this institution are in a shameful condition and this appropriation will go a long way toward putting them in admirable shape.

Practically all of the labor can be performed by the inmates at the colony, but crushed stone must be purchased and a roller must be rented with which to do the work, and it is exceedingly desired that it should be done this year.

9. For repairs and equipment.....	\$6,000 00
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The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 425, Laws of 1902.)

Additional dormitories	\$89,956 31
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 330, Laws of 1901. Approvals under this fund amount to \$79,434.18, leaving a balance of \$10,522.13.

Brick kiln and sheds.....	800 00
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This entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

Bridge across Kishaqua creek, etc.....	7,500 00
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Contract for \$7,000 was approved October 22, 1902; estimates to the amount of \$499.45 have been approved, leaving a balance of 55 cents.

Four cottages for employees.....	1,450 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$1,449.27. There is a balance of 73 cents.

Cottage for employees and visitors..... \$2,500 00

Approvals under this fund amount to \$2,499.59.
There is a balance of 41 cents.

Farm stock and implements..... 1,002 50

There have been approvals under this fund to the
amount of \$1,002, leaving a balance of 50 cents.

(Chapter 425, Laws of 1902.)

Farm teams and equipment..... 1,200 00

Approvals under this fund have been made to the
amount of \$932, leaving a balance of \$268.

Fire protection..... 1,000 00

Approvals have been made under this fund
amounting to \$992.50, leaving a balance of \$7.50.

Furnishing cottages and dormitories..... 6,091 07

This is a reappropriation of the unexpended bal-
ance of chapter 330, Laws of 1901. Approvals under
this fund amount to \$2,587.74, leaving a balance of
\$3,503.33.

Furnishings for dormitories..... 5,000 00

No portion of this fund has been expended.

Furnishing infirmary dormitories..... 189 13

This is a reappropriation of the unexpended bal-
ance of chapter 314, Laws of 1900. Approvals under
this fund amount to \$188.49, and there is a balance
of 64 cents.

General repairs..... 5,000 00

Approvals under this fund amount to \$4,980.61,
leaving a balance of \$19.39.

Repairs to grain barn.....	\$500 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$499.04, leaving a balance of 96 cents.

Laundry machinery.....	925 00
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 314, Laws of 1900. No portion of the fund has been expended.

Painting interior walls.....	1,350 00
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 314, Laws of 1900. Approvals under this fund amount to \$1,349.09, leaving a balance of 91 cents.

Rain water supply.....	692 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$691.83, leaving a balance of 17 cents.

Resetting and repairing boilers.....	1,000 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$994. There is a balance of \$6.

Root cellar.....	1,200 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$1,198.70. There is a balance of \$1.30.

Sheds for sheep.....	1,000 00
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No portion of this fund has been expended.

Steam disinfecting plant.....	1,500 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$1,472, leaving a balance of \$28.

Machinery and tools for trade schools.....	16 72
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 314, Laws of 1900. The entire amount has been approved and expended.

Water and sewage connections.....	\$660 00
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 330, Laws of 1901. Approvals amount to \$659.97. There is a balance of 3 cents.

X-Ray outfit.....	400 00
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This entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

(Chapter 585, Laws 1903.)

Furnishings	5,000 00
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No portion of this fund has been expended.

Repairs and equipment.....	4,000 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$3,214.43, leaving a balance of \$785.57.

Annex to laundry.....	4,000 00
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No portion of this fund has been expended.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Clearing and draining land, fruit trees, etc.....	337 60
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 330, Laws of 1901. Approvals under this fund amount to \$42.10, leaving a balance of \$295.50.

(Chapter 585, Laws 1903.)

Dormitories	40,000 00
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No portion of this fund has been expended.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Four cottages for employees.....	2,536 30
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 330, Laws of 1901. The entire amount is covered by approvals.

(Chapter 585, Laws of 1903.)

Medical books and instruments.....	\$600 00
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This entire amount has been covered by approvals.

Pavilion for contagious diseases.....	2,500 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$2,379.78.

There is a balance of \$120.22.

Sewage disposal	2,000 00
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No portion of this fund has been expended.

Steam conduit, women's infirmary.....	1,500 00
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No portion of this fund has been expended.

SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Board of Managers.

WALTER M. CHENEY.....	Manlius, N. Y.
Mrs. C. E. CROUSE:.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Rt. Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Rt. Rev. P. A. LUDDEN.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
FREDERICK A. LYMAN.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
ALVA W. PALMER.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
WILBUR S. PECK.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Dr. LEWIS F. WEAVER.....	Syracuse, N. Y.

Superintendent, Dr. JAMES C. CARSON.

Capacity of institution, 546.

Average population for the fiscal year, 516.49.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$157.64.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$81,419.13.

Area of grounds, 274 acres.

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for improvements and betterments, \$4,999.31.

Movement of population for the year was as follows:

Number of inmates September 30, 1902.....	527
Absent on vacation.....	19
Since admitted.....	73
Readmitted	1
Discharged	76
Died	4
Present September 30, 1903.....	517
Absent on vacation.....	23
Total on the rolls.....	540

During the past year a number of improvements have been made to the plumbing. A new hot water heater has been installed, which has a capacity sufficient for supplying hot water to all the buildings, and there has been a thorough rearrangement of the hot and cold water pipes with entire new plumbing and the introduction of a shower bath in the girls' building.

In the laundry new slate hand tubs have been provided in place of the old soap stone tubs, and four new metallic washers of larger capacity substituted for the six old ones which have been in use for seventeen years. A new cement gutter has been laid underneath the tubs, and all loose and broken tile in the laundry, ironing room and connecting corridor have been reset or replaced. A watchman's clock system has been installed, which is proving entirely successful and satisfactory.

In the main building the old wooden staircases above the second floor were torn out and new iron staircases substituted, increasing the safety of the inmates in case of fire.

A number of improvements to the steam heating system were made. The steam mains were enlarged, the conduits widened and deepened, and repairs were made to the boilers and engine. The top of the old chimney was torn down and rebuilt and a large amount of piping was covered.

A number of other improvements for which provision was made by the Legislature of 1903 have been commenced and will be completed during the current fiscal year. The number of deaths during the year, four, was the smallest in many years, indicating that the general health of the inmates was good.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution :

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1904.....	\$80,000 00
2. For refund of miscellaneous receipts to be turned into the State treasury.....	12,000 00
3. For continuing plumbing improvements, including shower baths.....	3,500 00

The money heretofore appropriated for this purpose has been judiciously expended, and this is to still carry on the plumbing improvements that are along the same lines and in furtherance of the desire to put the plumbing of the institution in sanitary condition.

4. For repairs and equipment.....	1,000 00
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The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the con-

ditions that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Special appropriations—Chapter 410, Laws of 1902.)

Renewal of laundry machinery, etc.....:.....	\$1,800 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$1,674.54, and there is a balance of \$125.50.

Stairways in Central building.....	1,200 00
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This entire amount is covered by contract approved April 29, 1903.

(Chapter 593, Laws of 1902.)

Sloyd teacher and school	1,000 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$864.43, leaving a balance of \$135.57.

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Improving heating system.....	1,299 31
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of Chapter 708, Laws of 1901. The entire amount has been expended under approved estimates.

(Chapter 543, Laws of 1903.)

Lowering windows	700 00
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This entire amount has been approved and expended.

Repairs and equipment.....	1,000 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$999.95, leaving a balance of 5 cents.

(Chapter 543, Laws of 1903.)

Telephone system	\$500 00
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No expenditure has been made under this fund.

Ventilating main building.....	\$1,000 00
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No portion of this fund has been expended.

Well and windmill	500 00
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This entire fund has been approved and expended.

NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN, TARRYTOWN.

Board of Managers.

GEORGE BLAGDEN, JR.....	New York City.
J. ADRIANCE BUSH.....	New York City.
Rt. Rev. H. C. POTTER.....	New York City.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.....	New York City.
Dr. NEWTON M. SHAFFER.....	New York City.

Superintendent, Dr. NEWTON M. SHAFFER.

Capacity of institution, 25.

Average population for the fiscal year, 25.28.

Net per capita cost of maintenance, \$446.91.

Total net cost of maintenance, \$11,297.98.

Area of grounds, 4 acres.

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for improvements and betterments, \$52,120.83.

Movement of population during the year was as follows:

Number of patients October 1, 1902.....	25
Discharged during the year.....	12
Admitted during the year.....	12
Number of patients October 1, 1903.....	12

While it is impossible to state with absolute accuracy the number of applications for admission that have been received during

the past year, there are on record 212 formal applications. In addition to this, it is estimated that upwards of 150 verbal applications have been received, and it is noticed that the applications from the interior of the State show that there is a real need for an institution of this class. It is safe to say that there are several thousand poor cripples whose condition could be greatly improved by the treatment which they would receive at this institution. So admirable have been the results obtained from what may be termed the experimental period of this hospital that the Legislature has appropriated money for a new site, on which will be erected adequate buildings for the treatment of a much larger number of patients than can be accommodated in the present quarters at Tarrytown. A number of sites have been examined, and one will be purchased in the near future.

As the present home of this institution is not owned by the State, but is leased, no improvements have been made except such as are necessary to keep it in habitable condition. Owing to the character of the population no industrial work is done at the hospital.

The following appropriations are recommended for this institution :

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning

October 1, 1904.....	\$15,000 00
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At the time of the filing of this report it seems quite probable that a site will have been selected for the new institution, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 has been given. The site itself undoubtedly will cost about half of this amount, and the balance would enable the institution to make temporary arrangements for the accommodation of their present population until such time as the new buildings are erected.

It would seem proper that a sufficient appropriation should be made by your honorable body for the starting of the new buildings this year, but how much money would be required to make such start I am unable at this time to say.

The following statement of the disposition of the appropriations for the extraordinary repairs and improvements is brought up to the date of calculation, which is February 1, 1904; this having been done with a view to giving an exact knowledge of the conditions, that subsequent requirements might be more closely estimated:

(Chapter 599, Laws of 1903.)

Equipment of operating room.....	\$558 58
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 701, Laws of 1901. This entire fund has been approved and expended.

Isolating pavilion.....	1,496 25
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This is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of chapter 701, Laws of 1901. No portion of this fund has been expended.

Splints, braces, etc.....	66 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$24.13, leaving a balance of \$41.87

Site, hospital and equipment.....	50,000 00
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Approvals under this fund amount to \$1,411.06; there is a balance of \$48,588.94.

LAWS GOVERNING THE DEPARTMENT.

Following are the laws establishing the office of the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, and relating to the finances of the State charitable institutions:

CHAPTER 252, LAWS OF 1902.

An Act to amend the State Charities Law, relating to the finances of the State charitable institutions and creating the office of Fiscal Supervisor.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article three of chapter five hundred and forty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act relating to state charities, constituting chapter twenty-six of the general laws," as amended by chapter four hundred and thirty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE III.

REGULATIONS OF STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND REPORTS TO
AND ACCOUNTS AGAINST MUNICIPALITIES.

Section 40. Fiscal supervisor of state charities.

41. Office and clerical force of fiscal supervisor.

42. Powers and duties of fiscal supervisor.

43. Removals by governor.

44. Fiscal year.

45. Monthly estimates of expenses; contingent fund.

46. Monthly statements of receipts and expenditures.

47. Affidavit of steward; vouchers.

48. Purchases.

49. Plans and specifications; contracts.

50. Visitations and reports by managers or trustees.

51. Reports to supervisors of appointments and commitments to charitable institutions.

52. Reports by officers of certain institutions to clerks of supervisors and cities.

53. Verified accounts against counties, cities and towns.

Section 40. Fiscal supervisor of state charities.—The office of fiscal supervisor of state charities is hereby created. On or before April fifteenth, nineteen hundred and two, the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice of the senate, a fiscal supervisor of state charities. A successor to such supervisor shall be appointed in like manner. The term of office of the fiscal supervisor of state charities shall be five years, and he shall be paid by the state an annual salary of six thousand dollars, and his actual and necessary expenses. If a vacancy shall occur, otherwise than by expiration of term, in the office of fiscal supervisor of state charities, a fiscal supervisor of state charities shall be appointed in the manner provided by this section for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

§ 41. Office and clerical force of fiscal supervisor.—The fiscal supervisor of state charities shall be provided by the proper authorities with a suitably furnished office in the state capitol. He may employ a secretary, a stenographer and such other employees as may be needed. The salaries and reasonable expenses of the fiscal supervisor and the necessary clerical assistants shall be paid by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys appropriated therefor.

§ 42. Powers and duties of fiscal supervisor.—The fiscal supervisor shall, as to the state charitable institutions, the New York state school for the blind and the Elmira reformatory.

1. Visit each of such institutions at least twice in each calendar year.

2. Examine into the condition of all buildings, grounds and other property connected with any such institution, and into all matters relating to its financial management, and for such purpose he shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all

books, papers, property and supplies of any such institution; and all persons connected with any such institution shall give such information and afford such facilities for such examination or inquiry as the supervisor may require.

3. Appoint, in his discretion, a competent person to examine the books, papers and accounts of any institution to the extent deemed necessary.

4. Annually report to the legislature his acts and proceedings for the year ending September thirtieth last preceding, with such facts in regard to the condition of the buildings, grounds and property, and the financial management of the state charitable institutions, the New York state school for the blind and the Elmira reformatory as he may deem necessary for the information of the legislature, including estimates of the amounts required for the use of such institutions and the reasons therefor. The fiscal supervisor shall also on the first days of January and July in each year report to the governor the condition of the buildings, grounds and property on such date, together with such suggestions in regard to the financial management of such institutions as he deems proper. He shall also, on request of the governor or of any committee of either house of the legislature, make a special report in relation to the condition of the buildings, grounds and property, of the financial management of such institution, or of any of them.

§ 43. Removals by governor.—A fiscal supervisor of state charities, or the superintendent or the steward of any institution, subject to the provisions of this article, may be removed by the governor for cause, an opportunity having been given him to be heard in his defense.

§ 44. Fiscal year.—The fiscal year of all state charitable institutions, of the New York state school for the blind and of the Elmira reformatory shall commence with the first day of October in each year, and close with the thirtieth day of September, next succeeding; and the annual reports of such institutions required by this chapter, shall be made for the fiscal year as herein named.

§ 45. Monthly estimates of expenses; contingent fund.—The superintendent or other managing officer of each of the state charitable institutions, of the New York state school for the blind at Batavia and of the Elmira reformatory shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, cause to be prepared triplicate estimates in minute detail, of the expenses required for the institution of which he has the supervision, for the ensuing month. He shall countersign and submit two of such triplicates to the fiscal supervisor, and retain the other to be placed on file in the office of the institution. The fiscal supervisor may cause such estimates to be revised either as to quantity or quality of supplies and the estimated cost thereof, and shall certify that he has carefully examined the same and that the articles contained in such estimate, as approved or revised by him, are actually required for the use of the institution, and shall thereupon present such estimate and certificate to the comptroller. Upon the revision and approval of such estimate, the comptroller shall authorize the boards of managers, trustees or other managing officers of such institutions to make drafts on him, as the money may be required for the purposes mentioned in such estimates, which drafts shall be paid on his warrant, out of the funds in the treasury of the state appropriated for the support of such institutions. In

every such estimate, there shall be a sum named, not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, as a contingent fund, for which no minute detailed statement need be made. No expenditures shall be made from such contingent fund, except in case of actual emergency, requiring immediate action, and which cannot be deferred without loss or danger to the institution, or the inmates thereof. The treasurer of any such institution shall not pay accounts for goods furnished, salaries of officers or employees, unless they are contained in the estimate provided in this section, and duly approved by the fiscal supervisor. Nor shall the treasurer of any institution named or referred to in this section pay accounts for supplies furnished to officers or employees, unless the same be drawn from the ordinary supplies provided for the general use of the institution. No persons, other than the officers and employees of such institutions, and the families of the superintendents, medical officers, adjutants, quartermasters or stewards necessarily residing therein, shall be allowed rooms and maintenance, except at a rate fixed by the state comptroller and the fiscal supervisor with the approval of the governor. The officers and employees in the office of the state comptroller on April first, nineteen hundred and two, performing duties under section forty-one of the state charities law, in relation to the estimates of the state charitable institutions, of the New York state school for the blind, and of the Elmira reformatory are hereby continued in office and transferred to the office of the fiscal supervisor subject to his direction and control.

§ 46. Monthly statements of receipts and expenditures.—The treasurer of each state charitable institution, of the New York state school for the blind and of the Elmira reformatory

shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, make to the fiscal supervisor a full and perfect statement of all the receipts and expenditures, specifying the several items, for the last preceding calendar month. Such statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the treasurer attached thereto, in the following form: I,, treasurer of the, do solemnly swear that I have deposited in the bank designated by law for such purpose all the moneys received by me on account of such during the last month; and I do further swear that the foregoing is a true abstract of all the moneys received, and expenditures made by me or under my direction as such treasurer during the month ending on the day of, nineteen

§ 47. Affidavit of steward; vouchers.—There shall be attached to such treasurer's statement, the affidavit of the steward or other officer having like powers, to the effect that the goods and other articles therein specified were purchased and received by him or under his direction at the institution, that the goods were purchased at a fair cash market price and paid for in cash, and that he or any person in his behalf had no pecuniary or other interest in the articles purchased; that he received no pecuniary or other benefit therefrom in the way of commission, percentage, deductions or presents, or in any other manner whatever, directly or indirectly; that the articles contained in such bill were received at the institution; that they conformed in all respects to the invoiced goods received and ordered by him, both in quality and quantity. Such statement shall be accompanied by the voucher showing the payment of the several items contained in the statement, the amount of

such payment and for what the payment was made. Such vouchers shall be examined by the fiscal supervisor and compared with the estimates made for the month for which the statement is rendered, and if found correct shall be endorsed and forwarded by the fiscal supervisor, with the statement, to the comptroller, who shall have the power of final audit in accordance with the estimate. If any voucher is found objectionable, the fiscal supervisor or the comptroller shall endorse his disapproval thereon, with the reason therefor, and return it to the treasurer, who shall present it to the board of managers for correction and immediately return it. All vouchers shall be filed in the office of the comptroller.

§ 48. Purchases.—All purchases for the use of the state charitable institutions, of the New York state school for the blind or of the Elmira reformatory shall be made for cash and not on credit or time; every voucher shall be duly filled up at the time it is taken, and with every abstract of vouchers paid, there shall be proof on oath that the voucher was filled up and the money paid at the time it was taken. The board of managers or trustees shall make all needful rules and regulations to enforce the provisions of this section. The fiscal supervisor, a member or officer of the state board of charities or manager or officer of any such institution, shall not be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of materials, labor or supplies, for the use of any of such institutions, nor shall any manager or trustee act as attorney or counsel for the board of managers or trustees thereof. The fiscal supervisor may arrange with the boards of managers or trustees of the institutions mentioned in this section for the purchase by joint contract, of such staple articles of supplies as it may be found feasible to purchase for

the use of such institutions, or any of them. Such contracts shall be executed by the stewards, under the direction of the boards of managers or trustees, and subject to the approval of the fiscal supervisor. Such contracts shall not be let except in conformity with the provisions of this act in relation to estimates. All goods for the use of such institutions except those furnished pursuant to law by some other institution of the state shall be bought, as far as practicable, of manufacturers or their immediate agents. All contracts, if let, shall, subject to the provisions of this article relating to estimates, be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Each of such institutions may manufacture such supplies and materials to be used in the institution as can be economically made therein. When requested by the fiscal supervisor, the superintendents of such institutions, or any of them, shall meet at the office of the fiscal supervisor at Albany, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of joint contracts.

§ 49. Plans and specifications; contracts.—The governor, the president of the state board of charities, and comptroller, or a majority of such officers, shall approve or reject plans and specifications for new buildings for any state charitable institution or for the New York state school for the blind and also for unusual repairs or improvements to existing buildings of such institutions or school; and no such building shall be erected or such repairs or improvements made until the plans and specifications therefor have been so approved. Contracts for such erection, repairs or improvements may be let by the board of managers or trustees, with the approval of the governor, the president of the state board of charities and comptroller, or a majority of such officers, for the whole or any part of the work to be performed, and in the discretion of the managers or trustees, and, subject to

such approval, such contracts may be sublet. The comptroller and the board of managers or trustees shall determine to what extent and for what length of time advertisements are to be inserted in newspapers for proposals for the erection, repairs or improvements of state charitable institutions, the New York state school for the blind or the Elmira reformatory. A preliminary deposit or certified check drawn upon some legally incorporated bank or trust company of this state shall in all cases be required as an evidence of good faith, upon all proposals for buildings, repairs or improvements, to be deposited with the superintendent of the institution for which the work is to be performed, in an amount to be determined by the state architect. All contracts for the erection, repairs or improvements to state charitable institutions, the New York state school for the blind or the Elmira reformatory shall contain a clause that the contract shall only be deemed executory to the extent of the moneys available, and no liabilities shall be incurred by the state beyond the moneys available for the purpose.

§ 50. Visitations and reports by managers or trustees.—The board of managers or trustees of each of the state charitable institutions, of the New York state school for the blind and of the Elmira reformatory, in addition to their other duties now required by law, shall, by a majority of its members, visit and inspect the institution for which it is appointed at least monthly, and shall make a written report in duplicate to the governor and the state board of charities within ten days after each visitation, to be signed by each member making such visitation. Such report shall state in detail the condition of the institution visited and of its inmates, and such other matters pertaining to the management and affairs thereof as in the opinion of the board

should be brought to the attention of the governor or the state board of charities, and may contain recommendations as to needed improvements in the institution or its management.

§ 51. Reports to supervisors of appointments and committals to charitable institutions.—Every judge, justice, superintendent or overseer of the poor, supervisor or other person who is authorized by law to make appointments or commitments to any state charitable institution, except almshouses, in which the board, instruction, care or clothing is a charge against any county, town or city, shall make a written report to the clerk of the board of supervisors of the county, or of the county in which any town is situated, or to the city clerk of any city, which are liable for any such board, instruction, care or clothing, within ten days after such appointment, or commitment, and shall therein state, when known, the nationality, age, sex, and residence of each person so appointed or committed and the length of time of such appointment or commitment.

§ 52. Reports by officers of certain institutions to clerks of supervisors and cities.—The keeper, superintendent, secretary, director or other proper officer of a state charitable institution to which any person is committed or appointed, whose board, care, instruction, tuition or clothing shall be chargeable to any city, town or county, shall make a written report to the clerk of such city or to the clerk of the board of supervisors of the county, or of the county in which such town is situated, within ten days after receiving such person therein. Such report shall state when such person was received into the institution, and, when known, the name, age, sex, nationality, residence, length of time of commitment or appointment, the name of the officer making the same, and the sum chargeable per week, month or year for such person.

If any person so appointed or committed to any such institution shall die, be removed or discharged, such officer shall immediately report to the clerk of the board of supervisors of the county, or of the county in which such town is situated, or to the city clerk of the city from which such person was committed or appointed, the date of such death, removal or discharge.

§ 53. Verified accounts against counties, cities and towns.—The officers mentioned in the last section shall annually, on or before the fifteenth day of October, present to the clerk of the board of supervisors of the county, or of the county in which such town is situated, or to the city clerk of a city from which any such person is committed and appointed, a verified report and statement of the account of such institution with such county, town or city up to the first day of October, and in case of a claim for clothing, an itemized statement of the same; and if a part of the board, care, tuition or clothing has been paid by any person or persons, the accounts shall show what sum has been so paid; and the report shall show the name, age, sex, nationality and residence of each person mentioned in the account, the name of the officer who makes the appointment or commitment, and the date and length of same, and the time to which the account has been paid, and the amount claimed to such first day of October, the sum per week or per annum charged, and if no part of such account has been paid, the report shall show such fact. Any officer who shall refuse or neglect to make such report shall not be entitled to receive any compensation or pay for any services, salary or otherwise, from any town, city or county affected thereby. The clerk of the board of supervisors who shall receive any such report or account shall file and present the same to the board of supervisors of his county on the

second day of the annual meeting of the board next after the receipt of the same.

§ 2. Subdivision twelve of section nine of chapter four hundred and forty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act relating to state charities, constituting chapter twenty-six of the general laws," as added by chapter five hundred and four of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, in relation to approval of plans, and sections eleven to fourteen, both inclusive, of chapter three hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate and amend the several acts relating to the New York state reformatory at Elmira," in relation to estimates, are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect April first, nineteen hundred and two.

CHAPTER 473, LAWS OF 1903.

AN ACT to amend the State Charities Law, relating to the finances of the state charitable institutions, reports of managers or trustees, purchases and advertising for proposals.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections forty-four, forty-eight, forty-nine and fifty, of article three of chapter five hundred and forty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act relating to state charities, constituting chapter twenty-six of the general laws," as amended by chapter two hundred and fifty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and two, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 44. Fiscal year.—The fiscal year of all state charitable institutions, of the New York state school for the blind and of the Elmira reformatory shall commence with the first day of October

in each year, and close with the thirtieth day of September, next succeeding; and the annual reports of such institutions required by this chapter, shall be made for the fiscal year as herein named and copies thereof shall be filed with the fiscal supervisor on or before the first day of December in each year, and on or before the twentieth day of October in each year there shall be filed with the fiscal supervisor copies of the inventories of supplies for maintenance and property on hand at the close of the last fiscal year.

§ 48. Purchases.—All purchases for the use of the state charitable institutions, of the New York state school for the blind or of the Elmira reformatory shall be made for cash or on credit or time not exceeding thirty days; every voucher shall be duly filled up, and with every abstract of vouchers paid, there shall be proof on oath that the voucher was properly filled up and the money paid. The board of managers or trustees shall make all needful rules and regulations to enforce the provisions of this section. The fiscal supervisor, a member or officer of the state board of charities or manager or officer of any such institution, shall not be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of materials, labor or supplies for the use of any such institutions nor shall any manager or trustee act as attorney or counsel for the board of managers or trustees thereof. The fiscal supervisor may arrange with the boards of managers or trustees of the institutions mentioned in this section for the purchase by joint contract, of such staple articles of supplies as it may be found feasible to purchase for the use of such institutions, or any of them. Such contracts shall be executed by the superintendents or stewards, under the direction of the boards of managers or trustees, and subject to the approval of the fiscal supervisor. Such contracts shall not be let except in conformity with the provisions of this act

in relation to estimates. All goods for the use of such institutions except those furnished pursuant to law by some other institution of the state shall be bought, as far practicable, of manufacturers or their immediate agents. All contracts, if let, shall, subject to the provisions of this article relating to estimates, be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Each of such institutions may manufacture such supplies and materials to be used in the institution as can be economically made therein. When requested by the fiscal supervisor, the superintendent of such institutions, or any of them, shall meet at the office of the fiscal supervisor at Albany, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of joint contracts.

§ 49. Plans and specifications; contracts.—The governor, the president of the state board of charities, and comptroller, or a majority of such officers, shall approve or reject plans and specifications for new buildings for any state charitable institution or for the New York state school for the blind and also for unusual repairs or improvements to existing buildings or such institutions or school; and no such building shall be erected or such repairs or improvements made until the plans and specifications therefor have been so approved. Contracts for such erection, repairs or improvements may be let by the board of managers or trustees, with the approval of the governor, the president of the state board of charities and comptroller, or a majority of such officers, for the whole or any part of the work to be performed, and in the discretion of the managers or trustees, and, subject to such approval, such contracts may be sublet. The fiscal supervisor and the board of managers or trustees shall determine to what extent and for what length of time advertisements are to be inserted in newspapers for proposals for the erection, repairs or improvements

of state charitable institutions, the New York state school for the blind or the Elmira reformatory. A preliminary deposit or certified check drawn upon some legally incorporated bank or trust company of this state shall in all cases be required as an evidence of good faith, upon all proposals for buildings, repairs or improvements, to be deposited with the superintendent of the institution for which the work is to be performed, in an amount to be determined by the state architect. All contracts for the erection, repairs or improvements to state charitable institutions, the New York state school for the blind or the Elmira reformatory shall contain a clause that the contract shall only be deemed executory to the extent of the moneys available, and no liability shall be incurred by the state beyond the moneys available for the purpose.

§ 50. Visitations and reports by managers or trustees.—The board of managers or trustees of each of the state charitable institutions, of the New York state school for the blind and of the Elmira reformatory, in addition to their other duties now required by law, shall, by a majority of its members, visit and inspect the institution for which it is appointed at least monthly, and shall make a written report to the governor, the state board of charities and the fiscal supervisor within ten days after each visitation, to be signed by each member making such visitation. Such reports shall state in detail the condition of the institution visited and of its inmates, and such other matters pertaining to the management and affairs thereof as in the opinion of the board should be brought to the attention of the governor, the state board of charities or the fiscal supervisor of state charities, and may contain recommendations as to needed improvements in the institution or its management.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

SCHEDULE OF SALARIES AND WAGES

(INCLUDING ALLOWANCES FOR MAINTENANCE, VACATION AND LAUNDRY)
IN THE STATE CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS WHICH
REPORT TO THE FISCAL SUPERVISOR; ADOPTED BY THE STATE COMP-
TROLLER AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
SEPTEMBER 25, 1903; AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR, SEPTEMBER
28, 1903, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 239
OF THE LAWS OF 1903; TO GO INTO EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

Salary Classification Commission

(Chapter 239 of the Laws of 1903)

ENOCH V. STODDARD, M. D.

NATHAN L. MILLER

President State Board of Charities, Chairman

State Comptroller

Secretary, ROBERT W. HEBBERD, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

WHEREAS, By chapter 239 of the Laws of 1903, which amends chapter 413 of the Laws of 1897, known as the State Finance Law, and became a law April 24, 1903, with the approval of the Governor, the State Comptroller and the President of the State Board of Charities are required, subject to the approval, in writing, of the Governor, to classify into grades the officers and employes of the various charitable and reformatory institutions required by law to report to the Fiscal Supervisor, and to fix the salaries and wages of such officers and employes. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That, in accordance with the provisions of the said statute, chapter 239 of the Laws of 1903, and by virtue of the authority thereby conferred, we, Nathan L. Miller, State Comptroller, and Enoch V. Stoddard, President of the State Board of Charities, with the approval, in writing, of the Governor, duly had and obtained, do hereby classify into grades the officers and employes of the various charitable and reformatory institutions required by law to report to the Fiscal Supervisor, and fix the salaries and wages to be paid such officers and employes, in accordance with the following schedules this day adopted, to go into effect November 1, 1903.

NATHAN L. MILLER,

State Comptroller.

ENOCH V. STODDARD, M. D.,

President of the State Board of Charities.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 25, 1903.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

The following schedules classifying into grades the officers and employes of the various charitable and reformatory institutions, required by law to report to the Fiscal Supervisor, and fixing the salaries and wages to be paid such officers and employes, which have been adopted by the State Comptroller and the President of the State Board of Charities, subject to the approval, in writing, of the Governor, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 239 of the Laws of 1903, are hereby approved.

B. B. ODELL, JR.,

Governor.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., *September 28, 1903.*

GENERAL RULES.

I.

VACATIONS.

The following vacations, with salaries or wages, shall be allowed, but no compensation shall be granted for any further leave of absence that may be taken by any officer or employe:

A—4 weeks.

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Superintendents 4 weeks (28 days)

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

Chaplains 4 weeks (28 days)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Pathologists 4 weeks (28 days)

Physicians 4 weeks (28 days)

B—2 weeks.

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Assistant superintendents 2 weeks (14 days)

Agents 2 weeks (14 days)

Captain of boat..... 2 weeks (14 days)

Chief clerks 2 weeks (14 days)

Clerks 2 weeks (14 days)

Junior clerks..... 2 weeks (14 days)

Marshals 2 weeks (14 days)

Organists 2 weeks (14 days)

Stenographers 2 weeks (14 days)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bookkeepers	2 weeks (14 days)
Assistant bookkeepers	2 weeks (14 days)
Book and storekeepers.....	2 weeks (14 days)
Cashiers	2 weeks (14 days)
Clerks	2 weeks (14 days)
Junior clerks.....	2 weeks (14 days)
Quartermaster	2 weeks (14 days)
Assistant quartermaster	2 weeks (14 days)
Stenographers	2 weeks (14 days)
Stewards	2 weeks (14 days)
Storekeepers	2 weeks (14 days)

SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT.

Attendants	2 weeks (14 days)
Chief guards	2 weeks (14 days)
Guards	2 weeks (14 days)
Inspectors	2 weeks (14 days)
Matrons	2 weeks (14 days)
Assistant matrons	2 weeks (14 days)
Supervisors	2 weeks (14 days)
Assistant supervisors	2 weeks (14 days)

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief engineers and electricians.....	2 weeks (14 days)
Assistant engineers and electricians.....	2 weeks (14 days)

EDUCATIONAL—SCHOLASTIC DEPARTMENT.

Superintendents, assistant superintendents, teachers, instructors, stereotyper:

Those who are employed the entire year to

receive 2 weeks (14 days)

EDUCATIONAL—INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendents, instructors:

Those who are employed the entire year to

receive 2 weeks (14 days)

DISCIPLINE—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Instructors 2 weeks (14 days)

DISCIPLINE—NAUTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instructors 2 weeks (14 days)

DISCIPLINE—PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instructors 2 weeks (14 days)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Matrons (hospital) 2 weeks (14 days)

Assistant matrons (hospital)..... 2 weeks (14 days)

Chief nurses 2 weeks (14 days)

Nurses 2 weeks (14 days)

Pharmacists 2 weeks (14 days)

Assistant physicians 2 weeks (14 days)

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Housekeepers 2 weeks (14 days)

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Chefs 2 weeks (14 days)

Superintendent mess-hall and kitchen..... 2 weeks (14 days)

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

Master mechanic 2 weeks (14 days)

C—1 week.

ADMINISTRATION.

Coachmen	1 week (7 days)
Messengers	1 week (7 days)
Ushers	1 week (7 days)
Watchman	1 week (7 days)

SUPERVISION.

Barber	1 week (7 days)
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ENGINEERING.

Firemen	1 week (7 days)
Electric-light lineman	1 week (7 days)
Engine oiler and tender.....	1 week (7 days)
Steamfitter	1 week (7 days)
Laborers	1 week (7 days)

INDUSTRIAL.

Dressmakers	1 week (7 days)
Cloakmakers	1 week (7 days)
Hosemakers	1 week (7 days)
Seamstresses	1 week (7 days)
Shoemaker	1 week (7 days)
Tailors	1 week (7 days)
Tailoress	1 week (7 days)

DOMESTIC.

Domestics	1 week (7 days)
Waiters	1 week (7 days)

KITCHEN.

Cooks	1 week (7 days)
Assistant cooks	1 week (7 days)
Kitchen helpers	1 week (7 days)

BAKERY.

Bakers	1 week (7 days)
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LAUNDRY.

Head laundrymen	1 week (7 days)
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Launderers and laundresses.....	1 week (7 days)
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BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

Blacksmiths	1 week (7 days)
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Carpenters	1 week (7 days)
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Mason and bricklayer.....	1 week (7 days)
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Painters	1 week (7 days)
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Plumbers	1 week (7 days)
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FARM AND GROUNDS.

Farmers	1 week (7 days)
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Assistant farmer	1 week (7 days)
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Florists	1 week (7 days)
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Gardeners	1 week (7 days)
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Laborers	1 week (7 days)
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Sewerage tenders	1 week (7 days)
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Teamsters	1 week (7 days)
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Dairyman	1 week (7 days)
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Butcher	1 week (7 days)
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2.

MAINTENANCE.

Where maintenance is provided in these schedules for any employe, and the institution is unable to furnish it, \$10 per month shall be allowed in lieu thereof, apportioned at the rate of \$2.50 per month for each meal, and \$2.50 per month for lodging.

3.

LAUNDRY ALLOWANCE.

Employees residing at the institution shall be entitled to have a reasonable amount of laundry work done for them at the institution without charge.

4.

SCHOLASTIC TERM.

Payments to scholastic teachers shall be based on a ten month terms of service, constituting the school year.

ADMINISTRATION.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$3,500 a year and maintenance.
State Industrial School, Rochester—\$3,500 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.—\$4,000 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—Population under 200, \$1,200 a year and maintenance;* population, 200 to 500, \$1,500 a year and maintenance; population over 500, \$1,800 a year and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$4,000 a year and maintenance.

* Reduction in salary not to occur unless the population continues less than 200 for six consecutive months.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—
\$2,500 a year and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$4,000 a year and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$4,000 a year and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—Population under 200, \$2,000 a year and maintenance; population, 200 to 500, \$2,500 a year and maintenance; population over 500, \$3,000 a year and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$1,800 a year and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath (commandant)—\$3,500 a year, with maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford (superintendent and steward)—\$1,500 a year and maintenance.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$2,500 a year and maintenance.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$1,500 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.—\$1,800 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—Population under 200, \$900 a year and maintenance;* population, 200 to 500, \$1,000 a year and maintenance; population over 500, \$1,200 a year and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath (adjutant)—
\$1,500 a year and dwelling, with fuel and light, on the home grounds; fodder, also, for horse.

* Reduction in salary not to occur unless the population continues less than 200 for six consecutive months.

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown—\$1,200 a year and maintenance.

AGENTS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (transfer agent)—\$100 a month and maintenance.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (parole agent—New York Prison Association)—\$1,200 a year.

State Industrial School, Rochester (parole agent—Prot.)—\$1,200 a year and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (parole agent—R. C.). See Catholic chaplain.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y. (parole agent, man)—\$1,200 a year and maintenance; (parole agent, woman)—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford (parole agent, woman)—\$720 a year and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath (Eastern agent)—\$200 a year.

CAPTAIN OF BOAT.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y. (Captain of ferry boat "Refuge.")—\$105 a month and dwelling on the institution grounds.

CHIEF CLERKS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$1,000 a year and maintenance.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.—\$900 a year and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—
\$50 a month and maintenance.

CLERKS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$35 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (superintendent's clerk)—
†\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

JUNIOR CLERKS.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$15 a month and maintenance.

COACHMEN.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$35 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$35 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion—\$35 a month
and maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$35 a
month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$35 a month
and maintenance.

* Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.

† Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$35; second year, \$37.50; third year and thereafter, \$40.

Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Custodial Asylum, Newark—\$35 a month and maintenance.

MARSHALS.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson (woman)—\$60 a month and maintenance.

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion (woman)—\$60 a month and maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford (woman)—\$60 a month and maintenance.

MESSENGERS.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.—\$15 a month and maintenance.

ORGANISTS.

State Industrial School, Rochester (organist and usher—Prot.)—\$41.67 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (organist—R. C.)—\$20.83 a month and maintenance.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$50 a month and maintenance.

STENOGRAPHERS.

State Industrial School, Rochester (woman)—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y. (woman)—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea (woman)—\$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath (woman)—\$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

USHERS.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (girl)—\$15 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea (girl)—\$15 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia (girl)—\$15 a month and maintenance.

WATCHMEN.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$45 a month during school year, without maintenance.

FINANCE.

BOOKKEEPERS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (man)—\$75 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (man)—\$70 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.—\$70 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson (woman)—\$45 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (man)—\$50 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark (woman)—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome (man)—\$50 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea (man)—\$70 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia (man)—\$45 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois (woman)—\$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath (man)—\$75 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford (woman)—\$40 a month and maintenance.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath (man)—\$40 a month and maintenance

BOOK AND STORE KEEPERS.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson (woman)—\$45 a month and maintenance.

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion (woman)—\$45 a month and maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford (woman)—\$45 a month and maintenance.

CASHIER.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$1,200 a year without maintenance.

CLERKS.

State Industrial School, Rochester (woman)—\$50 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.—\$60 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y. (treasurer's clerk)—\$25 a month without maintenance.

JUNIOR CLERKS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$35 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark (woman)—\$20 a month and maintenance.

QUARTERMASTER.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$1,800 a year and dwelling, with fuel and light, on the home ground; also use of horse and wagon, with board for the horse.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$75 a month and maintenance.

STENOGRAPHER.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$40 a month and maintenance.

STEWARDS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$1,800 a year and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$1,500 a year without maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$1,500 a year with maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—Population under 200, \$1,200 a year; over 200, \$1,500 a year, without maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$1,200 a year with maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$1,200 a year with maintenance; when population is 500, \$1,500 a year, without maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$1,500 a year and maintenance; when population is 1,000, \$1,800 a year and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia (steward and storekeeper)—Population under 200, \$1,000 a year and board; over 200, \$1,200 a year and board.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath. See Quartermaster.

STOREKEEPERS.

Scale of wages on which compensation is based:

Population under 200—Women, \$35, men, \$45 a month and maintenance.

Population 200 to 500—Women, \$40, men, \$50 a month and maintenance.

Population 500 to 1,000—Women, \$45, men, \$55 a month and maintenance.

Population over 1,000—Women, \$50, men, \$60 a month and maintenance.

See compensation at various institutions following.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$60 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$55 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$55 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$55 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$50 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$40 a month and maintenance.

TREASURERS.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$100 a month, as provided by chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896.

SUPERVISION.

ATTENDANTS.

State Industrial School, Rochester, women—*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, women—*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse; State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark; Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—Men, night, \$25 a month; men, day, *\$20 to \$25 a month; women, night, †\$16 to \$20 a month; women, day, †\$14 to \$18 a month with maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—men, night, \$25 a month; men, day, *\$20 to \$25 a month; women, night, †\$16 to \$20 a month; women, day, †\$14 to \$18 a month, with maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—†\$14 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

BARBER.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$15 a month and board. Members of the Home who have pensions, pay for his services to them.

* Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$20 per month; second year, \$22 per month; third year and thereafter, \$25 per month.

† Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$2 a month per annum.

CHIEF GUARDS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$75 a month and maintenance.
State Industrial School, Rochester—\$60 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$60 a month and maintenance.

GUARDS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$50 a month and maintenance.
State Industrial School, Rochester—\$45 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—\$45 a month, without maintenance.

Western House of Refuge, Albion—\$45 a month, without maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$45 a month, without maintenance.

INSPECTOR.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$100 a month and dwelling, with fuel and lights, on the home grounds.

MATRONS.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$1,200 a year and maintenance; (girls' department), \$1,000 a year and maintenance; (fourth division), \$1,000 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$1,200 a year and maintenance.

* Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—Prison population under 200, \$60 a month; 200 to 500, \$70 a month and maintenance. Cottage—\$40 a month; population over 30, \$41.66 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (general)—\$75 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark (general)—\$75 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$60 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$75 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia (general)—\$50 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois (general)—\$58.33 a month and maintenance.

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown—\$50 a month and maintenance.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

State Industrial School, Rochester (girls' department)—\$40 a month and maintenance; (fourth division), \$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—(first assistant, prison) \$35 a month and maintenance; (assistant, prison) \$25 a month and maintenance; (assistant, cottage) \$25 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (main building and girls' department)—\$35 a month and maintenance; (assistant) \$25 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$25 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$25 a month and maintenance.

SUPERVISORS.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (head of boys' department)—\$45 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—*\$30 to \$35 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—*\$30 to \$35 a month and maintenance.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome (men)—†\$25 to \$30 per month and maintenance.

ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERS AND ELECTRICIANS.

Must be licensed engineers, or must have satisfactorily passed certain practical tests instituted by the State Civil Service Commission, and be qualified to attend to and manage electric plant.

* Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$30; second year, \$32; third year and thereafter, \$35.

† Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$25; second year, \$27; third year and thereafter, \$30.

New York State Reformatory, Elmira—\$100 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$83.33 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$100 a month and maintenance. Engineer of boat "Refuge," \$70 a month, without maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—*\$60 to \$75 a month and maintenance, or \$10 a month extra in lieu thereof.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$75 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$75 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$75 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$83.33 a month, with cottage, fuel and light.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—*\$60 to \$75 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—*\$60 to \$75 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$1,400 a year, with dwelling, fuel and light.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—*\$60 to \$75 a month and maintenance.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS AND ELECTRICIANS.

Must be licensed engineers, or must have satisfactorily passed certain practical tests instituted by the State Civil Service Com-

* Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.

mission, and be qualified to attend to and manage steam and electric plant in absence of engineer.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$50 to \$60 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$50 to \$60 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$50 to \$60 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance, or \$10 a month extra in lieu thereof.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse —*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—*\$40 to *\$50 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—*\$50 to \$60 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home—*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

* Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.

FIREMEN.

To be paid a uniform rate of \$35 a month and maintenance, or \$10 a month in lieu thereof, for twelve-hour shifts. For amount paid at each institution see following:

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$35 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$35 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$35 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—\$35 a month and maintenance

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$35 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$35 a month and maintenance.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT LINEMAN.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$45 a month and maintenance.

ENGINE OILER AND TENDER.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$35 a month and maintenance.

STEAMFITTER.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$45 a month without maintenance.

LABORERS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea—*\$20 to \$25 per month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

EDUCATIONAL—SCHOLASTIC.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$1,500 a year and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$1,000 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$1,500 a year and board.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$70 a month and board.

* Increase from minimum to maximum being as follows: first year, \$20; second year, \$22; third year and thereafter, \$25.

TEACHERS.

All scholastic teachers must hold at least a second-grade certificate.

TEACHERS—Arithmetic.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

TEACHERS—Bookkeeping.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

TEACHER—Clay Modeling.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$25 a month.

TEACHERS—Freehand Drawing.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—Not to exceed \$300 per annum for lessons.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

TEACHERS—General.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$50 to \$60 a month and such meals as may be necessary.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—Head teachers, *\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance; teachers, †\$30 to \$35 a month and maintenance.

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion—Head teachers, *\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance; teachers, †\$30 to \$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—Head teachers, *\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance; teachers, †\$30 to \$35 a month and maintenance.

*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$30; second year, \$32; third year and thereafter, \$35.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—Head teachers, *\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance; teachers, *\$30 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State Custodial Asylum, Newark—Head teachers, *\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance; teachers, *\$30 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—Head teachers, *\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance; teachers, *\$30 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea—Head teachers, *\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance; teachers, *\$30 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—Head teacher, \$900 per annum and maintenance; teachers, \$400 to \$600 per annum and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—Head teacher (man), *\$50 to \$60 a month and maintenance; teachers (women), *\$35 to \$45 a month and maintenance.

TEACHERS—Geography.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

TEACHERS—Geometry.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

TEACHERS—History.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

TEACHERS—Kindergarten.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—*\$35 to \$45 a month and maintenance.

* Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.

TEACHERS—Language.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

TEACHERS—Music.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$60 a month without maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$50 to \$60 a month and such meals as may be necessary.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—†\$30 to \$35 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—*\$30 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—Head teacher, \$900 per annum and maintenance; teachers, \$400 to \$600 a year and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—*\$35 to \$45 a month and maintenance.

TEACHERS—Reading.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

TEACHERS—Science.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

TEACHERS—Stenography.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$75 a month and maintenance.

*Increase from minimum to maximum at a rate of \$5 a month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$30, second year, \$32; third year and thereafter, \$35.

TEACHERS—Tuning.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$900 per annum and board.

STEREOTYPER.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$50 a month and maintenance.

EDUCATIONAL—INDUSTRIAL.

SUPERINTENDENT OF TRADE SCHOOLS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$1,500 to \$1,800 a year and maintenance.

INSTRUCTORS.

INSTRUCTORS—Baking.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$60 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$60 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$60 a month and maintenance.

INSTRUCTOR—Band.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$65 a month and maintenance.

INSTRUCTORS—Bookbinding.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

*Increase from minimum to maximum to be at the rate of \$5 a month per annum; when lodging is given to those entitled to board only, the sum of \$2.50 a month is to be deducted from the wages.

INSTRUCTORS—Blacksmithing.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Brass-smithing.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Broommaking.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$50 a month and maintenance.

INSTRUCTORS—Carpentry.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—*\$65 to \$75 a month and maintenance.

INSTRUCTORS—Cooking.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—\$40 a month and maintenance.

*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum; when lodging is given to those entitled to board only, \$2.50 a month is to be deducted from the wages,

INSTRUCTORS—Drawing and Wood Carving.

House of Refuge, Randalls Island—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Dressmaking.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$40 a month and maintenance.

INSTRUCTORS—Electrical Construction.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$60 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$60 a month and maintenance.

INSTRUCTORS—Laundering.

State Industrial School, Rochester (man)—\$60 a month and maintenance; (woman), \$30 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

INSTRUCTORS—Machinery.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum; when lodging is given to those entitled to board only, \$2.50 per month is to be deducted from the wages.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Manual Training.

State Industrial School, Rochester (woman)—\$45 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Masonry and Bricklaying.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Molding.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Painting.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Pattern-making.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Plumbing.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum; when lodging is given to those entitled to board only, \$2.50 per month is to be deducted from the wages.

INSTRUCTORS—Printing.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Sewing.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum, Newark (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia (teaches the blind)—\$50 a month and maintenance for the school term.

INSTRUCTORS—Shoemaking.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Sloyd.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$60 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$60 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble Minded Children, Syracuse—\$30 a month and maintenance.

*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum; when lodging is given to those entitled to board only, \$2.50 a month is to be deducted from the wages.

INSTRUCTORS—Steam and Gas Fitting.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (occasional employment)—Not to exceed \$200 a year.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Tailoring.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island (man)—*\$65 to \$75 a month and maintenance; (woman), \$30 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Telegraphy.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$50 a month and maintenance.

INSTRUCTORS—Tinsmithing.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Upholstering.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Wood-carving (or Sloyd).

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INSTRUCTORS—Woodworking Machinery and Cabinet-making

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

INDUSTRIAL.

DRESSMAKER.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse
—\$16 a month and maintenance.

*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum; when lodging is given to those entitled to board only, \$2.50 a month is to be deducted from the wages.

CLOAKMAKER.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse
—\$16 a month and maintenance.

HOSEMAKER.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse
—\$16 a month and maintenance.

SEAMSTRESSES.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse
—*\$12 to \$16 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—
*\$12 to \$16 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—*\$12 to \$16 a month and
maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—*\$12 to \$16 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—*\$12 to \$16 a month and maintenance.

SHOEMAKER.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse
—\$42.50 a month and dinner.

TAILORS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$60 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

TAILORESS.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse
—†\$20 to \$30 a month and maintenance.

* Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$2 a month per annum.

† Increase from minimum to maximum at a rate of \$5 a month per annum.

DISCIPLINE.

INSTRUCTORS—Military.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$1,200 to \$1,400 a year and maintenance; assistant, \$900 to \$1,000 a year and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (colonel)—\$1,200 a year and maintenance; (major), \$660 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island (colonel)—\$1,200 a year and maintenance.

INSTRUCTORS—Physical.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$1,000 to \$1,200 a year and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$50 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$45 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$60 a month and maintenance.

RELIGIOUS.

CHAPLAINS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (resident Prot.)—\$1,200 a year and dwelling, with light and fuel; (visiting R. C.) \$300 a year; (visiting Rabbi) \$20 a month without maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (resident Prot.)—\$900 a year and maintenance; (Catholic chaplain and parole agent) \$1,200 a year and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea (resident Prot.)—\$600 a year and maintenance; (resident R. C.) \$600 a year and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (resident Prot. and resident Catholic)—\$1,200 a year and dwelling, with fuel and light, on home grounds.

MEDICAL.

DENTISTS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—Not to exceed \$40 a month without maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—Not to exceed \$40 a month, without maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—Not to exceed \$40 a month, without maintenance.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

MATRONS OF HOSPITAL.

Must be graduates of a training school.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$50 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—Population under 200, \$50 a month; 200 to 500, \$60 a month and maintenance.

*Increase from minimum to maximum to be as follows: first year, \$20; second year, \$22; third year and thereafter, \$25.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$60 a month and maintenance.

ASSISTANT MATRON OF HOSPITAL.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse
—*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

CHIEF NURSES.

Must be graduates of a training school.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$40 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea (Peterson Hospital)—†\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$50 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$40 a month and maintenance.

NURSES.

Must be graduates of a training school.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$25 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$25 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—\$25 a month and maintenance.

* Increase from minimum to maximum to be as follows: first year \$20; second year, \$22; third year and thereafter, \$25.

† Increase from minimum to maximum to be as follows: first year, \$35; second year, \$37.50; third year and thereafter, \$40.

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion—\$25 a month and maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$25 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$25 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath (women)—\$25 a month and maintenance; (men) \$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$25 a month and maintenance.

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown—\$25 a month and maintenance.

OPTICAL SURGEONS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$40 a month, without maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$40 a month, without maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$25 a month without maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$100 a year, without maintenance.

PATHOLOGIST.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—Not to exceed \$2,500 a year and maintenance.

PHARMACISTS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$40 a month and maintenance.

PHYSICIANS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (resident)—\$2,000 a year and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (resident)—\$1,200 to \$1,500 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island (resident)—\$1,200 to \$1,500 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; (non-resident, woman, \$50 a month, without maintenance); New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford (resident, woman)—Population under 200, \$840 a year;* population between 200 and 500, \$1,000 a year; population over 500, \$1,200 a year and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (woman)—\$1,000 a year and maintenance; (man), \$1,200 a year and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$1,000 a year and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome (man)—\$1,200 to \$1,500 a year and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$300 a year, without maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$400 a year without maintenance.

*Reduction in salary not to occur unless the population continues less than 200 for six consecutive months.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$1,800 a year and dwelling, with fuel and light, on the home grounds, also board for horse.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$600 to \$900 a year and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$600 to \$900 a year and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea (first assistant physician)—population under 1,000, \$1,800 a year and maintenance; population over 1,000, \$2,000 a year and maintenance; (woman)—population under 1,000, \$1,500 a year and maintenance; population over 1,000, \$1,800 a year and maintenance; (second assistant physician)—population under 1,000, \$1,200 a year and maintenance; over 1,000, \$1,500 a year and maintenance; (third assistant physician)—population under 1,000, \$1,000 a year and maintenance; over 1,000, \$1,200 a year and maintenance; (*medical internes)—\$50 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (assistant surgeon)—\$1,200 a year and maintenance.

DOMESTIC.

DOMESTICS.

Except House of Refuge, Randall's Island—†\$14 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—†\$15 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

* One medical interne allowed for each 200 inmates up to 1,000.

† Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$1 a month per annum.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$25 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$30 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$25 a month and maintenance; if the housekeeper in the prison also acts as cook, \$35 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse —*\$25 to \$30 a month and maintenance; farmhouse, city, \$15 a month and maintenance; farmhouse, Fairmount, \$20 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$20 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$25 a month and maintenance.

WAITERS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (head)—\$360 a year and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (waitresses)—†\$14 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island (waitresses)—†\$15 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (waitress)—*\$14 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

* Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$25; second year, \$27; third year and thereafter, \$30.

† Increase from minimum to maximum at a rate of \$5 a month per annum.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome(waitress)—*\$14 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea (chambermaid and waitress)—\$14 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath (chambermaid and waitress)—\$15 a month and maintenance.

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown—\$15 a month and maintenance.

KITCHEN.

CHEFS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$75 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$75 a month and maintenance.

COOKS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (man, head)—\$50 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (man, head)—\$50 a month and maintenance; (woman, head) \$35 a month and maintenance; other cooks, \$25 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island (two women, head)—\$35 a month and maintenance; other cooks, \$25 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (woman, head)—\$35 a month and maintenance; other cooks, †\$15 to \$20 a month and maintenance.

* Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$1 a month per annum.

† Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$15; second year, \$17; third year and thereafter, \$20.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—

*\$15 to \$20 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome (woman, head)—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea (Letchworth House)—\$30 a month and maintenance; other cooks (in cottages), first grade, †\$18 to \$22 a month and maintenance; second grade, ‡\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia (woman)—†\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois (woman)—†\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath (man, mess hall)—\$35 a month and maintenance; (man, hospital) \$50 a month and board; (diet cook, hospital) \$15 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—§\$25 to \$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown—\$20 a month and maintenance.

ASSISTANT COOKS.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$20 a month and maintenance.

*Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$15; second year, \$17; third year, \$20.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$18; second year, \$20; third year and thereafter, \$22.

‡Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$20; second year, \$22; third year and thereafter, \$25.

§Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$25; second year, \$30; third year and thereafter, \$35.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse
(woman)—*\$12 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—
*\$12 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—†\$15 to \$20 a month and
maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—*\$12 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—*\$12 to \$15 a
month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—*\$12 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath (hospital)—
\$20 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—*\$12 to
\$15 a month and maintenance.

KITCHEN HELPERS.

State Industrial School, Rochester (man)—†\$15 to \$20 a month
and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—†\$15 to \$20 a month and
maintenance.

SUPERINTENDENT MESS HALL AND KITCHEN.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$65 a month
and maintenance.

*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$1 a month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$15; second year, \$17;
third year and thereafter, \$20.

BAKERY.

BAKER.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse
—*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—
*\$30 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—*\$30 to \$40 a month and
maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—*\$40 to \$50 a month and cottage, with
fuel and light, on the colony grounds.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—*\$30 to \$40 a
month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—*\$40 to \$50
a month and maintenance.

LAUNDRY.

HEAD LAUNDRYMEN AND LAUNDRESSES.

State Industrial School, Rochester (woman)—\$25 a month and
maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse
(woman)—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$40 a month and main-
tenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$40 a month and cottage, with fuel and
light, on colony grounds.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$40 a month
and maintenance.

*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.

- Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$25 a month and maintenance.
- New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown—\$20 a month and maintenance.
- New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford (woman)—\$25 a month and maintenance.

LAUNDERERS AND LAUNDRESSES.

- House of Refuge, Randall's Island (laundresses)—*\$14 to \$20 a month and maintenance.
- State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark (laundresses)—*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.
- Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome (laundresses)—*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.
- Craig Colony, Sonyea (laundresses)—*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance; (launderer) †\$15 to \$20 a month and maintenance.
- New York State School for the Blind, Batavia (laundresses)—*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.
- New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.
- New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home (laundresses)—*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

BLACKSMITHS.

- Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$2 a month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$15; second year, \$17; third year and thereafter, \$20.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$35 a month and maintenance.

CARPENTERS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$50 a month, with maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and cottage.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$50 a month without maintenance.

MASON AND BRICKLAYER.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and maintenance.

MASTER MECHANIC.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$100 a month, without maintenance.

PAINTERS.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$45 a month and cottage, with fuel and light on colony grounds.

PLUMBER.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and maintenance.

FARM AND GROUNDS.

FARMERS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$50 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$50 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—*\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$50 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and cottage, with fuel and light, on colony grounds.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—*\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—*\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$50 a month, and dwelling, with fuel and light, on the home grounds.

ASSISTANT FARMER.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

*Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$35; second year, \$37; third year and thereafter, \$40.

FLORISTS.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$60 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$50 a month and board.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$50 a month and board.

GARDENERS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$40 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$40 a month and maintenance.

LABORERS.

At all institutions—*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

SEWERAGE TENDERS.

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion—\$35 a month, without maintenance.

* Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$20; second year, \$22; third year and thereafter, \$25.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and cottage, with fuel and light, on the colony grounds.

TEAMSTERS.

At all institutions, except Randall's Island—*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$30 a month and maintenance.

DAIRYMAN.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$45 a month and cottage, with fuel and light, on the colony grounds.

BUTCHER.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

* Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: first year, \$20; second year, \$22; third year and thereafter, \$25.

TABLE No. 1.
General Financial Statement of the State Charitable Institutions October 1, 1903.

	Western House of Refuge, Albion.	N. Y. State School for the Blind, Batavia.	N. Y. State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath.	N. Y. State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.	N. Y. State Reformatory, Elmira.	House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.	Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Iroquois.
Balance in hands of institution's treasurer for maintenance, October 1, 1902.....	\$736 37	\$264 95	\$473 33	\$403 88	\$1, 640 31	\$1, 084 04	\$286 79
Received from State Treasurer for maintenance.....	33, 300 00	39, 959 14	225, 000 00	44, 200 00	\$225, 500 00	\$60, 800 00	\$26, 000 00
Received from all other sources.....	.....	1, 455 21	1, 520 25	39 34	15, 614 06	105 85	3 75
Total receipts during the year	\$34, 036 37	\$41, 679 30	\$226, 993 58	\$44, 643 22	\$242, 754 37	\$61, 989 89	\$26, 290 54
Total amount expended for maintenance.....	\$33, 515 86	\$40, 202 34	\$224, 052 30	\$43, 575 59	\$227, 007 21	\$61, 613 04	\$25, 741 18
Miscellaneous receipts returned to State Treasurer, under Chap. 580, Laws 1899.....	.....	1, 455 21	1, 520 25	39 34	15, 614 06	105 85	3 75
Balance on hand for maintenance October 1, 1903.....	520 51	21 75	1, 421 03	1, 028 29	*133 10	271 00	545 61
	\$34, 036 37	\$41, 679 30	\$226, 993 58	\$44, 643 22	\$242, 754 37	\$61, 989 89	\$26, 290 54

* Does not include Prisoners' Deposit Fund, \$1, 387. 90, or Officers' Retention Fund, \$9, 206. 58.

TABLE No. 1—(Concluded).

	N. Y. State Custodial Asylum, Newark.	N. Y. State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford.	Society for the Reforma- tion of Juve- nile Delin- quents, Ran- dalls Island.	N. Y. State Industrial School, Rochester.	Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome.	Craig Colony for Epilip- tics, Sonyea.	Syracuse State Insti- tution for Feeble- Minded Children, Syracuse.	N. Y. State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown.
Balance in hands of institution's treasurer for maintenance October 1, 1902	\$601 61	\$18 62	*\$2, 103 70	\$1, 455 48	*\$100 23	\$3, 240 14	\$1, 190 50	\$184 03
Received from State Treasurer for main- tenance.....	58, 625 00	26, 700 00	152, 838 50	184, 847 21	89, 500 00	136, 500 00	93, 695 92	11, 500 00
Received from all other sources.....	225 43	80 00	13, 742 92	208 23	715 18	12, 245 28	12, 001 43	43 31
Total receipts during the year.....	\$59, 452 04	\$26, 798 62	\$164, 477 72	\$186, 510 92	\$90, 114 95	\$151, 985 42	\$106, 887 85	\$11, 727 34
Total amount expended for maintenance ..	\$57, 908 15	\$26, 350 08	\$164, 178 17	\$185, 944 88	\$88, 661 00	\$140, 395 31	\$93, 420 56	\$11, 341 29
Miscellaneous receipts returned to State Treasurer under Chap. 580, Laws 1899,	225 43	80 00	225 42	208 23	715 18	12, 245 28	12, 001 43	77 46
Balance on hand for maintenance October 1, 1903.....	1, 318 46	368 54	4 13	357 81	738 77	*655 17	1, 465 86	308 59
	\$59, 452 04	\$26, 798 62	\$164, 477 72	\$186, 510 92	\$90, 114 95	\$151, 985 42	\$106, 887 85	\$11, 727 34

* Deficit.

TABLE No. 2.
Statement of Expenditures for Maintenance for the Year Ending September 30, 1903.

	Location.	Average number of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Miscellaneous receipts of earnings and sales.	Net cost to State Treasury for maintenance.	Net per capita cost for year ending Sept. 30, 1903.
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	Albion	128.37	\$33,515 86	.....	\$33,515 86	\$261 09
New York State School for the Blind.....	Batavia	117.62	40,202 34	\$1,455 21	38,747 13	329 43
New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Bath.....	1,684.78	224,052 30	1,520 25	222,532 05	132 08
New York State Reformatory for Women.....	Bedford	186.70	43,575 59	39 34	43,536 25	233 19
New York State Reformatory	Elmira	1,498.75	227,007 21	15,614 06	211,393 15	141 05
House of Refuge for Women.....	Hudson	209.61	61,613 04	105 85	*61,507 19	293 44
Thomas Asylum for O. & D. Indian Children.....	Iroquois	145.75	25,741 18	6 75	25,734 43	176 57
New York State Custodial Asylum.....	Newark.....	490.68	57,908 15	225 43	57,682 72	117 56
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home.....	Oxford.....	141.07	26,350 08	80 00	26,270 08	186 22
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.	Randall's I. ...	876.98	164,178 17	13,742 92	+150,435 25	171 54
New York State Industrial School.....	Rochester....	881.15	185,597 67	208 23	185,389 44	210 39
Rome State Custodial Asylum.....	Rome.....	621.88	88,661 00	715 18	87,945 82	141 42
Craig Colony for Epileptics	Sonyea.....	824.71	140,395 31	12,245 28	128,150 03	155 39
Syracuse State Institution for F. M. Children.....	Syracuse	516.49	93,420 56	12,001 43	81,419 13	157 64
N. Y. State Hospital for C. & D. Children.....	Tarrytown...	25.28	11,341 29	43 31	11,297 98	446 91
		8,349.82	\$1,423,559 75	\$58,003 24	\$1,365,556 51	.....
Average per capita year ending Sept. 30, 1903.....						\$163 54

* Includes the support of two infants outside of the institution.
+ Does not include school money received from New York City, \$12,750.
Ordinary support excludes supervision and the home products.

TABLE No. 2—(Concluded).

	Location.	Net per capita cost for year ending September 30, 1902.	Net cost to State Treasury for ordinary support.	Net per capita cost for ordinary support.	Per capita cost for supervision.	Home products of each institution.
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	Albion	\$262 21	\$18,336 63	\$142 84	\$118 25	\$808 10
New York State School for the Blind.....	Batavia	349 50	14,591 94	124 06	205 37	651 87
New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Bath.....	132 73	151,045 42	89 65	42 43	11,274 83
New York State Reformatory for Women	Bedford.....	361 94	23,641 49	126 63	106 56	2,334 84
New York State Reformatory.....	Elmira	150 24	124,226 41	82 89	58 16	38,930 93
House of Refuge for Women.....	Hudson	277 48	34,587 75	165 01	128 43	1,564 51
Thomas Asylum for O. & D. Indian Children.....	Iroquois.....	166 80	12,402 20	85 09	91 48	3,648 63
New York State Custodial Asylum.....	Newark	122 34	32,227 74	65 68	51 88	4,005 18
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home.....	Oxford.....	190 66	16,195 64	114 81	71 41	2,382 16
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.	Randall's Isl.	188 72	75,532 98	86 13	85 41	19,029 96
New York State Industrial School	Rochester....	205 89	103,012 38	116 91	93 48	16,258 51
Rome State Custodial Asylum.....	Rome	162 64	50,363 70	80 99	60 43	7,844 29
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	Sonyea.....	152 82	68,565 68	83 14	72 25	20,881 44
Syracuse State Institution for F. M. Children.....	Syracuse.....	156 02	39,746 18	76 95	80 69	13,385 52
New York State Hospital for C. & D. Children.....	Tarrytown....	446 54	6,626 69	262 13	184 78	
		.....	\$771,102 83	.....	.....	\$143,000 77
Average per capita year ending September 30, 1902.....		\$168 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average per capita exclusive of salaries September 30, 1903 .....		.....	.....	\$92 35	.....	.....
Average per capita for salaries September 30, 1903 .....		.....	.....	.....	\$71 19	.....

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the average number of inmates in the several State Charitable and Reformatory Institutions for the year ending September 30, 1903, the gross amount paid, and the per capita cost of the items named, the miscellaneous receipts including earnings and sales, the net cost to the State Treasury for maintenance, and the net per capita cost in each institution.

	Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.		New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.		New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath.		New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.	
Number of inmates.....	128.37		117.62		1,684.78		186.70	
For what purpose.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	Expenditure.	Per capita.
1-2. Salaries and wages.....	\$14,669 72	\$114 28	\$23,818 71	\$202 51	\$70,871 34	\$42 07	\$19,746 21	\$105 76
3. Expenses of managers.....	509 51	3 97	336 48	2 86	615 29	37	148 55	80
4. Provisions.....	5,473 37	42 64	7,187 18	61 11	83,743 55	49 71	9,480 98	50 78
5. Household stores.....	732 13	5 70	805 36	6 85	4,804 45	2 85	1,971 69	10 56
6. Clothing	1,113 86	8 68	723 76	6 15	15,724 00	9 33	2,135 19	11 44
7. Fuel and light.....	7,028 90	54 76	4,174 12	35 49	29,859 96	17 72	6,341 96	33 97
8. Hospital and medical	196 11	1 53	212 59	1 81	4,257 65	2 53	361 20	1 93
9. Shop, farm and garden.....	1,252 33	9 76	1,278 83	10 87	5,821 80	3 46	576 72	3 09
10. Ordinary repairs .....	.....	.....	131 35	1 12	1,030 56	61	1,161 36	6 22
11. Transportation of inmates	591 05	4 60	172 70	1 47	562 72	33	503 49	2 70
12. Miscellaneous	1,948 88	15 18	1,361 26	11 57	6,769 98	4 01	1,148 24	6 15
Total expenditure per capita.	\$33,515 86	\$261 09	\$40,202 34	\$341 80	\$224,052 30	\$132 99	\$43,575 59	\$233 40
Miscellaneous receipts of earn- ings and sales .....	.....	.....	\$1,455 21	.....	\$1,520 25	.....	\$39 34	.....
Net cost to State Treasury.....	\$33,515 86	.....	\$38,747 13	.....	\$222,532 05	.....	\$43,536 25	.....
Net per capita cost .....	.....	\$261 09	.....	\$329 43	.....	\$132 08	.....	\$233 19

TABLE No. 3—(Continued).

	New York State Reformatory, Elmira.		House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.		Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Iroquois.		New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark.	
Number of inmates.....	1, 498.75		209.61		145.75		490.68	
For what purpose.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	Expenditure.	Per capita.
1-2. Salaries and wages.....	\$85, 685 87	\$57 17	\$26, 563 97	\$126 74	\$12, 999 90	\$89 19	\$25, 077 93	\$51 11
3. Expenses of managers.....	1, 480 87	99	352 47	1 68	332 33	2 28	377 05	77
4. Provisions.....	47, 642 36	31 79	10, 953 83	52 26	3, 233 55	22 19	15, 227 02	31 03
5. Household stores.....	7, 494 55	5 00	1, 885 92	9 00	928 11	6 37	2, 565 48	5 23
6. Clothing	23, 114 00	15 42	2, 416 13	11 53	1, 230 40	8 44	2, 301 00	4 69
7. Fuel and light.....	20, 213 83	13 49	12, 914 75	61 61	3, 754 34	25 76	6, 390 08	13 02
8. Hospital and medical.....	969 26	65	416 31	1 99	73 98	51	773 63	1 58
9. Shop, farm and garden.....	17, 413 93	11 62	1, 242 23	5 93	1, 888 86	12 96	2, 150 39	4 38
10. Ordinary repairs.....	899 95	60	811 48	3 87	1, 153 01	1 05	269 57	55
11. Transportation of inmates.	17, 013 35	11 35	1, 631 37	7 78	42 62	29	.....	.....
12. Miscellaneous.....	5, 079 24	3 39	2, 421 58	11 55	1, 104 08	7 58	2, 776 00	5 66
Total expenditure per capita .	\$227. 007 21	\$151 46	\$61, 613 04	\$293 94	\$25, 741 18	\$176 61	\$57, 908 15	\$118 02
Miscellaneous receipts of earnings and sales	\$15, 614 06	.....	\$105 85	.....	\$6 75	.....	\$225 43	.....
Net cost to State Treasury.....	\$211, 393 15	.....	\$61, 507 19	.....	\$25, 734 43	.....	\$57, 682 72	.....
Net per capita cost .....	.....	\$141 05	.....	\$293 44	.....	\$176 57	.....	\$117 56

TABLE No. 3—(Continued).

	New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford.		Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Randall's Island.		New York State Industrial School, Rochester.		Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome.	
Number of inmates.....	141.07		876.98		881.15		621.88	
For what purpose.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	Expenditure.	Per capita.
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$9,316 50	\$66 04	\$74,672 93	\$85 15	\$81,764 62	\$92 79	\$37,126 08	\$59 70
3. Expenses of managers.....	757 94	5 37	229 34	26	612 44	70	456 04	73
4. Provisions	6,156 09	43 64	39,818 99	45 40	37,612 58	42 69	21,066 03	33 87
5. Household stores.....	638 67	4 53	4,176 15	4 76	2,919 15	3 31	2,519 35	4 05
6. Clothing	844 43	5 99	10,405 78	11 87	10,910 95	12 38	5,889 21	9 47
7. Fuel and light.....	5,504 35	39 02	20,246 72	23 09	26,623 59	30 21	14,349 43	23 07
8. Hospital and medical.....	652 13	4 62	816 70	93	2,087 96	2 37	325 34	52
9. Shop, farm and garden.....	1,677 35	11 89	3,738 61	4 26	10,417 46	11 82	4,479 90	7 20
10. Ordinary repairs.....	96 41	68	1,326 21	1 51	2,179 15	2 47	545 44	88
11. Transportation of inmates.	.....	.....	516 13	59	2,731 40	3 10	.....	.....
12. Miscellaneous	706 21	5 01	8,230 61	9 39	7,738 37	8 78	1,904 18	3 06
Total expenditure per capita.	\$26,350 08	\$186 79	\$164,178 17	\$187 21	\$185,597 67	\$210 63	\$88,661 00	\$142 57
Miscellaneous receipts of earnings and sales.....	\$80 00	.....	\$13,742 92	.....	\$208 23	.....	\$715 18	.....
Net cost to State Treasury....	\$26,270 08	.....	\$150,435 25	.....	\$185,389 44	.....	\$87,945 82	.....
Net per capita cost .....	.....	\$186 22	.....	\$171 54	.....	\$210 39	.....	\$141 42

TABLE No. 3—(Concluded).

	Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea.		Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Chil- dren, Syracuse.		New York State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown.		Total expenditures for main- tenance in the several in- stitutions during the year ending September 30, 1903.
	824.71		516.49		25.28		8,349.82
Number of inmates.....							
For what purpose.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	Expenditure.	Per capita.	
1-2. Salaries and wages.....	\$58,147 44	\$70 51	\$41,583 09	\$80 51	\$4,065 89	\$160 83	\$586,113 20
3. Expenses of managers.....	1,436 91	1 74	21, 89 86	17	605 40	23 95	8,340 48
4. Provisions.....	35,991 15	43 64	21,936 55	42 47	2,363 33	93 49	347,886 56
5. Household stores.....	4,614 25	5 59	3,523 43	6 82	347 90	13 76	39,926 59
6. Clothing.....	6,642 33	8 05	3,914 20	7 58	94 39	3 73	87,459 63
7. Fuel and light.....	22,219 00	26 94	12,104 59	23 44	553 71	21 90	192,279 33
8. Hospital and medical.....	1,561 78	1 89	680 12	1 32	1,013 63	40 10	14,398 39
9. Shop, farm and garden....	5,376 62	6 52	5,341 55	10 34	13 44	53	62,670 02
10. Ordinary repairs.....	1,313 87	1 59	965 45	1 87	38 81	1 54	10,922 62
11. Transportation of inmates	130 91	16	90 81	18	.....	.....	23,986 55
12. Miscellaneous.....	2,961 05	3 59	3,190 91	6 18	2,244 79	88 80	49,576 38
Total expenditure per capita	\$140,395 31	\$170 24	\$93,420 56	\$180 88	\$11,341 29	\$448 63	\$1,423,559 75
Miscellaneous receipts of earn- ings and sales.....	\$12,245 28	.....	\$12,001 43	.....	\$43 31	.....	\$58,003 24
Net cost to State Treasury.....	\$128,150 03	.....	\$81,419 13	.....	\$11,297 98	.....	\$1,365,556 51
Net per capita cost.....	.....	\$155 39	.....	\$157 64	.....	\$446 91	.....
							\$163 54

TABLE No. 4.

General Statistics of the State Charitable and Reformatory Institutions, Including Special Appropriations
for Extraordinary Improvements for the Year Ending September 30, 1903.

	Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.	N. Y. State School for the Blind, Batavia.	N. Y. State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath.	N. Y. State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.	N. Y. State Reformatory, Elmira.	House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.
Date of opening	Dec. 18, 1893	1868	1878	May 11, 1901	July 24, 1876	Nov. 1, 1886
Total acreage, grounds and buildings	97	66	365.5	107.5	280	86.5
Acreage under cultivation	62	16	170	10	80	1.75
Number of buildings of each institution	15	10	77	12	27	19
Capacity of each October 1, 1903	175	150	2,000	220	1,250	293
Average number of inmates during year ending September 30, 1903	128.37	117.62	1,684.78	186.70	1,498.75	209.61
Value of real estate, including buildings	\$142,850 00	\$383,340 00	\$484,940 00	\$331,482 24	\$1,562,244 61	\$325,218 70
Value of personal property	9,300 00	22,155 60	84,384 96	26,455 70	32,153 76	23,450 99
Total value of property	\$152,150 00	\$405,495 60	\$569,324 96	\$357,937 94	\$1,594,398 37	\$348,669 69
Estimated value of farm and garden products dur- ing the year	\$373 60	\$1,180 71	\$11,274 83	\$736 88	\$3,591 98	\$512 69
Estimated value of articles manufactured during the year	511 75	898 65	.....	1,578 38	35,338 95	1,051 82
Balance of special appropriations available October 1, 1902	\$8,625 00	\$11,741 32	\$99,279 09	\$10,702 89	\$120,000 06	\$46,809 25
Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903	3,400 00	5,587 51	31,786 99	1,498 05	73,540 87	21,406 61
Total amount available	\$12,025 00	\$17,328 83	\$131,066 08	\$12,200 94	\$193,540 93	\$68,215 86
Expended during the year ending September 30, 1903	\$4,370 46	\$6,758 60	\$77,632 11	\$9,043 85	\$45,335 85	18,232 57
Lapsed during the year ending September 30, 1903 .....	.....	26 62	104 22	168 18	.....	255 69
Reappropriated by the Legislature of 1903	1,800 00	1,387 51	15,356 99	1,528 05	51,240 87	3,406 61
Balance available October 1, 1903	5,854 54	9,156 10	37,972 76	1,460 86	96,964 21	46,320 99
	\$12,025 00	\$17,328 83	\$131,066 08	\$12,200 94	\$193,540 93	\$68,215 86

TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

	Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute In- dian Children, Iroquois.	N. Y. State Custodial Asylum, Newark.	N. Y. State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford.	Society for the Reformation of Juvenile De- linquents, Ran- dall's Island.	N. Y. State Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Tuberculosis, Raybrook.
Date of opening.....	May, 1856	Sept., 1878	May 3, 1897	Jan. 21, 1824	.....
Total acreage, grounds and buildings.....	{ Leased	42	103.5	37.5	.....
Acreage under cultivation.....	100	7	35	8	.....
Number of buildings of each institution.....	25	14	12	28	.....
Capacity of each October 1, 1903.....	100	515	152	1,000	.....
Average number of inmates during year ending Sept. 30, 1903...	134	490.68	141.07	876.98	.....
	145.75				
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$100, 100 00	\$274, 125 00	\$238, 936 92	\$2, 591, 000 00	.....
Value of personal property.....	15, 163 21	32, 318 93	12, 166 27	57, 293 50	.....
Total value of property.....	\$115, 263 21	\$306, 443 93	\$251, 103 19	\$2, 648, 293 50	.....
Estimated value of farm and garden products during the year.	\$4, 729 22	\$2, 147 27	\$2, 382 16	\$682 85	.....
Estimated value of articles manufactured during the year...	793 32	2, 640 74	.....	18, 423 06	.....
Balance of special appropriations available October 1, 1902....	\$38, 699 26	\$62, 892 38	\$51, 034 03	\$13, 889 31	\$99, 859 80
Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903.....	21, 567 54	24, 237 21	13, 290 19	13, 671 61	200, 911 06
Total amount available.....	\$60, 266 80	\$87, 129 59	\$64, 324 22	\$27, 560 92	\$300, 770 86
Expended during the year ending September 30, 1903.....	\$20, 573 04	\$15, 819 76	\$24, 844 40	\$8, 169 40	\$34, 947 96
Lapsed during the year ending September 30, 1903.....	17 25	53 49	132 44	2 97	.....
Reappropriated by the Legislature of 1903.....	12, 915 99	14, 637 21	1, 055 19	2, 171 61	85, 911 06
Balance available October 1, 1903.....	26, 760 52	56, 619 13	38, 292 19	17, 216 94	179, 911 84
	\$60, 266 80	\$87, 129 59	\$64, 324 22	\$27, 560 92	\$300, 770 86

TABLE No. 4—(Concluded).

	N. Y. State Industrial School, Rochester.	Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome.	Craig Colony for Epileptics, Soyea.	Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse.	N. Y. State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children Tarrytown.
	1846	May 1, 1894	Jan. 27, 1896	October 1, 1851	Dec. 7, 1900
Date of opening	42	350.5	1, 893	274	*4
Total acreage, grounds and buildings.....	16	200	549	230	
Acreage under cultivation.....	21	16	66	8	3
Number of buildings of each institution.....	900	700	830	546	25
Capacity of each October 1, 1903	881.15	621.88	824.71	516.49	25.28
Average number of inmates during year ending Sept. 30, 1903 ..					
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$529, 308 12	\$548, 082 47	\$590, 455 09	\$423, 578 10	*
Value of personal property.....	128, 908 39	39, 777 14	87, 752 26	46, 739 38	\$4, 324 00
Total value of property	\$658, 216 51	\$587, 859 61	\$678, 207 35	\$470, 317 48	\$4, 324 00
Estimated value of farm and garden products during the year	\$1, 898 36	\$15, 184 79	\$22, 937 87	\$15, 829 87	
Estimated value of articles manufactured during the year ...	19, 154 00	3, 612 22	9, 841 28	5, 289 16	
Balance of special appropriations available October 1, 1902.....	\$2, 500 00	\$44, 398 85	\$136, 035 09	\$12, 983 60	\$2, 622 94
Appropriated by the Legislature of 1903.....	127, 347 21	22, 603 96	62, 473 90	4, 999 31	52, 120 83
Total amount available	\$129, 847 21	\$67, 002 81	\$198, 508 99	\$17, 982 91	\$54, 743 77
Expended during the year ending September 30, 1903	\$3, 321 41	\$22, 549 58	\$49, 851 53	\$11, 946 71	\$687 25
Lapsed during the year ending September 30, 1903 .....	.....	43 92	91 95	28 96	1 16
Reappropriated by the Legislature of 1903.....	.....	9, 623 96	2, 873 90	1, 299 31	2, 120 83
Balance available October 1, 1903	126, 525 80	34, 785 35	145, 691 61	4, 707 93	51, 934 53
	\$129, 847 21	\$67, 002 81	\$198, 508 99	\$17, 982 91	\$54, 743 77

*Property leased.

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